The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE

THE GREAT ANNIVERSARY

AUCTION SALE!

TAKES PLACE TOMORROW,

SATURDAY.

Trains leave Wells-st. Depot 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.
Attend the sale and buy a lot at a bargain,
The best location about Chicago. Go and see it.
CALL FOR TICKETS. CALL FOR PLATS.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, AND NECKWEAR

The magnitude and variety of our stock is unsurpassed in America.

WILSON BROS.
113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO.

The Great Annual Industrial and Art Exhibition of America is Now Open, and will Continue Day and Evening, Sundays excepted, until 11 o'clock p. m. Saturday, Oct. 22, 1881.

EVERY DEPARTMENT is replete with the Latest and Best, and all Arrangements for the Exhibition are Complete and Admirable.

PROF. ADOLPH LIESEGANG'S Celebrated Orchestra of Thirty-one Pieces, Including Three Soloists, assisted by the World Renowned Cornet Virtuoso SIGNOR LIBERATI, late of Brighton Beach, Coney Island.

Admission—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.
Excursion Rates and Low Fares on all Railroads.

BROMA.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S BROMA

Is a combination of the Cocoa-Nut with other ingredients, invigorating and agreeable alike to invalids and persons in health. To the sick it yields a delicate and tempting beverage, when other nourishment is unpalatable and indigestible. As a diet for children it is invaluable.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1881.

The firm of H. A. Kohn & Brothers has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts and notes due said firm will be collected by their successors, Messrs. Kohn Brothers.

All real estate interests standing in the name of H. A. Kohn & Brothers remain as before.

HENRY A. KOHN,
JOSEPH A. KOHN,
DAVID A. KOHN,
JULIUS A. KOHN.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KOHN BROTHERS for the purpose of continuing the wholesale clothing business as heretofore at the corner of Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

JOSEPH A. KOHN,
DAVID A. KOHN.

INKS.

STAFFORD'S INKS.

Universal, Commercial, Chemical Fluid,
Blue Black Office, Violet Combined, Violet Black Copying.
Wholesale and Retail,
GEO. E. COLE & CO.,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
86 Dearborn St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Family Library.

No. 15 contains a charming New Novel by VIOLET WHYTE, entitled

"UNDER A GOLDEN VEIL."

Price, 5c. Sold by all newsdealers. International News Co., General Agents, 29 & 31 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Money to Loan

On improved city property at 6 per cent.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Louis Lloyd & Co., 93 Washington-st. Agency established 1866.

Advertisers seeking the most favorable rates in any of the leading papers in the U. S., please consult our terms before contracting.

HATS.

HATS.—Fall Styles Gentlemen's Dress and Business Hats.

The Largest, Finest, Stock we have ever shown, at our usual low prices. BARNES' Hat and Fur Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

EXCURSION.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE,
October 10, 11, and 12.

NATIONAL FAIR AT WASHINGTON,
October 10 to 15.

EXCURSIONS TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, VIA Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Route.

Excursion Tickets to Baltimore or Washington City, via Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Route, will be sold on October 9, 10, 11, and 12, for the benefit of all desiring to attend the Baltimore Oriole Celebration, or the third National Fair at Washington City. Round trip rate from Chicago to Baltimore or Washington City, only

$20.25,

Via Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Route, the popular and direct line to either of these cities. For excursion tickets, and copy of pamphlet giving full programme of Oriole and National Fair, apply to

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
65 CLARK-ST.,
OR AT
General Passenger Depot, on Canal-st., between Van Buren and Madison.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL,
2101 INDIANA-AV., Corner Twenty-first-st.

A school for boys, will reopen WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14. Primary and higher department. Careful preparation for college, the scientific school, and business life. Located in the best part of the city; easily accessible by the street-cars. The building stands free on all sides. Plenty of light and air. For information apply to J. J. SCHOBINGER, or JOHN C. GRANT, 2101 Indiana-av., Chicago.

MR. and MRS. BOURNIQUE'S SCHOOLS FOR DANCING.

WEST SIDE—Natatorium, 506 Madison-st.
SOUTH SIDE—128 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av.
Will reopen SATURDAY, Oct. 8. For particulars send for Catalogue.

Martine's DANCING ACADEMIES, NORTH, SOUTH, AND WEST SIDES.

BAYARD TAYLOR, Poet and Traveler, Said: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge." HON. FERNANDO WOOD, M. C., Said (1880): "I cheerfully consent to the use of my name as reference. My boys will return to you (for their fourth year) after their vacation." For new illustrated Circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., Harvard University Graduate, Media, Pa., 12 miles from Phila.

Pennsylvania Military Academy

Chester, Pa., opens Sept. 14. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English; degrees conferred. Apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Patron, at No. 69 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING and day school for young ladies, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, reopens Oct. 3; French and German languages practically taught; the course of study in the collegiate department requires four years, and meets all the demands for the higher education of women.

MIAMI VALLEY COLLEGE.

Springboro, Warren Co., O. Best equipped Training School in the State. For both sexes. Send for circular. EUGENE H. FOSTER, A. M., President.

RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia. MORETZ HOFMANN, Residence, 281 Fulton-st., office, 180 E. Washington-st.

The principle a new one. No operation whatever. No danger incurred. Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL NOTICES.

SALE NOTICE.

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have sold and transferred to I. Kurzman all my stock in trade and the business lately carried on by me at 348½ South State-st., Chicago, Ill.

All debts due from me and contracted on account of said business will be paid by me upon presentation at said store within ten days from this date.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1881. NATHAN LEVY.

SALE NOTICE.

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have sold and transferred to Mrs. Anna Bernstien all my stock in trade and the business lately carried on by me at 285 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All debts due from me contracted on account of said business will be paid on presentation thereof at said store by Mrs. Anna Bernstien. NATHAN LEVY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1881.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y. every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

WANTED.

GARFIELD Agents wanted for Life of President Garfield. A complete, faithful history from cradle to grave, by the eminent biographer, Col. Conwell. Books all ready for delivery. An elegantly illustrated volume. Indorsed edition. Liberal terms. Agents take orders for from 20 to 50 copies daily. Outsells any other book ten to one. Agents never made money so fast. The book sells itself. Experience not necessary. Failure unknown. All make immense profits. Private terms free. GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

CLOTHING.

For Balloon News look at our announcement under the head of Amusements.

A NEW IDEA!

Your Clothing on the Installment Plan.

If you're short of funds, remember that for $20.00 you can get an elegant Overcoat, $5.00 cash down and $5.00 per week for the balance. This same proposition holds good on Suits Custom-Made for Ready-Made at all the various prices (of course we deliver the goods when you make the final payment). "By the way," how is your last fall or winter's Suit and Overcoat? Want replacing? If you bought them of us, No; they are still good. If not, consider yourself invited to get a good Bargain of

A. J. Nutting & Co.,
104 & 106 Madison-st.

PIANOS.

PIANOS

At from $150 to $1,000, and ORGANS at $35 to $500, for cash or on time. Immense stock and great variety of styles of DECKER BROS., HAINES, MATHUSHEK, and STORY & CAMP Pianos, and of ESTEY and STORY & CAMP Organs. Various other makes also represented; and Pianos and Organs to rent.

STORY & CAMP,
188 & 190 STATE-ST.

WANTED.

WANTED
FIRST-CLASS
Shawl Man.

Only one with special experience in that department need apply.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.
Madison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED
FIRST-CLASS
Dry Goods Salesmen.
APPLY TO
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.
Madison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED,

By a Jobbing House, with a well established trade, a Special Partner with capital of $75,000. A good percentage of interest assured. Apply to WM. BAKER, Journal of Commerce Co., 70 State-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & Co. 118 & 120 Monroe St.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STATIONERS.

ASK FOR
Pullman Dressing Cases.

See that the name is on the case. WESTERN LEATHER M'F'G CO., 58 State-st., patentee and sole manufacturers.

A BONANZA

To street contractors and parties making or repairing streets, roads, and drives.

The Improved Pennock Road Machine.

See it work at the great real-estate auction near C. & N.-W. R. R. car-shops, Saturday, Oct. 8.
S. PENNOCK & SONS, Clifton House.

NOTICE!

Owing to the great advance in the price of flour we, the undersigned bakers, will advance the price of bread one (1) cent per loaf on and after Monday, Oct. 10.

D. H. Bremner, O. M. Brady, Stirckow & Kadish, Vienna Bakery, W. A. Aldrich & Co., N. B. Chidester, James B. Campbell, Heissler & Junge, Hugh Templeton.

CUTLERY.

Cutlery Wostenholm's, Rogers', and Spalding's Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, and Hardware Novelties. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

PARTLY cloudy weather and rain, and stationary or higher temperature for this region today.

REPORTS from 167 Connecticut towns in which elections were held last Monday, show that the Republicans carried ninety, the Democrats fifty-two, and in twenty-five towns the officers were evenly divided. This is a Republican gain.

SECRETARY BLAINE has received a communication from our Minister at Paris on the condition of the French crops. Mr. Morton says that the yield will probably exceed that of 1879, but will fall short of last year's yield. It is rather early to estimate, and the figures on which the estimate is based are mere approximates.

CAPT. JAMES DALTON, of the tug John Ingram, who ran a schooner which he had in tow into Adams street bridge a few days ago, was fined $100, the highest fine provided by the ordinance, in Justice Summerfield's court yesterday morning. Justice Summerfield's course in this matter will meet with general approval.

THE White House will not be in good order until about the middle of winter. It is understood that the President will continue at Senator Jones' residence till the end of the called session, when it is probable he will take up his residence in the cottage attached to the Soldiers' Home, where President Lincoln resided during the War.

THERE was a rather severe frost throughout Virginia Wednesday night which did great damage, especially to the tobacco crop. It is estimated that fully half of the standing crop was destroyed, and in some counties the condition was even worse. One farmer is reported to have lost 80,000 plants, while the joint loss of two others is sixty barnfulls.

GEN. C. B. COMSTOCK, of the Engineer Corps, who is now at Detroit in connection with the Lake Survey, is mentioned as the probable successor of the late Mr. Patterson in the Superintendency of the Coast Survey. It is stated that Gen. Comstock possesses in an eminent degree the qualifications necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of the position.

THE thermometer in the suburbs of Washington yesterday morning marked 30 degrees, and ice was formed on many pieces of water. The sudden change of temperature has been unprecedented even in Washington. No wonder that Mr. Reavis wants the National Capital in some other city than Washington. Even St. Louis might be as good a place for it.

THE project for the erection of a Garfield Memorial Hospital at Washington seems to grow in favor. Many persons have promised to subscribe liberally, and intimations have been made that if a subscription list be opened in Europe Queen Victoria will head it with a handsome donation. It is expected that other European rulers will also contribute.

EDWARD THOMPSON, son of the late Admiral Thompson Kiebe, of the British navy, and grandson of the Admiral who led the forces under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, was tried this week at Hernando, Miss., on the charge of stealing a mule. He was acquitted. Thompson has been a tramp for several years. His mother is wealthy, and contributed freely for her son's defense at the recent trial.

THE Social Science Congress at Dublin yesterday discussed the question of the settlement of international differences and disagreements by arbitration at periodical meetings of the representatives of the various States. The Economic Section discussed the fair-trade question. Nearly all the speakers, including Bonamy Price and Goldwin Smith, maintained the soundness of the free-trade doctrine.

THE late Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske, wife of Prof. Fiske, bequeathed to her husband $300,000, to her mother $100,000, and $100,000 each to five cousins. Several relatives are left $25,000 each, and $290,000 are bequeathed to Cornell University for library and hospital purposes and for the care of the McGraw buildings. If anything remains after all the relatives are provided for, it goes to the Cornell Library fund.

A PITTSBURG bartender, whose linguistic and musical abilities have been the surprise of those to whom he doled out the foaming lager and the inspiriting cocktail, turns out to be none other than a German Prince—Prince Salm Salm. His family is said to be one of the wealthiest and most noble in Germany. The saloon where he officiates is largely attended. He proposes soon to open a riding-school for ladies.

CONGRESSMAN DAVIS, who will leave Washington for Chicago today, thinks that President Arthur's Administration will be a conservative and good one. He is also of opinion that Senator David Davis will act with the Republicans in the organization of the Senate, that Senators-elect Aldrich, Miller, and Lapham will be admitted before the organization, and that a Republican Senator will be elected President *pro tem.*

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE R. DAVIS has succeeded in securing an order from Acting Postmaster-General Elmer for an investigation by Special-Agent Stuart into the necessity for an additional sub-post-office in the West Division of Chicago somewhere near the corner of Madison street and Western avenue. A special agent in the free delivery division made an examination in the matter some time ago and reported against the project. Mr. Davis thinks that Special-Agent Stuart's report will be more favorable.

ALL the Democratic candidates for Secretary of the Senate, except John G. Thompson, of Ohio, hail from Dixie. The most prominent among them are ex-Senator Withers, of Virginia; ex-Senator Dennis, of Maryland; Col. L. Q. Washington, a Virginia journalist; Col. R. C. Wintersmith, of Kentucky; Col. William H. McArdle, a Mississippi editor; Gen. Pierce M. B. Young, an ex-Congressman, of Georgia; and Mr. Rees B. Edmanson, of Tennessee. It may be that neither of the gentlemen, nor any other Democrat, will get the place.

THE Minnesota Democrats met in convention yesterday and went through the form of nominating candidates for State offices. The following are the nominees: Governor, Gen. R. W. Johnson; Lieutenant-Governor, E. P. Barnum; Auditor, Rudolph Lemicke; Secretary of State, A. J. Lamberton; Treasurer, John F. Russell; Attorney-General, George N. Baxter; Railroad Commissioner, R. S. Cook. The convention indorsed Judges Clark, Dickinson, and Mitchell, the present incumbents, for Supreme Court Judges. Of course none of the nominees for State offices have the shadow of the ghost of a chance to be elected.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has determined that for the present at least he will not entertain any applications for positions of minor importance, and all such applications will be referred to the heads of the several departments. It is reported that Gen. Arthur intimated yesterday that he would not send any nominations to the Senate during the called session except such as were absolutely necessary; also, that he has expressed a desire that the present Cabinet officers retain their positions, at least until the regular session, that they may be enabled to submit reports of the work accomplished during President Garfield's Administration.

IT is again stated, and there is no reason to doubt its truth, that President Arthur has requested Postmaster-General James to retain his present position, and it is understood that Mr. James will remain at least until the star-route cases are tried, when he may retire in order to accept a more lucrative place. Should Mr. James remain there is no doubt that First-Assistant-Postmaster-General Tyner will retire, as he and Mr. James have not been able to agree very well. It is now generally believed that ex-Senator Conkling will not be a member of President Arthur's Cabinet, though the Stalwarts say that he could be if he would. The Stalwarts say that he does not wish to embarrass Gen. Arthur's Administration.

THERE was an angry and exciting scene in the Methodist Conference at Sycamore yesterday when the Rev. Dr. Thomas, driven to it by persistent persecution, confronted some of his persecutors, and made charges against one of them, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. The friends of the latter gentleman tried to prevent Dr. Thomas from formally presenting the charges, but Bishop Wiley decided, notwithstanding the technical objections raised, that Dr. Thomas could prefer the charges, which are that Dr. Parkhurst in an interview with a Chicago reporter made statements against Dr. Thomas which were willfully and maliciously false. The court before which the heresy charges against Dr. Thomas are being heard seems to be rather hostile to the accused; at least they have so far decided against him in nearly every instance.

THERE seems to be a decided feeling among some of the Southern Senators that it would be the part of wisdom for them to aid in electing a Republican President *pro tem.* of the Senate. To elect a Democrat, they argue, might lead to a revival of sectional hatred. The South has prospered during the era of good feeling, and they do not wish to put an end to that era by making a Southern Democrat the heir-apparent to the Presidency. Some of the Southern Senators will give expression to these views in the caucus tomorrow, but it is probable that they will not prevail, and that Bayard will be chosen as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the Senate. Yet it is quite possible that a more conciliatory spirit may prevail, and that a conference committee to meet a similar one from the Republican caucus will be appointed to make some arrangement which will prove satisfactory to all parties.

MR. BOOKWALTER has opened another barrel, and the Ohio ward politicians of the Democratic persuasion are enjoying themselves and predicting the certain success of their candidate. Mr. Tilden has also contributed a portion of his barrel, and the Bourbon managers in the Buckeye State are putting it where they think it will do the most good. It is said that they have determined on a scheme to buy up some of the Republican ticket-peddlers on election-day, and to employ gangs of repeaters to "work" the large cities. The Republican leaders seem to be aware of the Democratic schemes, however, and are prepared to thwart them. The less use of money by Bookwalter's and Tilden's agents has disgusted the better class of Democrats, and has roused the Republicans to their danger, and it is quite probable that Mr. Bookwalter will learn next Tuesday night that the means which succeeded in obtaining him a nomination in a Democratic convention have not met with the indorsement of the people of Ohio.

THE letter written by Secretary, then Senator, Blaine to President Garfield, accepting the position of Secretary of State, is made public this morning, and its publication will without doubt have the effect of raising Mr. Blaine to even a higher place in the estimation of the American people than that which he has heretofore occupied. The letter bears date the 20th of December, 1880, and from it it appears that the tender of the position was made about the 1st of December. The letter furnishes additional proof, if any were wanting, of the cordial political and personal relations which existed between Mr. Blaine and Gen. Garfield, of the high esteem in which each held the other, and of the pure purpose and lofty patriotism which actuated the dead statesman and his living friend. Mr. Blaine agreed to accept the position because he thought he could be useful to the country and to the party, and useful to Gen. Garfield as the leader of the party and the head of the Government. The letter, too, makes it evident that Mr. Blaine had no Presidential aspirations, and that he did not accept the Secretaryship, as some would have it, to further such aspirations. He wrote: "In our new relations I shall give all that I am, and all that I can hope to be, freely and joyfully to your service. You need no pledge of my loyalty in heart and in act. I should be false to myself did I not prove true both to the great trust you confide to me and to your own personal and political fortunes both in present and in future." And Mr. Blaine's idea of political service was not the machinist's idea; he did not want to act the part of the political sycophant and flatterer. He says: "Your Administration must be made eminently successful and strong in the confidence and pride of the people; not at all directing its energies for reelection, and yet compelling that result by the logic of events and by the imperious necessities of the situation." And what fair-minded person can say that the policy foreshadowed in this letter was not carried out during the too short Administration of President Garfield? Mr. Blaine recalls the intimate personal relations which existed between himself and Gen. Garfield, and he concludes by saying that however much he might admire him as a statesman, he would not enter his Cabinet did he not believe in him as a man and love him as a friend.

WASHINGTON.

The Dignified Bearing of the President Impressing Every One.

No Man in the National Capital Wears a Sadder Face than He.

The Democrats Refuse to Believe that They Will Relinquish Any Advantage.

Davis Will Not and Could Not Be Induced to Leave the Senate.

That Has Been Tried Before, It Is Alleged, and Failed Completely.

A Popular Storm Very Likely to Strike Corkhill, the Public Prosecutor.

He Is Alleged to Have Bartered Away the Assasin's Autobiography.

Efforts of Representative Davis to Get Another West Side Post-Office in Chicago.

The Unparalleled Change in the Weather Still a Matter of Astonishment—Notes.

THE PRESIDENT.

A RULE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—President Arthur has adopted one rule for the present, at least, which it would be well to make permanent. He has decided not to interfere in any way with the vacancies which exist in the minor offices in the several departments, and he will not hear any applicants for these positions, but will refer all cases to the department where the vacancies occur. He will not listen to any applications for office except for important positions, and he is reported to have said today that he should send no nominations to the Senate at the extra session except such as are necessary to fill existing vacancies. This principle would also be extended to the Cabinet, unless some of the members of the Cabinet should absolutely insist upon the immediate acceptance of the their resignations. The President

IS UNDERSTOOD TO PREFER

that all the members of the present Cabinet shall remain until the regular session of Congress, and until they shall have completed their annual reports. The President called at the White House today for a few moments, and the visit was enough to discourage any one fond of a decent and orderly habitation. The mansion is torn up from the repairs which are in process, and which will not be completed until the winter is well advanced. As the repairs progress, the workmen find that even the private part of the house is infested with vermin, which, owing to the ancient timbers and the general musty character of the surroundings, it seems impossible to expel. As a consequence of this unsuitable condition of the White House for occupancy, as a dwelling, at least, and because it is impracticable to use it for office purposes until the repairs are completed, the President will continue to remain at present at

SENATOR JONES' HOUSE,

immediately adjacent to the Capitol. He will remain there until the end of the extra session, which he does not expect will be long. He will receive visitors there at the regular hours adopted by President Garfield for the White House, and will hold Cabinet meetings every Tuesday and Friday there, beginning with next Tuesday. After the extra session he will take up his residence at the Soldiers' Home, in the cottage which was occupied by President Lincoln during all the years of the War, and which, early this summer, was refitted for the use of President Garfield. That house is connected by telegraph and telephone with the White House and the Executive Departments, and the President will come to the Executive Mansion to transact whatever business may require his attention in the interim before the assembling of Congress. By choosing the Soldiers' Home cottage for a residence during the fall the President will escape the certain malaria of the White House, and also the malarious influence which, in a somewhat less degree, might affect his health in his present temporary residence.

A DRIVE.

President Arthur, after receiving a large number of visitors to-day, including many Congressmen, took a drive on the avenue this afternoon with Gen. Sherman in an open carriage. They had no escort of any kind. President Arthur, in fact, contrary to a number of reports, appears in public as freely and as unattended as he did when he was Vice-President, and, to all outward appearances at least, does not seem to have any apprehension of sharing the fate of his predecessor. It is the universal remark of all who have looked upon the President, irrespective of party, that his is the saddest face that has been seen in Washington since the departure of the funeral cortége. President Arthur seems to be affected with sincere sorrow at President Garfield's death, and the deep mourning he wears is beyond question a token of his bereavement at the loss of a friend. It is stated today, upon apparently good authority, that President Arthur has decided to permanently retain Mr. Stanley Brown, President Garfield's private secretary, in the same capacity.

A CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—The delegation of the National Board of Steam Navigation, of whom E. W. Gould, of St. Louis, and Gen. Negley, of Pittsburg, were spokesmen, called on President Arthur today, and explained to him the objects of the board. The President, replying, observed that in the shadow of the great calamity which had befallen the country there was no escape from the duty which had devolved upon him; and that, in the objects in which his visitors were interested, as in all measures, he would endeavor to justify the expectations of themselves and the country. The board appointed delegates to the Mississippi River Improvement Convention, selecting Cairo, Ill., for the next annual meeting, and made arrangements for the annual meeting of 1881 on board a steamboat on the Mississippi en route to New Orleans. Officers elected for the ensuing year: President, E. W. Gould, of St Louis; Vice-Presidents, R. H. Woolfolk of Louisville, J. N. Bofinger of St. Louis.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OFFICES

awaiting appointment from President Arthur is that of Superintendent of the Coast Survey, made vacant by the death of Mr. Patterson. The name of Gen. C. B. Comstock, of the Engineer Corps, has been mentioned here as one of the most competent men in the country for this position. He has been engaged for many years upon the survey of the Upper Lakes, where he has been for years carrying forward a most extensive system of the highest order of geologic surveying. He has a reputation abroad as one of the most accomplished engineers in the public service of any nation and is intimately acquainted, from long practical experience, with all the scientific requirements of the position. Gen. Comstock is at present at Detroit, bringing his work on the lakes to a close.

A PROMINENT STALWART REPUBLICAN,

of New York, who holds a high Government position here, and who has just returned from his home in that State, expresses an opinion that ex-Senator Conkling will not go into the Cabinet, though he could do so if he desired. Said this official tonight: Conkling's friends in New York are as devoted to him as ever. I went home to fight for him, and I carried my county and sent a delegation to the State Convention that would have stood by him to the last. Conkling is sincerely desirous of harmonizing the Republican party throughout all the country. He is a warm devoted friend of President Arthur, and he wants Arthur to make a popular President and succeed himself. Conkling is always ready to make any sacrifice for a friend. I have no doubt that Arthur has already offered Conkling his choice of Cabinet positions, but I do not believe he will accept any, for the reason that Conkling knows his entrance into the Cabinet

WOULD DISPLEASE A CERTAIN ELEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,

and would embarrass Arthur. Therefore he will not accept it, though there is a very recent precedent for his appointment and acceptance, notwithstanding circumstances. Conkling is not more unpopular with one element of his party than Blaine is with another. And Conkling's appointment to a Cabinet position would not be more distasteful to one portion of the party than Blaine's appointment was to another portion. I don't believe Conkling cares anything for a Cabinet position, but even if he did I don't believe he would accept one, for the reason I have given." The gentleman who made this statement is a conspicuous member of a prominent Republican circle in New York which has hitherto included Conkling, Arthur, Platt, and other Stalwarts, and was appointed to office by Platt and Conkling.

JAMES.

It seems to be pretty well understood that Postmaster-General James will remain in his present position, at the desire of President Arthur, but he will not stay any longer than is required to wind up the star-route prosecutions. When these cases shall have been disposed of he will retire at his own request, as an important position of higher pay awaits his command in New York. If Gen. James remains in the Cabinet, as now seems assured, First Assistant-Postmaster-General Tyner will probably retire. He has never, it is said, been in accord with James' administration of the Department, and those familiar with James' purposes and intentions say Tyner would have gone out long ago had not President Garfield been shot. It is an open secret at the Department that Tyner retires if James remains.

THE SENATE.

GOSSIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—The Democrats expect that all of their number will be in their seats next Monday in the Senate, with the exception of Senator Fair, of Nevada, who has secured a pair with Senator Platt, of Connecticut. Some Republicans may be absent, but pairs are being arranged for them. It is learned from the new comers that some of the Democratic Senators are now disposed to postpone the election of a Secretary until after the new Senators can be sworn in. Should that be done, a deadlock might follow. The Democratic Senators very strongly insist that, in any event, they are entitled to at least an equal representation on the committees, and they will demand that what they consider their rights in this respect shall be enforced.

CONSULTATION.

Such of the Democratic Senators as are here tomorrow will meet in the evening for consultation at the rooms of Senator Pendleton. A majority of the Senators of either party are not expected to arrive before Saturday, and it is now expected that caucuses will be held by both the Republicans and Democrats on Saturday. One or two Democratic Senators are reported to be in favor of making some sort of arrangement with the Republicans, but the number of these is so small that in all likelihood nothing will be heard either of the conclusion or caucus. The opinion seems to be general that, finding themselves in a majority, nothing remains to be done but

TAKE THE ADVANTAGE

that such majority gives. Far greater probability exists of trouble over the committees than of any contest over the President of the Senate and the Senate's officers. The President of the Senate will be elected as soon as the Senate is called to order. In all probability he will be Senator Bayard. The same opposition to Senator Bayard that was discussed last spring crops out now. Senator Harris and Senator Cockrell are understood to prefer another than Bayard, and Senator Harris this afternoon tells a reporter that he is entirely willing to become President pro tem., if his Democratic friends desire it. Harris is a good parliamentarian, and a Senator who has a good many friends among the Republicans.

CONKLING LIKED HIM.

Matt Carpenter used to like him well enough to tease him, an honor he did not bestow on Senators he did not care much about. Dawes and Harris professed to admire each other very much, but Mr. Harris cannot be elected President pro tem. unless he receives all the Republican votes and the vote of some of his party associates who will bolt the caucus nomination, both impossible contingencies. If anybody is nominated from the Democratic side Senator Bayard will be the man. It is not unlikely that after Senator Bayard's election he will administer the oath to Messrs. Lapham and Aldrich, but Mr. Miller may have to wait awhile. It is the present purpose of one Democratic Senator to object to the reception of

MR. MILLER'S CREDENTIALS

until the Committee on Privileges and Elections report. It may be thought best, however, to admit Miller and then request the Committee to make a report upon the disputed question, whether or not a majority of the entire membership of a Legislature is not necessary to elect a Senator. It will be impossible for the Republicans to elect a Secretary of the Senate unless David Davis votes with them.

Senator Davis keeps his own counsel. He will not leave the Senate or accept any office from the President, should Gen. Arthur tender one. Democratic Senators here do the President the honor to express the belief that he would not for a moment entertain a suggestion to capture the Senate by getting Judge Davis out of it. If the Senator desired to quit the Senate in any such manner, he had an opportunity some months ago, for Gen. Garfield, whose respect for Judge Davis was great,

TENDERED HIM TWO PROMINENT OFFICES at least, and these being refused, requested Judge Davis to say whether there was any office in the gift of the Executive which he desired. This offer was not made to make an opening for a Republican Senator from Illinois, but to express to Judge Davis the President's appreciation of his abilities. But the Senator said that he must respect the trust he had accepted from his State. It is not generally known that Roscoe Conkling, to whom Judge Davies spoke of the tender that had been made by the President, at once said that Senator Davis could not afford to quit the Senate. Such was the story during the recent special session of the Senate. Senator Davis will in all probability vote with the Democrats to continue the present officers of the Senate, and also will vote for a Democratic Secretary. The Republicans cannot elect a Secretary, nor can the Democrats if the Senators-elect be admitted before the ballot is taken, but

THE INDIVIDUAL SENATOR cares far more about his place on the committees than about the Senate offices. A good deal of bargaining and intrigue precede committee appointments. In the arrangement of committees last spring there was considerable dissatisfaction. New committees must be appointed. The President will send in several appointments which must be referred to committee. The Senate being a tie, a caucus conference committee of the two parties is likely to arrange the committees. There will be no little difficulty in arranging the choice in committees, and somebody is going to be badly disappointed.

THERE IS A VERY ACTIVE CAMPAIGN among Democratic candidates for the position of Secretary of the Senate. They all presume that the Democrats are to organize that body, or, at least, that if they fail to secure the presiding officer the Republicans will permit them to elect the Secretary of the Senate. The Democrats all appear to concede that in the event that they can elect a Secretary that office is to go to the South. At all events, all the candidates are from the South. Among the most prominent are Col. L. Q. Washington, of Virginia, a well-known Southern journalist, who failed only by trickery of receiving the Democratic nomination for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate when the Democrats had undoubtedly control of that body, and who would be a very competent person for the office if a Democrat must have it, as he is familiar with political history and the usages of the Senate;

COL. R. C. WINTERSMITH, OF KENTUCKY, a gentleman of some political influence in his section, and of large social acquaintance everywhere; Col. William McArdell, of Mississippi, a progressive Southern editor; Rees B. Edmanston, of Tennessee, of whom comparatively little is known here; and Gen. Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, formerly a member of Congress from that State, and more recently one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. There are also two ex-Senators candidates for this subordinate position in the body of which they were formerly members. They are ex-Senator Withers, of Virginia, and ex-Senator Dennis, of Maryland. Mr. Withers, who was recently threatened with entire blindness, is said to have entirely recovered. Ex-Senator Dennis, who was once before a candidate for Secretary of the Senate, and was defeated then on the ground, it was alleged, that the Senators did not consider it prudent to make an ex-Senator a subordinate officer, is again a candidate for the position. Mr. Dennis is a man of very considerable wealth, and evidently seeks the office only for political distinction. Meanwhile the Republicans insist that the Democrats are not to elect anybody Secretary.

About half a dozen Democratic Senators have arrived here, all from the South. Mr. Garland is the only one who seems to entertain an idea that a compromise with the Republicans is possible on a basis of the Democrats being allowed to elect the Secretary.

VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN SENATOR.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—A prominent Southern Senator said today to a Western Associated Press Agent: "If we take this step and elect the President of the Senate, it will give the Republican press an opportunity to raise the question of sectionalism again, and they will take advantage of it. They will say that a temporary majority of the Senate, dominated by the South, has seized this office in the hope of getting control of the Government in the event of the death of President Arthur. I do not mean that any respectable portion of the Republican press will suggest that the Democratic party, or any member of it, would assasinate Arthur to get the Presidency of the United States. This idea has been advanced as an argument against the election of a Democrat, but it is only entertained by minds base enough to conceive and commit such a crime for selfish purposes. It is scouted and condemned by all decent people. But the important consideration in this matter is that the South only can be injured by a revival of sectional politics.

WE OF THE SOUTH do not want any National power beyond our representative portion to which we are entitled. The Presidency of the Senate is an empty honor at best, especially as the Senate is now constituted, except for the fact that only one life stands between it and the temporary Presidency of the United States. For my part, if I had my way, I would elect a Conservative Republican to that position, if the Republicans would accord us the Secretaryship and half of the committees. This plan would prevent the revival of sectionalism which I foresee and dread, and, besides, in a material point of view, half the committees are worth more than the Presidency of the Senate. Of course I shall be governed by the majority of my party, but I intend to state my views plainly in caucus. Since sectional agitation has ceased the South has prospered as never before, and, as I said, its revival can only injure the South." This Senator will, no doubt, express these views in the party caucus, and he will, from present indications, find others to agree with him, but the majority vote will probably control the caucus.

THE DISPOSITION IN BOTH PARTIES to avoid any contest grows more apparent as the time for a decision of the question approaches, and it is not improbable that a basis for a unanimous organization of the Senate may be reached.

SENATOR WALKER, OF ARKANSAS, says the Democrats should certainly elect the presiding officer of the Senate, then allow three Senators-elect to be sworn in, and divide the other officers and committees equitably between the parties. He says the attitude of the Democratic Senators toward Arthur will be no different from that occupied toward Garfield. Arthur made a favorable personal impression on the Democratic Senators, and there is no reason why his accession to the Presidency should be looked upon as a misfortune.

VANCE AND VOORHEES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 6.—Senators Vance and Voorhees left this afternoon for Washington. The latter was to have lectured tonight, but made excuse for not doing so, claiming a necessity for his immediate presence in Washington. Senator Voorhees, upon being asked if the Democracts would be able to organize the Senate, said: "Oh, yes; they have a fair and legitimate majority, and the theory and practice of our Government is that the majority shall rule. We have a majority, and have it without a taint of fraud or trickery. The resignation of Conkling and Platt left the majority of the Senate with the Democrats, and they will most assuredly exercise the right of all majorities, and exercise it wisely. The Democrats, I am satisfied, will be able to retain control of the Senate, as Davis will vote with them, should any effort be made to reorganize the body after the two new Senators from New York are sworn in.

SENATOR BAYARD will be the new President of the Senate, being entitled to it by seniority, which, according to all precedents, accords the distinction to him. It is true that the slight deafness of Senator Bayard to that extent incapacitates him for a presiding officer, but he can call another to the chair, and thus obviate the difficulty." Senator Voorhees gave it as his opinion that the session would be short, and, beyond the confirmation of the President's appointments, but little would be done. He refused to comment upon President Arthur's probable course in making up his Cabinet.

THE ASSASIN.

NOT ARRAIGNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Guiteau was not arraigned today, as had been somewhat expected, and it is not now probable that he will be before the return from New York of Mr. Scoville, of Chicago, his lawyer and counsel, where he has gone to make arrangements for additional counsel, and, if possible, to secure evidence bearing on the question of insanity. Mr. Scoville, before leaving, stated to the District-Attorney that he did not wish to delay the trial a day, but that he desired to be present at the arraignment, if possible, and wished to make further arrangements for counsel. District-Attorney Corkhill said that of course the case could not be delayed, but that

THE MERE FORMAL ARRAIGNMENT was not material to the time of the trial, as the arraignment itself, for that matter, could without prejudice to the case be delayed, if necessary, till the very day that the trial should begin, and that he would defer the arraignment until Mr. Scoville returned, unless his absence should be too protracted. Meanwhile, however, his indictment will be formally presented in court by the grand jury. That can be done without the presence of Guiteau, and it probably will be done tomorrow. Mr. Scoville hopes to secure additional counsel in New York, and to have one lawyer, at least, who is familiar with criminal trials.

A LOW TRICK.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—The publication of Guiteau's biography in the New York *Herald* today occasioned much unfavorable comment of the methods of District-Attorney Corkhill. The deception practiced upon the prisoner is generally condemned as not in the interests of justice. As a whole, the document is susceptible of proof as the genuine words of Guiteau, and would tend rather to fortify the plea of insanity. Guiteau dictated the narrative under a belief and with the understanding that it should be published in pamphlet form for his benefit, the money to go to aid him in his defense, whereas it was sold by the stenographer of the District-Attorney to the *Herald* for his own benefit.

REPRESENTATIVE DAVIS.

HIS EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF WEST MADISON STREET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Representative George R. Davis has succeeded in securing an order from Acting Postmaster-General Elmer for an examination into the necessity for an additional sub-post-office on the West Side, in the vicinity of Western avenue or Hoyne avenue and Madison street. This subject was presented to the department a long time since by a formidable petition numbering something like 100,000 people interested in the matter. The subject was referred to the special agent of the Free Delivery Division, who reported against it. Congressman Davis has been of the opinion that if the matter could be referred to an agent of the Stamp or Registry Division a very different report would be received, inasmuch as it is now impossible to secure a stamp or registered letter in that part of the city without a long journey.

ACTING POSTMASTER-GENERAL ELMER today, at Representative Davis' request, referred the matter to Special Agent Stewart, of Chicago, who is now here, and who will give the subject the consideration which is due to it upon his return to Chicago next week. Congressman Davis himself leaves for Chicago tomorrow. He had quite a long interview with

PRESIDENT ARTHUR today, and is convinced that the latter will give the country a beneficent and conservative Administration. Mr. Davis is of the opinion that the Republicans will organize the Senate, securing the President pro tempore, and that the three Republican Senators will be admitted to vote before the election of a presiding officer takes place. Mr. Davis also thinks that Judge David Davis is likely to vote with the Republicans, and his vote, with those of the three other Republicans, will give the Republicans the continued control of the Senate.

UNPARALLELED WEATHER.

A CHANGE FROM 100 DEGREES TO FREEZING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—The cold was less severe today than it was yesterday, especially in the middle of the day, but the range of the thermometer is unprecedentedly low for this season of the year, and the sudden change is entirely without parallel in the history of this region. This morning the thermometer in the suburbs stood at 30 degrees. Ice was formed around pools of water and in the water courses. There have now been two frosts, one of them quite severe, and they have done much damage to sweet potatoes and tobacco. The range of thermometer today has been as follows, as recorded at the signal office: 7 a. m., 37 degrees; 11 a. m., 58.2; 2 p. m., 60.8. Maximum, 61.2; minimum, 35.4.

NOTES.

THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Those who are conducting the project for the establishment of a National Garfield Memorial Hospital are very much encouraged at the character of the meeting last evening. They intend to open subscription lists immediately in this country and Europe, and have received intimations that Queen Victoria will probably head the list of subscriptions from Great Britain, and that other European rulers will gladly contribute to the fund.

SILVER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Treasurer Gilfillan today received a letter from the President of a bank in South Carolina stating that the people of that State would not take silver certificates as current money, and asked if he could pay them out on checks of the United States disbursing officers. The Treasurer replied the standard dollar, which is a full legal tender, could be offered, and the people who preferred the certificates could take them instead, saying that in his experience, he found the certificates usually preferred to the coin.

The Treasury Department today purchased 472,000 ounces fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Carson Mints. Coinage will be resumed at Carson Mint on the 1st prox.

STEAMBOATS.

Acting Secretary French, in a letter, sets forth that the local steamboat inspectors have no authority to impose fines. Their duty, in the event of misconduct, negligence, or incompetence, is simply to revoke or suspend licenses.

THE PASTORS OF THIS CITY will tomorrow visit the President.

YORKTOWN.

The grand military parade at Yorktown, and the review by the President of the United States, will be held the 20th of October, and it is especially desired that all troops arrange to be on the ground to participate. The Governors of States will exercise their judgment in the matter of parading with their troops on that occasion. Seats will be reserved for them on the reviewing stand, to which they can repair after passage of their line.

CANADA.

OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—The Marine and Fisheries Department, it is understood, have in contemplation measures for the restoration of the exhausted oyster beds on the north shore of New Brunswick and Prince Edward. Similar work has been done by the French Government with the most satisfactory results.

Mr. Scott, Member of Parliament for Winnipeg, had an interview with Sir John A. Macdonald in relation to the sale of Dominion lands advertised the 19th inst., at Winnipeg. It will be remembered the sale was postponed for a month. Mr. Scott on behalf of the settlers on school lands asks that the Government abandon the sale, and instead fix a reasonable price on the lands which they will willingly pay. He states that many of the parties affected have been in possession of the propety for years, and have made valuable improvements. They are in every sense of the word bona fide settlers, and he urges that they should be treated as such by the Government.

Mr. Royal, M. P., is expected here shortly to interview the Government in behalf of the Red River settlers. He will ask that their claims be submitted to the commission now inquiring into the validity of other claims at Winnipeg.

The City Assessment Commissioner has prepared his annual report. The assessment reaches $10,628,220. He remarks that there is an increase of $118,840 of real estate and $308,800 of personal property, making a total increase of $427,640 over the assessment for 1881. The outlook for real estate in Ottawa is much better today than it was a year ago. Many sales have taken place at fair prices, especially in the western section of the city, but a slight improvement is felt in all parts. Owners of real estate are holding out for better prices, while those wanting property have been expecting to obtain it cheaper. Consequently the sales are not so numerous as the demand would indicate. The number of vacant houses is much less than a year ago. He respectfully calls the attention of the Council to the desirability of taking some steps towards having the present law of assessment amended so far as relates to the assessment of personal property. The business-man who invests, say, $25,000 or $50,000 in business is compelled to pay a tax on the full amount thereof, while the man who instead of engaging in business invests his capital in mortgages or securities is only asked to pay upon the interest derived from the same, or, in other words, the man in business pays upon his full capital while the man out of business only pays upon the interest of his capital. This is certainly not much encouragement to the employment of capital in business undertakings, and, in his opinion, acts very unjustly towards the man of enterprise.

One hundred men left the city last night for shanties in the Georgian Bay district.

The Assize Court opened to-day before Justice Wilson. The murder cases will hardly be called before the end of the week.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—A sad event has become known in Montreal, being the disappearance of Mr. Charles E. Bourne, the Treasurer for many years of the Montreal Telegraph Company. That gentleman has been very down-spirited for some time, having been among the number of officials who lost their situations by the late amalgamation. He was a genial, kindly gentleman, and, should any misadventure have befallen him, he will be mourned by a large circle of friends. Opinions are divided on the theories as to Mr. Bourne's disappearance, some believing that he grew desperate over his altered fortunes, and that he has been rash enough to bid farewell to a life struggle. Others believe that he has left for the United States, and that he will not be easily discouraged. An investigation is at present going on into his accounts, and, as the safe had to be opened by a gentleman from Toronto who was cognizant of the combination locks, the latter-named theory may be correct. His family recently went to New Brunswick to reside, and it is not known whether they were acquainted with the disappearance or not. Some of the telegraph people cling to the hope that Mr. Bourne has merely gone off suddenly to visit his family. He was prominent as a music amateur, and was Secretary of the Philharmonic Association. Socially he held a very high position, and was very much beloved by all who met him. It is said that examination of the books leaves no doubt but that the cause is his having appropriated funds belonging to the company, but—to what amount is not definitly ascertained, but it is expected it will be very considerable. It is believed that the unfortunate gentleman had lost money in speculation. The greatest fears are entertained that he may have put an end to his life.

TORONTO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Oct. 6.—At the regular meeting of the Ministerial Association it was decided to transmit a copy of the city paper containing reports of the memorial services in the Metropolitan Church to the memory of the late President Garfield, together with a letter from the President of the Association.

The *Globe's* correspondent, who accompanied Lord Lorne in his trip to the Northwest, describing the Saskatchewan Valley, says: "That I have not overstated the character of the country through which we have traveled, I would ask the reader to look for proof in some of Lord Lorne's replies to the addresses that have been presented to him. His Excellency is no flippant talker, anxious only to make a favorable impression upon those who for the time being happen to be his audience, but a very earnest thinker and worker. This is no mere holiday pleasure trip so far as he and his party are concerned, but a careful 'voyage of discovery and investigation.' He himself and all those with him are hard at work, and everything—pleasure and even comfort—are made subservient to the real business of the journey—the thorough investigation of the character and resources of the country, and the condition, wants, and necessities of its inhabitants, both white and red."

HE DAZZLED THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—An Englishman, styling himself Capt. Howard Dassel, has been victimizing storekeepers, hotelkeepers, boarding-housekeepers, and every one else from whom he could get anything without cash. He brought a letter of introduction to a prominent merchant from a well-known firm in London, England, and by this means obtained extensive credit and was enabled to live in style. He married a Canada girl only 15 years of age and of very respectable parentage. She has followed him to Boston.

FATHER O'CONNOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Oct. 6.—Father O'Connor, who claims to be an ex-priest, and is lecturing against Romanism throughout the country, according to the newspapers is gaining a very unenviable reputation. He lectured in Orangeville, and the *Advertiser* says "if he was not drunk he acted very like a drunken man," while his language was positively indecent.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 6.—Tom Cavanaugh, Secretary of Dubuque branch of the Land League, sent off today $200 to Ireland. He has made several other remittances.

Let the poor sufferers from female complaints take courage and rejoice that a painless remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is prepared at 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass. Send to Mrs. Pinkham for pamphlets.

POLITICAL.

Another Chapter on the Manner of Conducting the Ohio Campaign.

The Tilden-Bookwalter Combination Distributing Vast Sums of Money.

Minnesota Democrats Go Through the Form of Nominating a Ticket.

Three Hundred Prohibition Representatives Meet in Council at Indianapolis, Ind.

A Very Small Attendance at the Greenback Camp-Meeting at Jackson, Mich.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 6.—Another chapter in the manner of conducting the political campaign in Ohio by the Tilden-Bookwalter combination has leaked out, and it may be said not a moment too soon to be of advantage to the Republicans. For several days there has been a noticeable quiet around the Democratic quarters, and it was given out that the work of the committee and the literary bureau had ended. The Democrats hovering around on the street-corners wore dejected expressions on their faces, while the confidence of the Republicans increased proportionately. It now transpires that this apparent apathy on the part of the Democratic managers was the program made out with a view of deceiving the Republican Committee. It appears that Mr. Bookwalter, finding that the tide setting against him threatened his complete overthrow, and that the only hope of success left was in the free and unstinted use of money, a private consultation was held a few days ago, the result of which was the donation of a large sum of money. The same night the majority of the committee having Mr. Bookwalter's interest to look after left the city, and are yet absent. Last night Mr. Bookwalter held another consultation, when more funds were placed in the hands of the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Bookwalter leaving at midnight with a view of working the Licking County Fair today. At an early hour this morning there was apparently great activity about the Democratic quarters, and it was discovered that the ward politicians, who had heretofore shown no interest, were enthusiastic, and at once went on the streets advocating the election of the Democratic ticket. Among the number who received money from the Bookwalter-Tilden fund today were a small number of renegade Republicans, some of whom have been pensioners for years. From reliable Democratic authority, it is learned that Mr. Bookwalter will place $100,000 where it will do the most good if the committee think such an outlay necessary to secure the Gubernatorial chair. It is also stated that Mr. Tilden's interest in the Ohio campaign has revived, and that he has contributed liberally to the campaign fund. He is specially interested in the Democrats gaining the control of the Legislature, which would redistrict the State for Congressional purposes, insuring a Democratic majority in the Ohio delegation. By aiding in this manner, it is claimed that Mr. Tilden can rightfully claim the support of the Democratic Congressmen two years hence. The Republicans were today awakened to the danger threatening the success of the party on Tuesday next. During the day dispatches have been received from various points detailing the work being done by the Tilden-Bookwalter agents. The reports are of such a character as to place beyond all question the fact that these secret emissaries are working in every county and school district in Ohio, aiding the Prohibitionists in a substantial way with a view of reducing the Republican vote in all the close or doubtful districts. To save this (Franklin) county there has been a most lavish outlay during the day, and, as a leading Democrat remarked, the moral sensibilities of a Tammany Chief would have been shocked to have witnessed the reckless distribution of the swag. It is not an idle assertion to say that the Democrats have an abundance of money—much more, in fact, than they ever had in a Presidential struggle. While the Republican managers were aware that the Tilden combination were working hard, they were not prepared to believe that money was being so freely given out or that there were so many agents at work as the developments of today indicate. To overcome the very corrupt influences that have marked Mr. Bookwalter's line of march since he bought his nomination, a very full Republican vote must be polled on Tuesday next. Republicans are sufficient in number to elect the entire State ticket and both branches of the Legislature, if they can be awakened and got to the polls. Unless this can be done, it is not probable that the same means used to secure his nomination will fail to buy the executive chair.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 6.—The Democratic Convention today was a tame and spiritless affair. The nominations were made only for the sake of going through the motions. The nominee for Governor, Gen. W. R. Johnson, is a retired army officer, who was on Thomas' staff, and has written his life. He is not an active politician, and will be a mere dignified figurehead to the ticket. The rest of the ticket was made up on the principle of giving offices by acclamation to anybody who would take them. The only action upon the candidates that has any signification was the recommendation to support of the Democratic voters of the present Supreme Court Judges, including Greenleaf and Clark, defeated in Republican Convention. The action took this form because Clark had refused to permit his name to go before the Convention for actual nomination. Some of the delegates from Hennepin County, the home of Judge Van Derburg, Clark's opponent, opposed this action, but it was carried by acclamation, and with cheers. It is thought many Republicans who are dissatisfied with the bargain by which Van Derburg was nominated will vote for Clark. The resolutions are almost entirely devoted to the bond question, ignored by the Republican Convention last week. They declare that the Democratic party now, as in 1859, is opposed to repudiation and in favor of the payment of the bonds. The convention all the same smothered a resolution commending Gov. Pillsbury for proposing a specific plan of settlement. There was a large repudiation element in the convention, but it consented to these resolutions in the hope to discredit and embarrass the Republicans. The following are the resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democratic State Convention in 1859 embodied in its platform of principles the following—to-wit: "First, that it is the duty of the people of Minnesota to preserve inviolate the faith and credit of the State; second, that the doctrine of repudiation announced by the Republican party is one which is abhorrent to the Democracy, and must receive the condemnation of the honest masses; third, that we pledge the Democratic party of Minnesota to honorably and promptly meet all obligations resting upon her"; and,

WHEREAS, The Republican Convention which lately held its session in this city utterly ignored in its deliberations all allusion to the proposed settlement of the State railroad bonds, a question involving the honor and reputation of the State; therefore,

Resolved, That the principles of the Democratic party as above reproduced from the platform adopted by the State Convention in 1859 are hereby reaffirmed, and we hereby express the hope that the Legislature of the State, soon to assemble in special session, will by prompt and practical legislation solve this problem.

Resolved, That we express our sincere grief for the untimely death of President Garfield, and our utter horror at the wicked assasination by which he was removed from life, and we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the political principles announced by the Democratic Convention which nominated Winfield S. Hancock.

The following is the ticket nominated: Governor, Gen. R. W. Johnson; Lieutenant-Governor, E. P. Barnum, of St. Cloud; Auditor, Rudolph Lehmicke, of Stillwater; Secretary of State, A. J. Lamberton, of St. Peter; Treasurer, John F. Russell, of Houston County; Attorney-General, George N. Baxter, of Rice County; Railroad Commissioner, R. S. Cook, of Owatonna.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 6.—The Grand Council of the State Temperance Union met this afternoon in this city with about 300 delegates present. In his opening address President Gerrish said the Prohibitionists want no more license laws, but are demanding absolute prohibition. The question before the next Legislature would be, not whether the liquor traffic shall be prohibited, but whether the people shall be allowed to vote on the question. The party that places itself in favor of the minority or against the majority will go to the wall. "We shall for the time forget our past relations with political parties, and for the next few years devote ourselves to the public good. If we shall not succeed in the present crisis, we will continue our work till the crack of doom."

The Secretary's report showed that County Councils have been organized during the past year in thirty-seven counties, and that there are only six counties in the State that have not reported prohibitory organizations of some kind. During the year the Secretary received for the general fund $1,450.19. The expenses of carrying on the general work and the salary exceed the receipts by $535.79. The session of the council will continue during the rest of the week.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year, which was agreed to: President, Dr. G. W. F. Gerrish, of Seymour; First Vice-President, W. H. Tralmet, Huntingdon; Second Vice-President, John W. Copier, Covington; Third Vice-President, W. M. Lord, Princeton; Corresponding Secretary, M. E. Shiel; Recording Secretary, John H. Whitson; Treasurer, E. C. Atkins.

The Rev. F. W. Simpson, of Delaware County, was authorized to name a committee of five ministers to wake up the prohibition interests in the churches, and the following resolution was adopted upon recommendation of the Committee on Platform:

We declare that the people of the State have a fundamental right to express themselves upon all questions, and that they have a right to be heard on the question of prohibition. We here declare that we will only vote for such candidates for our next Legislature as will openly pledge themselves to work and vote for the submission of the resolution passed by the last Legislature on that question, and, if there is no candidate of that kind nominated by either of the political parties, we hereby pledge ourselves to place such a candidate before the people, and to work and vote for the same. We further declare that the denial of such a right by any Legislature is tyrannical, and such a distrust of the people as should arouse the fears of any man for the liberties of his country. Therefore, as temperance men who are willing to submit to and abide by the decision of the voters of our State, we pledge our sacred honor to stand by the foregoing resolutions.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 6.—For some time the Greenbackers have been preparing for a grand camp-meeting here, and their arrangements provided for a large crowd. This is the opening day, but the prosperity of the country, or some other reason, keeps the National-fund haters away. The attendance is very slim. W. H. Clute welcomed the small gathering in a long speech, and he was followed by Col. Norton, of Chicago. This closed the first day's disappointment.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 6.—The Republican Convention of the Twelfth Senatorial District of Wisconsin, comprising the Counties of Lafayette and Green, assembled at Monroe yesterday afternoon, and on the thirty-second ballot Capt. A. W. Randall, of Brodhead, Green County, was nominated for the State Senate. J. B. Treat, A. C. Dodge, and F. Scott were appointed a Senatorial Committee.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct 6.—L. G. Ninne, Democratic nominee for Governor, addressed a small crowd at the court-house this evening on the issues of the hour. Democracy at this time is considerably mixed in this county, and his speech awakened no sympathy whatever. This is the first meeting held since the campaign opened.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—Returns from 167 towns which held elections Monday show that the Republicans carried 90, the Democrats 52; evenly divided 25. This is a Republican gain.

A GERMAN PRINCE.

He Turns Beer-Slinger in a Pittsburg Saloon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 6.—The proprietor of a beer-shop has had in his employ for the past eight years a man who, when he came to hire, gave his name as Andrew Salm. He soon proved that he was superior in all respects to the position he occupied, being a talented linguist and a musician of no ordinary ability. Very little attention was paid to the man, however, as he was much addicted to the flowing bowl. He was allowed to pursue the even tenor of his way without questioning, until some days ago he received a draft on the First National Bank of this city for $800. The draft was in favor of Prince Salm-Salm, and was duly honored upon presentation. He still retains his old position, refusing to divulge any of his past history, but designs in the near future to open a riding-school for ladies. Some of his friends intimate that he belongs to one of the oldest and richest titled families in Germany. Why he left home is a mystery. Why he remained so long incog is another.

CHARCOAL IRON.

Representatives of the Interest Will Meet in Cincinnati Today.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 6.—The United States Association of charcoal-iron makers will hold its annual meeting in this city, beginning tomorrow. The Association will be in session for a week. Its members are scattered through every State in the Union. About 200 delegates, many of them with their ladies, will be in attendance at the meeting. A large number have arrived tonight. The association will be welcomed by the Mayor of the city at College Hall. The President, Col. George B. Wiesking, of Pennsylvania, will respond. An excursion will be made the first of next week to the Hanging Rock iron region, and the principal furnaces visited. The local committees on reception of delegates, order of business, etc., held meetings today. Important sessions are anticipated. The members of the Association have unbounded faith in the future of charcoal iron.

CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill. Oct. 6.—Mayor Young and the several Aldermen of the city were served with mandamus summons issued from the United States District Court at Chicago to appear on the third Monday of October and show cause why they should not be fined for failing to provide for the payment of several small judgments recently obtained against the city in the water-power cases. These judgments aggregate $12,000.

RIVER AND CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 6.—President J. M. Haller of Geneseo, the Hon. L. D. Whitney of Tiskilwa, T. J. Roberson of Rock Island, and Edward Russell of Davenport, members of the Mississippi and Illinois River and Canal Improvement Commission, met at the Harper House, Rock Island, today. Especial attention was directed to the matter of bringing the proposed canal from Hennepin to Rock Island before the notice of Congress. It was decided to send pamphlets and maps to every Congressman, also to make a united effort to secure subscriptions. Hitherto the expense has been borne by two or three cities. It was determined to call on all the interested places to help, especially on Chicago. The commission proposes to make an active campaign this winter and thoroughly inform the people on the object of the canal.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A BANK-ROBBER IDENTIFIED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 6.—Mr. Richardson, of Galesburg, Ill., is here, and has recognized John Larney, alias Mollie Matches, as one of the men who robbed the Bank of Galesburg of $10,000 in the year 1869. Mollie Matches was arrest on Saturday immediately after the theft had been reported of $10,000 in bonds from ex-State Senator Burton, of this city. It was thought at first that he was the man who engaged the President of the bank in conversation while a confederate got away with the bonds. The President, while he is inclined to the belief that Matches was the man, could not positively identify him as such, and prosecution was thus rendered impossible. It is the belief of the detectives that Matches was one of the party who did the job, but they are not certain that he was one of the men who were in the bank. He is one of the smartest thieves in the country. Repeated efforts have been made to get some pointer out of him, but he is too sly to be led into any trap. He lives in Cleveland, where he has property. The gentleman from Galesburg positively identifies him as one of the men who robbed the bank in that city in 1869. He will be taken there for trial. He is also wanted in Detroit, and in several other places.

"AMUSEMENT."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 6.—The *Gazette's* Pine Bluff special gives the following particulars of an unfortunate affair: There was a negro wedding near the city last night. Fred Neiss, of this city, with one or two other white men, in company with several negroes, in a spirit of "amusement" serenaded the newly wedded pair and attempted an entrance into the house, which the bridegroom forbade. They persisting, he turned loose a double-barreled shotgun on the party, wounded Neiss in the breast, face, and neck, and slightly wounded another of the party. Neiss' wounds are mortal.

FORGIVEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 6.—William T. Branch, the defaulting financial manager of the American Transfer Company, has returned from Canada, and, it is said, will resume his old position, the company being satisfied with the restitution he is to make. Branch was the leading spirit in securing the reunions to the railroad rebate system, through which the Standard Oil Company made so much money in transporting petroleum from the oil regions. It is not believed here that his case will ever come to trial.

HUMAN BRUTES.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 6.—Edward Sanders and Philip Rogers, two notorious characters of this city, last night forced their way into the room of Mrs. Mary Seymour, and in the presence of her three children Sanders criminally assaulted her. The woman struggled desperately to escape, and at length succeeded, Sanders following her into the street, knocking her down several times. Mrs. Seymour escaped to a neighbor's house, where she died from the effect of her injuries. Both men were arrested.

AN ARISTOCRATIC HORSE-THIEF.

HERNANDO, Miss., Oct. 6.—Edward Thompson, arrested on a charge of stealing a mule, was acquitted at midnight. He is a son of the late Admiral Thompson Kieb, of the British navy, and a grandson of the British Admiral who led part of the forces under Nelson to the battle of Trafalgar. Lady Thompson sent several hundred pounds from London to a lawyer to defend her son, who, it is said, has lived the life of a tramp for several years.

FALSE PRETENSES.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—John H. Blanchard, formerly a well-known cattle-dealer of this city, was convicted today of false pretenses, in having about two years ago purchased two cars of cattle, ostensibly for Utica parties, and shipping them to Albany, where he disposed of them, receiving the money, and claiming to have been robbed on a train returning home.

A POLICEMAN SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—George Mills, a member of the police force, was shot in the right side about 9 o'clock this evening by a ruffian called Blind Mike while attempting to arrest a young desperado named Aclor. Mills was also severely beaten about the head, and he is in a critical condition.

JENNIE CRAMER.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—In the Malley trial today, additional testimony was given in support of the alibi of James Malley Jr.

KILLED IN A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Oct. 6.—At Las Unas, N. M., last night James Little was shot and killed while engaged in a drunken brawl.

ESCAPE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 6.—Nine convicts escaped from the penitentiary camp here yesterday, and still at large.

RESCUED FROM INDIAN SLAVERY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The Sydney papers of Aug. 29 contain an account of the discovery and ransoming by an exploring expedition on Bouka Island, one of the Salmon group, of an Italian named Luigi Boero, who had been held prisoner by the natives for fifteen months. He and five others were captured, held as slaves, and subjected to the most horrible treatment. All succumbed to the ill-usage and died, except Boero and perhaps one other, who was heard of, but could not be recovered.

CORNER-STONE LAYING AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 6.—The corner-stone of the new armory for the State Militia National Guard was laid this morning by Gov. Crittenden, amid appropriate ceremonies. The State and civic dignitaries attended and there was a grand military display, terminating with a review of the National Guards by the Governor.

EARTHQUAKE.

BRISTOL, N. H., Oct. 6.—A shock of earthquake was felt here a little after midnight. It passed from west to east, and made a noise like the rumbling of a heavy train of cars, and shook buildings perceptibly.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 6.—Arrived, the Baltic, from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Arrived, the Schleswig, from London.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—At the October meeting of the Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge today the financial report showed that up to Sept. 30 the total receipts of the bridge amounted to $13,224,128.99, and the disbursements to $13,166,792.44, leaving $57,336.55 on hand. It was expected last spring that the bridge would be ready for use by the first of next year, but the surprising fact was disclosed yesterday that 1,000 tons of steel in addition to that called for from the Edgemore Iron Company would be needed, although the specifications under the contract with that company were supposed to cover all that would be required. No explanation was given of the blunder by which this extra amount, equal to about one-fifth of what was previously estimated as sufficient, was overlooked. Several members of the board, when questioned as to why so much extra steel was needed, expressed ignorance beyond the fact that the engineers had allowed for it. Mr. Henry C. Murphy said that the engineers had reserved the right to call for more steel, and, when asked where the extra steel was needed, he said: "All over," and then turned away. The extra steel will cost about $100,000.

Dean Bradley and the Tramp.

London World.

One story about the new Dean of Westminster has not yet, I believe, found its way into print. He was on one occasion staying with the Arnolds, in Westmoreland, when a picnic was being celebrated. Lots were drawn as to who should stay at home and "mind the house," and the office fell to Mr. Bradley. On the return of the picnic party he remarked that "it was a very good thing he had staid behind, as a tramp had tried his best to get in through the drawing-room window, and would have done so had it not been for him." The tramp, as most people endowed with imagination would have guessed, was the poet Wordsworth.

THE WEATHER.

Two Farmers in Virginia Lose Sixty Barnfuls of Tobacco by the Frost.

Damage to Shipping on the Atlantic Coast by a Severe Gale.

Vennor Predicts a Storm Period for This Section About the 15th and 16th.

FROST.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 6.—The frost last night was very general throughout the State, and did incalculable damage, especially to the tobacco crop. At least one-half of the standing crop has been destroyed; in some counties the condition is even worse. But little of the crop has been cut and housed. One farmer is reported as losing 80,000 plants, while the joint loss of two others is estimated at what would fill sixty barns.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 6.—Telegrams from Northern South Carolina report frost last night, and another expected tonight. The late growth of cotton will be destroyed.

DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 6.—The tobacco crop is injured by frost.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 6.—The tobacco crop in this section is reported badly injured by the first frost last night.

HEAVY RAINS.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Oct. 6.—The heavy rains of yesterday and last night greatly damaged the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and traffic south of here is indefinitly suspended. In the Rio Grande and Gallisteo Valleys washouts are numerous. In many places the road-bed is covered with great piles of sand. Rain is falling heavily tonight.

VENNOR'S GUESSES.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3.—*To the Editor of the New York Times*: A general storm period of severity is probable about the 15th and 16th of the present month in the southern and western sections of the United States and also in the Upper Lake region and maritime provinces in Canada. Wintry weather in Newfoundland. HENRY G. VENNOR.

A SEVERE GALE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6.—A gale Tuesday night and Wednesday handled severely the smaller craft on the coast. Nearly all report losses of sails and spars, and some were driven ashore. One schooner lost seven men and another two. Life-saving crews rescued many seamen.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER—WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7—1. a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest on the Carolina coast, and lowest in the Missouri Valley. The temperature has fallen from seven to eleven degrees in the Gulf States. Elsewhere it has risen—in New England and the Middle Atlantic States from six to fifteen degrees; in the Lake region from four to fourteen degrees; in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee from 8 to 15 degrees. Rain has fallen since the last report in the Upper Lake region. A rainfall of 1.05 inches in the last eight hours is reported from Brownsville. The winds in New England and the Middle Atlantic States are southwesterly, in the South Atlantic States northeasterly, and in the Gulf States easterly; elsewhere from east to south. Partly cloudy weather and rain will probably prevail in the Lake region today and tomorrow.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, fair weather, except local rains in the northern portion, southerly winds, lower barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Lake region, partly cloudy weather and rain, southerly winds, lower barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather and rain, except fair weather in the southern portion, southerly winds, stationary or lower barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.375	49	71	S......	2	0	Clouds.
10:18 a. m.	30.358	55	64	S. E....	4	......	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	30.234	58	60	S. E....	6	†	Clouds.
6:18 p. m.	30.188	57	74	S. E....	6	......	Lt. rain.
10:18 p. m.	30.156	57	74	S. E....	4	.03	Clouds.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

†Rainfall too small to measure.

Mean barometer, 30.256.
Mean thermometer, 54.7.
Mean humidity, 68.3.
Maximum temperature, 58.3.
Minimum temperature, 49.0.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Wea.
Albany	57	46	W....	Light..	0	Clear.
Alpena	57	48	W....	Light..	.02	Cl'dy.
Las Animas	81					
Buffalo	56	53	S....	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo	73	68	S....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	75	57	S. E.	Light..	0	Fair.
Chicago	58	57	S. E.	Gentle.	.03	Fair.
Cincinnati	65	62	S.E..	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	59	54	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Davenport	63	62	S....	Fresh..	[illegible]	Clear.
Denver	76	64	W....	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	66	64	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Detroit	60	54	......	Calm...	.04	Lt rain.
Dodge City	84	71	S....	Brisk...	0	Fair.
Dubuque	57					
Duluth	..	50	S.W.	Light..	.02	Lt rain.
Erie	59	56	......	Calm...		Cl'dy.
Escanaba	49	49	S.W.	Fresh..	.02	Lt rain.
Grand Haven	52	48	S.E.	Fresh..	.11	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	64	59	S.E.	Light..	0	Clear.
Keokuk	66	60	S. E.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
La Crosse	55	57	S....	Light..	.02	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	74	68	S....	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Louisville	71	62	S. E.	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Marquette	57	50	S....	Fresh..	†	Cl'dy.
Memphis	80	72	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	58	53	S.E..	Brisk...	.05	Cl'dy.
Nashville	75	65	S.E..	Light..	0	Clear.
North Platte	68	62	S....	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Omaha	75	70	S....	Brisk...	0	Fair.
Oswego	55	48	S....	Light..	0	Fair.
Pittsburg	66	58	......	Calm...	0	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	54	51	E....	Light..	.04	Cl'dy.
Rochester	60	51	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Sandusky	56	54	E....	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	81	74	S. E.	Light..	.02	Clear.
Springfield	64	61	S....	Fresh..	0	Fair.
St. Louis	69	64	S....	Fresh..	0	Fair.
St. Paul	49	51	S.E..	Fresh..	.09	Lt rain.
Toledo	55	54	E....	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	79	73	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Yankton, D. T.	64	60	......	Calm...	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	68	61	......	Calm...	.01	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	79	44	N....	Light..	0	Clear.
Denison	79	75	S.E..	Light..	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	54	43	W....	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Fort Custer	50	48	N....	Light..	0	Clear.
Galveston	84	80	E....	Brisk...	0	Fair.
Moorhead	51	50	S. E.	Brisk...	.07	Lt rain.
Port Eads	82	79	E....	High...	0	Fair.
San Antonio	88	78	E....	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak.	55	62	......	Light..	0	Fair.

*Too small to measure.

Tall Stories of Old Age.

London Dispatch to Liverpool Post.

From Brazil comes a story of a mulatto woman having died at the age of 187 years. Just as the Goth was "butchered to make a Roman holiday," so this unfortunate old colored lady seems to have been killed to furnish forth a newspaper paragraph. This is a pity, because she would have answered the purpose just as well in a couple of hundred years' time, if the newspaper telling the tale could have had patience to wait. She is said to have lost her sight at the age of 100, but to have recovered it somewhat later. Her death was brought about by a fall from a bench, so that there is really no knowing how long she might have lived if the Brazil paper had not arranged the fatal fall. The subject of longevity is always being disputed, some persons being credulous of all sorts of wonders and others being as skeptical as the late Sir G. Cornewall Lewis. The case of the Brazilian mulatto is put in the shade by that of Johannes de Temporibus, who, according to Stow, died in the year 1014, at the age of 361. Unfortunately, that was not an age of statistics, and marvelous statements were multiplied. A native of Bengal is said to have died in 1556 at the age of 300; but here the distance of place is as important an element as distance of time in the other instance. In [illegible] a native of Evercreech, Somerset, is reported to have died aged 200. In the latter end of the last century death at the age of 175 or thereabouts seems not to have been uncommon, but as we come nearer to our own times the records grow fewer, until now we are obliged to go to Brazil for a striking instance of extreme age. The moral would appear to be that, if in a time of registration and research this class of wonders had become extinct, the former statements in regard to them were myths. Perhaps life was so dull in those slow times that a man put his sensations into figures, and thought he had lived [illegible] years instead of 70.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Makes a much more delicious acid drink than lemons or limes, at the same time giving the system the invigorating phosphates.

FIRE RECORD.

A Destructive Conflagration at Pulaski, New York—Loss $200,000.

Fifteen Houses Burned in the Hochelaga District of Montreal.

Sixty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed at Little Rock, Arkansas.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 6.—At 6:15 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the Rose City Flouring-Mills, a large three-story frame building situated in the eastern part of the city. Though the alarm was speedily given, the Fire Department was some time in getting to the spot, and in the interval the flames had made such headway that it was found impossible to check them. The building, together with its contents, was totally destroyed. The loss will not fall short of $60,000. The building and stock were partially insured. The warerooms contained a large number of bales of cotton and several hundred bushels of wheat. The mills were operated by Messrs. Brown & Riley, who are said to be the heaviest losers. For a time the Quawpaw Cotton Mills and the oil mills, which are adjacent, were threatened, and it required considerable effort on the part of the firemen to save them and avert a general and disastrous conflagration. This is the severest scorch Little Rock has had in many years.

AT MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—A fire broke out today in a detached terrace of brick houses in Hochallaga, one of the eastern suburbs of the city. The fire started in the house of J. E. Caselins, a grocer. A high wind prevailed at the time, and although the services of the city fire brigade were obtained, and every effort made to check the progress of the flames, it was without avail, and the entire block, consisting of fifteen houses, was burned to the ground. Twenty-four families, chiefly mechanics and laborers, are now homeless. The residences of the owners, Messrs. Lelourneux & Hawley, were amongst those destroyed. The loss will be $10,000, and the insurance $2,500. How the fire started is a mystery.

AT PULASKI, N. Y.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The entire business portion of the Town of Pulaski is in ruins. The loss is over $200,000. The principal losers are Dr. J. N. Betts, H. B. Clark, Salmon River Hotel, George M. Douglass, Pulaski National Bank, W. L. Hollis, S. W. Fuller & Son, C. C. Woods, the Pulaski *Democrat*, A. N. Beadle, H. H. Lyman, D. B. Meacham & Son, Capt. L. M. Liters, S. Jones, and John T. Box. The telegraph, express, and post offices burned. Total insurance, $110,000.

POTTERY BURNED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 6.—The pottery of Dixon & Young, on Fourteenth street, near Penrose, in the northern part of the city, burned late last night. Loss estimated at from about $30,000 to $40,000. Insured for about $30,000.

AT NEW VIENNA, O.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 6.—The grocery and dry-goods store and dwelling of Truman, Peale & Hale, at New Vienna, Clinton County, O., burned this morning. Loss, $40,000; insured, $20,000.

BRADLAUGH.

His Reply to Some Recent Statements by Mr. Walter, of the London "Times."

NO. 20 CIRCE'S ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, LONDON, N. W., Sept. 19, 1881.—*To the Editor of the New York Herald:* I have just seen your issue of Sept. 7, with an interview with Mr. J. Walter, of the *Times*, attributing some attempt to me to disturb religious services on board the Parthia. The statement, as far as I am concerned, is monstrously untrue. I was only on the Parthia on one voyage—viz.: from London to New York in October, 1874. No attempt of any kind was made by any one to disturb religious services during that voyage. There was a disagreement between Capt. Watson and the passengers as to the singing after dinner in the smoking-room, but it had not the smallest connection with the religious services. The particulars were given in a letter by the passengers, which was published at the time in several American papers. I never sang in my life, and was most certainly not even one of the singers.

As Mr. J. Walter is alleged to have said that it is all nonsense about his (Mr. Bradlaugh) having erysipelas and being brutally injured at the House of Commons on Aug. 8, I can only say that I have not yet fully recovered from the violence; that the physicians who have attended me during the erysipelas are Dr. Ramskill and Dr. Palfrey, two doctors of the highest eminence in London, and I am afraid Mr. Walter has taken no more pains to be accurate as to this than as to my "refusing the oath," an incident which has never yet occurred.

I trust that the New York *Herald* will extend to me the courtesy of inserting this letter, a registered copy of which I send to Mr. Walter's private address, not knowing where he now is. Yours obediently,

CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

A THIEVISH GANG BROKEN UP.

A daring system of sneak robberies that have for many months harassed the large business-houses of Chicago was yesterday pretty thoroughly exposed and broken up by the arrest and condemnation of Charles Boker, alias Griffith, one of the most promising young scamps belonging to the burglarious profession. The names and general appearance of the gang are well known to the police. Among them are "Sheeny" Sam and "Nosey" O'Neill, to them being allotted the more delicate and scientific task of opening safes, etc. Not long ago Harry Brown, another one of the brotherhood, was sent up to the Criminal Court under bonds of $1,000, and has been since indicted by the grand jury. He was arrested while breaking into a large fancy-goods establishment on Wabash avenue, and, although he was not alone, his companions in crime escaped.

E. Moll & Co., leather dealers at 208 and 210 Lake street, during the months of July and August missed from time to time numerous articles of merchandise, reaching a total value Sept. 1 of $800 or more. The vigilance of Mr. Moll was aroused. Sept. 10 he lay in wait for the night intruders, and, concealing himself behind the store counter, watched all night with a loaded revolver and a friend in need. At early morning, when the porter opened the shutters for the day and swept out, he was followed into the store by three fellows, who, cautiously creeping step by step, advanced within reach of the counter, and at the moment when the porter's back was turned were about to snatch their prey from the stock in view, when Moll pulled the trigger of his revolver, which missed fire, and the thieves fled. A long stern chase commenced up the deserted streets, and the thieves seemed about to escape when Boker was headed off and seized, and his comrade Davenport also was captured, but the other disappeared.

It was discovered that they are the same pair who robbed successfully the hair store at No. 199 State street some time ago. Boker was yesterday brought up before Justice Summerfield, and after conclusive identification he was held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $1,000. Detectives Elliott and Wylie, in conjunction with the Pinkerton Agency, are sedulously engaged in the destruction of this pestiferous gang. E. Moll & Co. have recovered perhaps one-half of the property stolen from them, and it is hoped that in a few weeks the last of the rascals will be locked up.

Crime in Ireland for a Year.

London Letter to the Manchester Examiner.

The report on criminal statistics for 1880 in Ireland just issued tells a sad tale. The indictable offenses for jury trial increased from 6,381 in 1876 to 8,607 last year. The chief point, we are told, in which the Irish figures are unfavorable is in offenses of intimidation, which numbered 1,876, as compared with three in England and one in Scotland. The malicious offenses against property in Ireland, 1,183, as compared with eighty-eight in England and 149 in Scotland. Some remarkable paragraphs in the summary of the report deserve attention. Thus it is set forth that "The degree of crime which led to exceptional legislation in Ireland was exceeded by the amount of serious crime for a similar population in Scotland, 6,063, or 771 above the Irish figure (5,312) which was thought so serious." The excess in Scotland is shown to be caused by crimes against property, that is, thefts that show an excess of 3,639, while of this excess no fewer than 2,726 were cases of robbery with violence. The excess of this form of crime in Scotland is attributed to the peculiarity of the Scotch Poor law, which prohibits parochial boards from supplying outdoor relief to able-bodied poor. Another point on which the report lays stress is that the Scotch come out unfavorably in what are described as offenses against morality. Such offenses are reported to have been 238 in Scotland, as compared with 119 in Ireland and 173 in England. "This excess," the report goes on to say, "has an important bearing on the Scotch law of marriage, which was some years since condemned by a royal commission for inquiry into the marriage laws of the three countries, and upon the statutory denial of poor relief either in or out of workhouses to able-bodied women without children." On the other hand, the excess of infanticide in Ireland is ascribed to a defect in the Irish bastardy laws. Irishwomen have not the same legal remedy against putative fathers of illegitimate children as women in England, the poor-law guardians alone being allowed to sue, and all right of support ceasing when the woman leaves the workhouse.

OBITUARY.

HARVEY WATSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6.—Harvey Watson, who boarded with his brother, William Watson, and worked on his farm near Auburn, was found dead in a field near the house this morning. He went out last night to bring some cattle from the pasture, and, not returning, was supposed to have gone to a neighbor's. He is believed to have died of apoplexy. Watson was a sober, industrious, and respected citizen. He was a nephew of W. H. Mitchell, of Chicago, and J. J. Mitchell, of St. Louis, Directors of the Chicago & Alton Road.

JOHN WILSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 6.—John Wilson, one of our most esteemed citizens, while walking along the street this morning suddenly fell to the earth, and, although assistance came immediately and he was carried into the office, he died in a moment or two, without speaking. Deceased was in his 78th year. He was the father of Mrs. Thomas Underwood, whose husband is now connected with an insurance company in Chicago.

LUTHER HOADLEY.

BROWNVILLE, Neb., Oct. 6.—Mr. Luther Hoadley, a native of Harwinton, Conn., and for a long time a resident of Eutaw, Ala., and a resident of this city since 1857, died of paralysis at his home this evening after a protracted illness of many years, aged 67.

DR. ALONZO D. HULL.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Dr. Alonzo D. Hull, a nephew of Dr. Hull, of New York, whose wife was murdered by Chastine Cox, died from an overdose of chloral.

APPELLATE COURT.

Decisions Rendered and Opinions Filed at Mount Vernon Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Oct. 6.—In the Appellate Court today the following decisions were rendered and opinions filed:

No. 2. People vs. McFarlan et al.; reversed and remanded.

No. 3. Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad vs. Shryock; reversed and remanded.

No. 5. British Life-Insurance Company vs. Week; reversed and remanded.

No. 6. Payne vs. Miller et al.; dismissed.

No. 9. Watson et al. vs. Abry; reversed and remanded.

No. 12. Ward vs. Ward; Baker, J., not sitting; affirmed.

No. 13. Glover vs. Gray; reversed and remanded.

No. 14. People vs. Wiltshire et al.; reversed and remanded.

No. 16. Humphreys et al. vs. Rodgers; reversed and remanded.

No. 18. Wakefield vs. Pennington; reversed and remanded.

No. 20. Asher vs. Mitchell; remanded in part.

No. 21. Parker vs. Richie et al.; remanded in part.

No. 23. Pope vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; reversed and remanded.

No. 24. Village of Bethalton vs. Conley; reversed and remanded.

No. 27. Rhodes vs. McLean; affirmed.

No. 30. Lamert vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad; reversed and remanded.

No. 31. Suppiger vs. People, for use; reversed and remanded.

No. 33. St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad vs. Borger; Wall, J., not sitting; reversed and remanded.

No. 35. Fishback vs. Joesting et al.; affirmed.

No. 38. East St. Louis, P. & H. Co. vs. Hightower; reversed and remanded.

No. 40. Raymond vs. People; reversed and remanded.

No. 44. Splane vs. Byrne; reversed.

No. 45. Bross vs. C. & V. R. R., for use; Baker, J., not sitting; reversed and remanded.

No. 47. City of Cairo vs. Bross; Baker, J., not sitting; affirmed.

No. 49. Andrews vs. Andrews; dismissed.

No. 50. Wilson vs. Keller; reversed and remanded.

No. 51. Bryckey vs. Davis; reversed and remanded.

No. 52. East St. Louis vs. Kase; affirmed.

No. 53. Same vs. Thomas; affirmed.

No. 56. St. L., A. & T. H. R. R. vs. Pflumacher; Wall, J., not sitting; reversed and remanded.

No. 57. Deppe vs. People; reversed and remanded.

No. 60. T. H. & I. R. R. vs. Adam; reversed and remanded.

No. 62. W. U. Telegraph Co. vs. Horack; reverse and remanded.

No. 63. School Directors vs. Wallace; reversed and remanded.

No. 64. Same vs. same; reversed and remanded.

No. 67. P., D. & E. R. R. vs. Lyons; reversed and remanded.

No. 69. Richland Company vs. Millard; reversed and remanded.

No. 70. Baylor vs. Baylor; reversed and remanded.

No. 71. City of Belleville vs. Flemming; reversed and remanded.

No. 72. Missouri Furnace Company vs. Abend; reversed and remanded.

No. 73. U. R. Way & T. Co. vs. Leahy; reversed and remanded.

No. 77. Stern et al. vs. People, for use; affirmed.

No. 81. Arnold vs. Sharp et al.; reversed and remanded.

Decisions were rendered also in the following cases, but no opinions filed:

No. 1. Percival vs. City of Alton, pro forma; affirmed.

No. 7. Roberts et al. vs. Barton, pro forma; affirmed.

No. 10. East St. Louis Gaslight & Coke Company vs. Parsons, pro forma; affirmed.

No. 15. Burns vs. Boorders et al. pro forma; affirmed.

No. 17. School Trustees vs. Connelly; affirmed.

No. 19. Moore vs. People; affirmed.

No. 22. Morris vs. I. & St. L. R. R., advisare.

No. 26. Robbins vs. Pierce; dismissed.

No. 26. Steinmyer vs. Walsh; affirmed.

No. 28. First National Bank of Flora vs. Burkett; affirmed.

No. 33. Oliver vs. School Directors; affirmed.

No. 36. Fishback vs. Tansar et al.; affirmed.

No. 37. James vs. High; affirmed.

No. 39. Ross vs. People, for use, etc.; Wall, J., not sitting; affirmed.

No. 41. Lyons, administrator, vs. Miles; affirmed.

No. 42. Burnett vs. Cook; affirmed.

No. 43. Skaer vs. Williams; Wall, J., not sitting; affirmed.

No. 48. People, for use, vs. Pearce et al.; affirmed.

No. 54. St. Louis United Yards vs. Wiggins Ferry Company; affirmed.

No. 55. Burnett et al. vs. Wheeler; affirmed.

No. 59. Metropolis City vs. Karr; Baker, Justice, sitting; affirmed.

No. 61. Karr vs. Damieskie; affirmed.

Noble Hall vs. Sharp; Baker, J., not sitting; affirmed.

No. 68. Darling vs. McDonald; affirmed.

No. 74. Reichert vs. Beedle; affirmed.

No. 76. Illinois & St. Louis Railroad & Coal Company vs. Decker; affirmed.

No. 78. Illinois & St. Louis Railroad & Coal Company vs. Cobb; advisare.

Bauer vs. Weinacht; rehearing denied.

Harris vs. Jackson County Agricultural Board; rehearing denied.

Adjourned sine die.

Something About Dr. Boynton.

New York Evening Post.

Dr. Boynton is a man of independent fortune, his wealth being estimated at more than $100,000. For many years he has had one of the largest practices in Cleveland, his professional income having been from $15,000 upward yearly. For some years also he has filled with great acceptance the professorship of physiology in the Homeopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, one of the oldest and best medical schools of the West. He is a homeopathist of what is known as the liberal school; that is, he believes in practicing to cure his patients. For many years he has been closely associated with Dr. Schneider, of Cleveland, who for a long time has had charge of the surgery of the Lake Shore Railroad, and whose reputation as a successful practicing surgeon is excellent. Dr. Boynton is still in the prime of intellectual life, being 46 years of age. Being, however, somewhat broken in health, he decided last spring to retire from active practice and devote himself to less engrossing pursuits. With this in mind he disposed of his practice, getting for it one of the largest sums ever paid for a clientage of this sort in the West, and started for Kansas, where he thought of embarking some of his capital in stock raising. He had scarcely reached the State, however, before he was asked by the President and Mrs. Garfield to attend her in her serious illness last spring. Laying aside his business enterprises he obeyed the call and remained with the family till the most serious stages of the illness were passed. He was called West again by the terrible railroad accident which brought upon him a crushing personal affliction, and while the blow was still fresh the news came that his cousin, the President, had been assassinated. In this connection it may be well to state the precise relationship of the Doctor and the late President. Their fathers were half-brothers and married sisters. They are, therefore, full first cousins on their mothers' side and half cousins on their fathers' side. They were both born in Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O., were playmates in boyhood, and have been life-long and intimate friends.

SUICIDAL.

THE REVOLVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 6.—George Mack Wallace, an old resident of Joliet and at one time a leading business man, committed suicide this morning at his residence on Hickory street, in this city, by shooting himself with a revolver. He arose early, went into the yard attached to his residence, and, seating himself on a rustic seat under the shade-trees, fired the shot, which took deadly effect in his right temple. He was 53 years of age. He has been troubled with spells of discouragement and down-heartedness for some time, due perhaps to a confirmed use of morphine, and had frequently expressed the belief that he was of no more use. He was in comfortable circumstances, with perhaps $10,000 or $12,000. The verdict of the Coroner was in accordance with the above facts.

MORPHINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 6.—Daniel Ivery, a drayman of this city, for many years a resident, was found in his bed dead this morning. He had been drinking heavily, and yesterday purchased 25 cents' worth of morphine at Rahbeock's drug-store, which it is supposed he took at one dose while under the influence of liquor.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

JOB-PRINTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—About 150 book and job printers are striking for $2 a week advance in wages. Sherman & Co.'s men were ordered out today by a committee of the union. The firm obtained warrants for the arrest of the committee, charging conspiracy in interfering with the firm's business.

RICE-FIELD HANDS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 6.—The striking rice-field hands presented an address to the planters asking an advance in wages owing to the great increase in the price of provisions and other necessaries.

WEAVERS.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 6.—The weavers of Simon's silk mill are on a strike for an advance of wages. Simon says the mills may close, but there will be no advance.

GEORGE BLISS.

He Doesn't Want Any Office, and He Proposes to Push the Star-Route Cases.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—*To the Editor of the New York Sun:* It seems to me I am made of late to occupy too much space in the newspapers. As the remarks are, for a wonder, generally complimentary, you will perhaps permit me to say two things, in the hope that I may relieve your columns in the future:

First—The papers are naming me as a possible occupant of all sorts of offices. For some of them my training and habits of mind render me conspicuously unfit. Let me say, once for all, that I have no aspirations outside of my profession; and that I cannot foresee any contingency in which I shall either seek or accept any office under the Administration of President Arthur. I have been too long the friend of the President, and too sincerely his friend, to wish him, in my behalf at least, to expose himself to even a suspicion of providing for a personal friend at the public expense, especially as that friend is not in want of anything.

Secondly—Apparently because everything is not done at once in the star-route cases by counsel who were retained only fifteen days ago, it is suggested that there is an intention to protect some one. There is no such intention. Before I accepted a retainer I received the strongest assurances that there was no disposition to protect any guilty person. If any one believes that Chester A. Arthur will interfere directly or indirectly to prevent the ends of justice from being accomplished, he does not know him; and, if any one believes I propose to "let up" on any seemingly guilty man, unless he can be of use in convicting some one bigger or more guilty than himself, I am vain enough to think he does not know me.

I propose, so far as is in my power, that every one shall have a fair trial, but that there be a trial in every case where counsel believe there is sufficient evidence of guilt.

To relieve the specific anxiety of the *World* and others, let me add that the facts in the case of ex-Senator Dorsey have been gathered under the supervision of Mr. James and Mr. MacVeagh during months of faithful labor. The result is now in the hands of counsel, that they may reduce the charges to a legal form; and as speedily as possible—I think within two or three weeks—the formal steps necessary to procure a submission of the case to a jury will be completed. Your obedient servant. GEORGE BLISS.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

Barney Fox, an employé at the American packing-house, living at No. 245 Twentieth street, died very suddenly at about 6 o'clock last night at his own home from the effects of an overdose of laudanum taken, it is supposed, with suicidal intent, he having told a fellow-workman that he was going to kill himself. Dr. Moe was called in when Fox's condition was realized by his daughter, but could do nothing to save his life. Deceased was 44 years of age, and leaves a daughter and two sons, all grown.

Accident to Mr. N. T. DePauw.

New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.

The injuries received by Newland T. DePauw, by the accident that befell him last week on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburg and Altoona, were more serious than his friends at first supposed. He was riding in a sleeper and sitting by an open window, his left arm resting on the window frame. A large bracket to which was attached the dust protector protruded from the outside of the window frame some six inches. While thus sitting by the window a loaded freight train passed the passenger train at a high rate of speed. The freight train was so carelessly loaded that from out of the cars a part of the load overhung the track. A heavy piece of timber from the freight train struck the sleeper, breaking down the brackets, and striking Mr. DePauw on the left arm between the elbow and shoulder, breaking it short off, and carrying the hand back along the outside of the car, badly crushing it, the injuries being very painful. The chief surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company accompanied Mr. DePauw from Altoona to New York, to give him such attention as he required. The accident was caused by the gross and wholly inexcusable carelessness of the railroad company in so loading the freight-car as to render an accident probable if not certain. Mr. DePauw's arm was not outside the window, but barely rested on the inside edge of the window sill. It will be several days, possibly weeks, before he can return home.

Finding Her Baby by Telegraph.

St. Louis Republican.

When the first Ohio & Mississippi passenger train from the Union Depot arrived at the relay yesterday morning, the conductor stepped off with a crying infant in his arms. Seeing Special Officer Hannifan he said: "Here is a baby without a mother; take it." Mr. Hannifan took the infant, a bright little cherub, but it cried awfully, and the officer took it into the depot to see what the depotmaster was going to do about it. "Why," said the depotmaster, Mr. Whitney, "here is a dispatch from a woman at the Union Depot asking for her baby." It appears that a woman got aboard the O. & M. train at the Union depot, St. Louis, with her baby. The train not starting, and she having no ticket to go to her destination, she asked a fellow-passenger if she would have time to get off and procure one before the train started. Being answered in the affirmative, she stepped off, leaving her baby in her seat. Before she returned from the ticket office the train had pulled out and gone on its way through the tunnel and over the bridge. The mother was, of course, greatly distracted, and let the fact be well known about the depot. She at once telegraphed over to the Relay depot, and in reply she was informed that the lost baby had already arrived and was in the hands of the benevolent Hannifan.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

What "Gath" Saw, Heard, and Concluded Concerning It.

The Downfall of the Machine Men, and How They Took It.

Hiscock and the Speakership—Depew's Reception—Warner Miller as an Orator.

Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The position the New York Stalwarts threw Mr. Hiscock into today will be of the greatest service to him in his canvass for Speaker of Congress. He already had the support of the united delegation of Republicans from the State of New York, and, though not a Conkling man, has always been on civil and even friendly terms with Conkling, though seldom of his view. The Stalwarts today tried to use him to cover the decline and downfall of Platt and Conkling, the latter of whom particularly was festering with the idea of one of his Senatorial successors being elevated to the head of the convention. Yet it had to be done, and Platt had to give Miller his lead.

The tone of the Garfield men all through was quiet, but solid. The spirit of Garfield's injuries governed the convention, and Ohio politics was the conqueror in New York.

After the morning session Senator Miller and Mr. Hiscock were together, and joined a group in which I was. I asked Hiscock to what he attributed the great anti-Conkling majority of the convention. "To a deep conviction," he said, "that government in this country must proceed from the bottom up to the top, and not from the top down; to the love of the Republic, and to the aversion to imperialism in American politics."

Senator Miller, being congratulated on the excellent subject matter of his speech, said that he hoped it would pass as the production of a second-rate man, as he had been so commonly pronounced by the Conklingites.

The city machine, long directed by Arthur, was in a ferment all the afternoon for fear a reorganization of the city Republican associations would be attempted by the convention. I saw a group of these young men at hand, all Irish or of Irish views—such as Barney Biglin, Johnny O'Brien, and Johnny McCord—each of them the owner of three to six delegates on the platform of the convention, and each the possessor of office and perquisits worth from $5,000 to $15,000 per year. O'Brien, for instance, is the Commissioner of Elections for New York City, employing for several weeks hundreds of men. An election in New York City costs $300,000. These young Irishmen were necessary to the Republican gentlemen because they knew the saloonkeepers and the rounders. They said that if a reënrolling of the districts was ordered it would only result in the same leaders coming to the top.

Mr. Hiscock said that in the country Republicans voted without any enrolling or other qualifications except good evidence, and perhaps oath or affirmation in case of contest.

One instance of the city machine methods was seen during the morning proceedings, when Col. Michael Burns, an Irish-Republican leader, cried out to the Chairman that he wanted a name substituted for a certain delegate in Burns' district. The latter arose and said he was present. "How did he vote?" cried Burns. "He voted no," said the delegate. "All right, then," exclaimed Burns, as if the vote being for Hiscock instead of Miller atoned for his servitor.

The braves of the anti-Conkling side—Woodin, Pomeroy, Robertson, Depew, and Miller—were all quiet men, seldom sitting near each other. Depew was the favorit of them all. Woodin is regarded as their ablest man. Woodin, whose wife died recently, is about to permanently go out of politics, although he has lived to see his wing of the party successful. He is the best off-hand debater in the State of New York. His district has arranged for him to go to the Senate again, but he refuses. It is now generally believed that the insinuations of Tweed against Woodin were brought out in pursuance of a despicable plot of the Stalwarts to destroy the influence of Woodin's ability when his ambition was yet strong.

Collector Robertson said nothing at all, but was strong in outside council.

Agile Sharpe is a good deal like William H. Seward in size, and gravity, and pluck. He was the reserved spokesman of the Convention.

It was nearly 9 o'clock before Woodin presented his report on contested seats. He gave it to George Bliss, who forthwith turned Conkling's own Oneida delegation out by twelve votes to four, and had Albert Daggett, and the Brooklyn Half-Breeds put in George Sloan's delegation from Oswego, and turned out one of the worst Conkling delegations from New York City. Mr. Lowery, who succeeds Conkling, is a fine-looking Irishman, handsome enough to be a lord, and a rich manufacturer. All remarked that the two men nearest President Arthur, George Bliss and Gen. Sharpe, were divided on all the issues of the day.

Gen. Husted then presented Chauncey M. Depew for President of the Convention, and he came to the platform between a Half-Breed, Pomeroy, and a Stalwart. Depew looks what he is, a New York Dutchman of French type, with Yankee admixtures. His hair is cropped short, his nose is hawkish, his face is rather grim; yet his mind is harmonious. With a good voice, fine powers of composition, and a sensible head, Depew is probably the best orator in New York.

Depew's speech was received with deep interest and enjoyment. Considering that he is the lawyer of Vanderbilt, he was almost a Radical in his Democracy. A splendid apostrophe to Garfield closed his speech—one of the most effective ever heard in a convention.

Carroll E. Smith, of the Syracuse *Journal*, produced the resolutions. The old platform writer of Conkling, Charles E. Smith, no longer a Stalwart, looked down at the proceedings from a private box beside James Edwin Spear. The resolutions, like everything, pivoted on Garfield's memory and example, with what might be regarded as side thrusts at Conkling's want of moderation and submission. Arthur was expectedly but not enthusiastically indorsed. The star-route fellows were stigmatized. Gov. Cornell was mildly supported, and free canals demanded in New York; also, the taxation of corporations. A final resolution called for the reorganization and moving of the Republican machinery in New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Depew was insulted as a monopolist by some wild delegate. Another demanded that E. A. Merritt be put back in the custom-house. Another delegate wanted a Republican for Railroad Commissioner, and it was passed with slight opposition.

The convention assembled in the Academy of Music. No accommodations were offered to the rural State press or strangers. The New York police reporters arranged that a Police Judge of the city should give out the seats to themselves. Conventions—State and National—should beware of New York City hereafter, as the press at large will always be humiliated there. The Academy boxes were filled with New York City politicians and their uninteresting wives and families.

The delegates, nearly five hundred in number, had a sturdy, bald-headed look. George William Curtis' name, though low on the roll, drew the first applause. Tom Platt's friends in the galleries also clapped as his name was called. Chauncey M. Depew, however, was most tremendously applauded and given three cheers by Woodin, Husted, etc.

Gen. Sharpe, on behalf of the Stalwarts, attempted to nominate Hiscock for presiding officer. Hiscock declining positively, Sharpe pressed his nomination, and thereupon Theodore Pomeroy, of Auburn, Seward's home, nominated the new United States Senator, Warner Miller, amid huge applause and excitement. Here ensued a direct division between the Stalwarts and anti-Stalwarts, though the appellations might now be changed. George Bliss, Arthur's close personal friend, as is Sharpe, voted loudly for Warner Miller. Mr. Hiscock himself voted for Warner Miller. John M. Francis, of the Troy *Times*, formerly Conkling's near friend, voted for Miller against his delegation amid applause. The roll was at this time all set up by the State Committee, yet the result showed an overwhelming defeat for the machine—298 for Miller to 190 against him—a clear majority for the Garfield Republicans of 108. Tom Platt, therefore, had to announce the election of Warner Miller to be temporary Chairman.

Miller is a young-looking man, with a large head and fine stature, said not to be very heavy in brain, yet everywhere respected.

Platt all this time looked sick and acquiescent; and John Knapp—called General for examining recruits and conscripts in the War—leaned on Platt's arm.

Chairman Miller began with a eulogy on Garfield, and when he came to President Arthur's name Senator Madden, a Half-Breed with a great respect for Arthur, proposed three cheers. Miller's speech was long and dry, but declared for civil-service reform. Gen. Sharpe, at the close of the speech, attempted to counter Senator Woodin, who had proposed that the Chair should appoint two delegates on credentials from each of the Congressional Districts of the State. Sharpe offered a list of names instead, equally divided between Half-Breeds and Stalwarts. He made a long speech, and then withdrew his suggestion amid the laughter of the anti-Conklingites. The convention was most Stalwart; that is, the Stalwarts crawfished, while the country Republicans and their few city allies had a sturdy, self-reliant, backbone look, showing that the present two epithets are misapplied. Two-thirds of the anti-Conkling voters are in favor of civil-service reform. That is the position very nearly of both Senator Miller and Congressman Hiscock.

As to electing the State ticket this fall, neither wing care much about it, and it is the feeling of the convention that it cannot be elected, simply because it is an off year. With Arthur's policy not fully foreshadowed, thousands of Republicans will not vote.

John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, Collector Thomas, of that port, informs me, has just imported $200,000 worth of paintings from Europe, like Vanderbilt. They are still in bond. Robert Garrett, Collector Thomas says, has made $2,000,000 personally in stocks.

Milton Sayler, of Cincinnati, talking last night to several gentlemen, said: "The Ohio election presents some curious problems. First of all, what will be the effect of Garfield's death happening so recently? Foster is possibly to reap the benefit of having made Garfield a Presidential candidate. As John Sherman charged that Foster did, Foster is working that point for all its worth. The effect of Garfield's death is something astonishing," continued Sayler, "over all classes of the people. I never was so much impressed before with the insignificance of political parties as when I saw the long procession in Cincinnati take four hours to pass me, every race, religion, and type united in it—Catholics and Socialists, negroes and Confederates, rival political clubs—everything. It seemed to me that party influence was very small. Indeed, the people care very little about the offices. I do not know whether the Republicans will get the benefit of that wide popular emotion. In Cincinnati I think it probable that a part of both tickets will be elected. The temperance vote I do not believe will rise to 15,000. It may not be 10,000. There are more Democratic temperance men in the country parts of Ohio than is generally understood, and I think the temperance defection will cut both ways. Had Garfield not died so close to the election Bookwalter would have been elected by a large majority. He may be elected yet, but I will not predict. In Cincinnati there is the greatest inertia apparently in both parties." GATH.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

Arrival of the African Explorer in New York—Three Years Journeying Through Cyprus, Palestine, India, China, and Japan—Experiences in the Great West.

New York Herald, Oct. 2.

After a three years' journey from England, by way of Cyprus, Jerusalem, India, China, and Japan, Sir Samuel Baker, English traveler and African explorer, arrived in this city yesterday. He is accompanied by his wife, Lady Baker, who has been his constant companion. A reporter for the *Herald* had an interview with Sir Samuel and lady at their rooms in the Gilsey House in the afternoon.

"We heard much of your country; much that was false and little that was true," the gentleman said in the desultory conversation following the introduction, "and I must say that, after having traversed it, I am both gratified and astonished to find such wonderful institutions, such marvelous industries, and such a truly masonic state of good society and clever breeding."

"Yes, and it is indeed surprising to an English women who is acquainted with the manners of the English masses in the colonies to find men in the ordinary walks of life so deferential, reserved, and courteous to ladies as they are here," Lady Baker interposed, with evident sincerity and enthusiasm.

"As an instance of this fact," Sir Samuel continued, "take our experience while hunting in the Yellowstone country this summer. Now, in the African colonies and elsewhere Lady Baker has at times been forced to hear remarks from mechanics and others that were not very choice. In all our Rocky Mountain experience, during the many weeks we hunted, ate, and mingled with cowboys, freighters, and the various types of your frontiersmen, not one single discourteous word did we hear. In truth, the behavior of all these men was painfully good. So now nothing in your great country can much surprise me."

"What was the occasion of your journey?" the reporter inquired.

"Well, we went to Cyprus originally to establish a truth. Lord Beaconsfield deemed the country self-sustaining and worthy of acquisition, but Mr. Gladstone contended that it was worthless and would prove a heavy burden. As a large taxpayer with an anxious constituency I determined to satisfy myself as to which of these views came nearest the market. We were in Cyprus ten months, and, our investigations concluded, I was convinced that Lord Beaconsfield had taken the right stand. We found the country very healthy, never suffering a day's illness. Because 10,000 of our troops had been disabled there it was presumed to be the contrary; but I soon learned that the disorders and general disability prevailing among the soldiery were due to an exceptionally hot season and the unlimited sale of strong wine at a penny a bottle. The wonderful agricultural resources are undisputed, and the cereal and wine products of Cyprus will ever be great and make her self-supporting. Then, again, in my opinion it is destined to dominate as the strategical military point of the Eastern Mediterranean."

"How did you find its finances?"

"Excellent. We are paying $100,000 rental out of its surplus revenue."

"From Cyprus you went——"

"To Jerusalem, taking in the Balbac ruins and other points of interest."

"What were your impressions of Jerusalem?"

"Anything but favorable. The place is very well preserved, but withal contains very little that interests or pleases the ordinary traveler. On the contrary, the experiences with the inhabitants tend to disgust one. It is nothing but 'This is the spot where Christ died.' 'This is where Mohammed prayed a hole through a rock,' and all such nonsense."

"By the way," Sir Samuel continued, thoughtfully, "was it not in this country that the movement having in view the restoration of the Jews to Jerusalem was incepted?" Having been answered in the affirmative he went on: "Well, now, just see what extremely absurd things people will do while being ignorant and enthusiastic. Jerusalem is the most desolate and uninviting place imaginable. Agriculture is almost unknown and impracticable, and the elements of sustenance are so bad there that the inhabitants have to catch and save the rainwater for domestic purposes. The arable lands that are at all near are in the possession of the Bedouin Arabs, and I assure you they are not the people for settlers to interfere with. Under the auspices of the movement a number of Jews have gone there, and are now subsisting on the charity of the natives—miserable paupers."

"Did you remain in Jerusalem long?"

"No, indeed; but two days. From there we went direct to India, arriving at the commencement of the remarkably hot season of 1880, in January. In India we were royally entertained; had several mountain and jungle hunts with the customary elephant trains; our success being three tigers. Of all the places we saw Canton, China, was, perhaps, the most wonderful and inspiring sight. Here hundreds of thousands of people are seen in river life, in boats and along the banks—people who are born, live, and die on the river. After passing through the terrific typhoon of August we reached Japan, where we remained until May 26 of the present year, when we came to San Francisco."

"Were you favorably impressed with the Chinese and Japanese, their industries, habits, and regard for foreign relations?"

"Very much. Nothing in my study of nations ever struck me so forcibly as their high commercial integrity with foreign relations. They endeavor to preserve their reputation for honesty most stringently, and go so far in this connection that brother merchants will pay the debts of one insolvent. Bankers there seldom lose money through their patrons. Another thing that struck me was the general cleanliness and municipal arrangements of those villages and cities where European interference was unknown. Everything is quiet and orderly—to such a degree, in fact, that the dogs, all of which are licensed, seem to appreciate their conditions and rarely bark, even at the unusual sight of a stranger."

"How is the sanitary condition?"

"It is very fair, considering all things, there being little if any malaria. The drains, instead of being covered, are deep and opened to the surface throughout, thus emitting a constant bad odor. Then the system of gathering fertilizing material is bad, and tends to increase this unpleasant smell. Everything in the line of filth and refuse is carefully hoarded in tanks and receptacles until such time as it is taken to the farms and distributed."

"What is the manner of this distribution?"

"Well, they administer it to the plant much in the manner one would feed a helpless puppy—using a spoon and carefully giving each root an equal amount. To facilitate this mode of agriculture they plant everything—even wheat—in rows sixteen inches apart. And the amount that they make an acre produce is simply astonishing when compared with the product of our English farms."

"Have they grown out of their prejudices for foreigners?"

"Very nearly. They are somewhat jealous of the foreign merchants—and in this particular cherish much the same feeling toward them that the American classes do for the Chinese laborers here. They labor under the impression that foreign merchants are gradually reducing the home profits. However, they regard the Americans as their great friends, simply because the Americans use their tea."

"The trip across the Pacific was devoid of interest or incident," he continued, in answer to a question, "and when we arrived in San Francisco we were delighted to have at last found a place where we did not require an interpreter. A brief trip to the Sierras and then we went to Rocky Creek, Wyoming, and outfitted for the Big Horn. We traveled north toward the Yellowstone, hunted along the route and a few days at the end of the trip, and returning embarked on the Union Pacific, visited Chicago and Niagara, and arrived as you know."

"Having crossed the most interesting portion of the continent, what are your impressions of it?"

"The best. I was astonished at the marvelous growth of California in thirty years, and more than surprised to find it under such thorough and successful cultivation. As a fruit country I do not know its equal, and as a pledge of what I say I intend to supply my Devonshire home from its canned stores in the future. Then the seemingly inexhaustible forests of Nevada, and the neighboring alkali deserts were sights that rarely reward the traveler. Salt Lake City was among the places visited by us, and I am glad to say that all our English writers have been guilty of egregious misstatements in describing it. Instead of the barren place I expected, I found a country fertile and productive, with delicious air and streams of purest water."

"Did you find the game plentiful in your Big Horn hunt?"

"So plentiful, in fact, that the skin hunters are doing a thriving business, and for miles and miles the country is strewn with the carcasses of elk and deer killed for their hides. This is a shameful business, and one that you newspaper fellows should put a check on. The ranchmen are helpless to save the game, and argument with the hunters is vain, as they will invariably tell you that the Government don't care enough about the matter to enforce the law, and thus the slaughter goes on."

"What remedy would you suggest?"

"A simple one. Enact a law compelling all dealers in hides in the game of contiguous countries to secure special license. This would be found to have the desired effect."

"You no doubt noticed the immense cattle ranges?"

"Yes; and while speaking on this subject I would like to say that unless an effort is made at once to check the destruction of the prairie grass, which is going on steadily, the Western ranges will be exhausted in not more than five years. Through the simplest causes imaginable the grass-roots on all of the better and thickly-inhabited ranges are dying out. There the altitude is from 5,000 to 10,000 feet, the sun is intensely effective, and the atmosphere is exceedingly rarified. The cattle in traveling to and fro tramp the grass and kick up the roots, the combined influence of sun and air doing the balance of the destruction. I suggested to some of the cattlemen that they introduce clover, and I think, if done properly, such a course would be beneficial."

Sir Samuel and Lady Baker will return to their Devonshire estate, England, early in the week. It is possible that the former will write a book descriptive of their travels.

BUTCHERING BLACKS.

The Singular Police Methods That Are Resorted to in Queensland.

Pall Mall Gazette.

It will hardly be believed that in the nineteenth century, in a British and professedly Christian colony, there should be equipped and maintained, with the knowledge of all and the approval of a majority of the colonists, a force of blood-thirsty savages, but slightly controlled by white officers, for the express purpose of shooting down, in many cases in cold blood, the aboriginal owners of the country. Such is the view of the native police taken by many colonists, though the opinion of the majority is probably somewhat different. No one, however, can deny the existence of such a force, and an account of its orgnization and mode of procedure may not be uninteresting. About seventeen years ago the two police forces were amalgamated, a subaltern commanding the detachment of British troops then in Brisbane was appointed Commissioner, the commandant of native police was pensioned off with a police magistracy, and the united force of white and black police was placed under the control of the new Commissioner of Police. The officers enter the force as Acting Sub-Inspectors, then become Sub-Inspectors, and eventually, if they have good interest, Inspectors. The troopers, or "boys" as they are commonly called, are the ordinary black fellows armed with the Snider rifle and taught how to use it. The rest of their education consists in saluting an officer and mounting and dismounting at the word of command. There is no difficulty in getting recruits, for the blacks are only too glad to be admitted into the dreaded band and to advance, as they think, a step on the road to civilization. "Baal (not) me black fellow now, me policeman," was the answer of one of them when met by a gentleman soon after he had enlisted. "Baal work now; plenty tobacco, plenty shirt and trousers, plenty shoot 'em black fellow; baal me more go along a black fellow, me altogether policeman now." Unlimited power over their former equals, plenty to eat, drink, and wear, and a fair allowance of tobacco, for which they have an inordinate craving—these combined more than compensate for loss of freedom.

The officers and boys—from five to ten of the boys and one or two officers—are stationed in various parts of the colony as circumstances require. The officer's instructions are to "keep the district quiet." The instructions do not go into detail. When the blacks are quiet and no outrages are reported the officer's lines fall in pleasant places. He is a welcome guest at the various stations and patrols leisurely with his boys, usually contriving to make a station each night. In a district where the blacks are troublesome and outrages frequent, the detachment is kept constantly on the alert. A message comes in from a distant station requesting the officer to come and "disperse"—colonial euphuism for "shoot"—some blacks that persist in keeping possession of a part of the run. The detachment starts at once and any blacks that are found on that part of the run are dispersed—unless, as is often the case, they have found out that the police are coming and have decamped. They know well when they are trespassing, and also know that they will not wantonly be attacked. It seems, and doubtless is, hard measure to treat as trespassers the owners of the soil, but what can be done? Cattle will not thrive when blacks are constantly among them. The sight of a black fellow on foot is enough to start them off at full speed for a couple of miles or more; and the blacks, if allowed to go on the run, cannot resist the temptation of spearing an occasional bullock. If that is not resented they spear more and more, not for food but for the sake of killing. In one camp, a few hours after a "dispersal," the tails of thirty-five bullocks, that must have been killed on the previous day, were found. The blacks in the neighborhood did not number over 100, and, with every allowance for their marvelous powers of gorging, most of the cattle must have been killed out of mischief. In districts where the police have been stationed for any length of time, the blacks perfectly understand the consequences of an outbreak, and are well-conducted and harmless, so much so that the police have already been removed from all the southern districts. In the interior, however, and on the northern gold-fields murders and consequent dispersals are still not uncommon, and a few weeks ago the body of a native police officer was found riddled with spears. Many humane men in the colony would gladly see the force abolished; others, again, would prefer largely to increase it. It is difficult to determine what better system could be found for the purpose of protecting outlying and isolated districts, and the settlers, if deprived of police protection, would be compelled in self-defense to take the law into their own hands; and the reprisals and dispersals would be more numerous and vindictive. The stories from time to time going the round of the colonial papers about the atrocities committed by native police-officers are grossly exaggerated, and, from numerous instances that have come under the writer's own personal observation, he can testify that the officers, though they promptly and severely avenge a murder or an outrage, are by no means the bloodthirsty demons that they are represented to be. That, however, public opinion on the subject of black and white is shamefully one-sided is not to be denied, and it would probably be impossible to get a jury of colonists to convict a white man of murdering a black fellow, no matter what the evidence might be. In the southern part of the colony the blacks are nearly extinct, the contact of civilization being more fatal to them than the policemen's rifle. Many stories of the atrocities committed by the force are told. There are doubtless some men who, naturally bloodthirsty, become utterly brutalized by years of a degrading occupation; and no one for his own sake ought to be judge, jury, and executioner in one, as the native police officer is. One case which happened some years ago will illustrate the depth of brutality to which an intelligent and educated white man can sink. An officer having some cause of complaint against one of his troopers had him tied up and flogged with stirrup-leathers, the buckle-end being used for the purpose. The "boy" died, the camp Sergeant reported the case, the officer was suspended, and after some delay committed for trial. He applied in Brisbane to be admitted to bail, and was bailed by two sureties for £100 each. He had been a long time in the force, and had saved money. He paid the two sureties and left the colony, and no further trouble was taken to trace him. It is one of the unwritten laws of the service that no officer shall ever be brought to condign punishment. Suspension, with almost certain reinstatement, or at worst dismissal, is all that he has to dread. He is never allowed to report having shot a black fellow, though liberally provided with ball cartridge presumably for that purpose.

It sometimes happens that a well-known outlaw is harbored on a station. The officer, not daring to have him shot at the station, arrests him and starts off for the nearest township, distant perhaps a hundred miles or more. The prisoner never reaches the township; he "escapes on the road"—that is, he is led into the bush and shot. Horrible though such a method of execution may seem, it would perhaps be impossible to find a substitute for it. It is always useless to bring the offenders before a court, as there is never any evidence against them save that of men of their own tribe, which in Queensland courts is not admissible. Not many years ago one of the writer's neighbors, an old man, was tomahawked, stripped, and left lying dead. The detachment of native police then in the district was away on patrol, but on its return the officer soon found out from the "gins," who often act as detectives, the names of the four murderers. One of them, a half-tame black fellow, was caught, acknowledged his share in the crime, gave the names of his accomplices, and was shot. Two of the others were surprised some time afterwards in a camp of about threescore blacks. The blacks, who were thoroughly surrounded, were told that if they gave up the two murderers the rest should be unmolested. The two culprits, the same men who had been already accused by their accomplice and the gins, were at once handed over to the police and executed. The fourth, after evading pursuit for some time, was tracked to the house of a farmer for whom he was working. The farmer happened to be a magistrate, and defied the officer, telling him to bring a charge in the police court against the black fellow. The officer, knowing that he had no evidence, and not daring to resort to extreme measures so near a township, had to go in peace. Several months afterwards the black fellow went back to his native place, close to the scene of the murder, and about sixty miles from the township where he had been so long in safety. He drew his canoe up on the beach, but before he had walked a hundred yards found himself surrounded by the native police, who were there on a different errand, and who were so surprised at seeing him that they nearly let him escape. He was shot on the spot; and who shall say that justice was not done?

SOCIETY.

What Is Going On Among the Gotham Fashionables.

New York Sun, Oct. 3.

While the fashionable world of New York vibrates between Newport, Lenox, and the beautiful homes that dot the shores of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, preparations are going briskly forward for the coming city season of gayety and dissipation. The addition to the Brunswick Hotel will supply a want that has long been felt for a public ball-room with refreshment and retiring rooms attached, and with all the elegance of appointment and decoration that distinguishes Delmonico's, thus making it possible to have two large balls on the same night. Last year during the rush of gayety that immediately preceded Lent, several clubs and dancing classes were obliged either to give up their entertainments or to hold them in very inferior rooms on account of the absolute dearth of suitable apartments. The new ball-room at the Brunswick will be probably the most beautiful room that New York has ever had, and will be furnished and decorated in a style that will make it more than desirable for private as well as public entertainments. It will have the advantage, too, of a large private supper-room, which will obviate the necessity for ladies appearing in a restaurant in full evening costume, as they have been obliged to do since Delmonico took possession of his present quarters.

Wallack's new theatre certainly does not look at present as if it would be opened for theatrical performances by the 15th of November. But as that is the date that Mr. Wallack himself has named, his friends and patrons, whom he has never yet disappointed in any way, are bound to believe what he says, and to bear with equanimity the interregnum in the always efficient and satisfactory work of his company.

The new opera-house at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue is going up with some rapidity, and will probably be roofed over before winter. It will be a spacious and magnificent building, and for the uses for which it is designed superior to anything in this country and to most of the opera-houses of Europe. The seventy gentlemen who have already subscribed $15,000 each will of course all have boxes, but there will be forty-two additional private boxes, which, with orchestra, parquet, and galleries, will afford seating capacity for about 3,600 people.

Yesterday morning the Grand Central station was filled with a gay crowd of matrons and damsels, with their attendant cavaliers, on the departure of the 12 o'clock train of the New Haven Road. The occasion of this unusual gathering of Gainsborough hats, Walter Crane bonnets, fluttering ribbons, and diaphanous muslins was the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. De Ruyter of Madison avenue, which was celebrated by a most charming garden party at their country place, Manursing Island. A very large number of friends and relatives, including a party of fashionables from the Hudson River, went up, and, after a most delightful afternoon, with music, dancing, lawn tennis, and romantic strolls through the picturesque grounds of the mansion, returned to the city by an evening train.

The wedding of Miss Perry and Prof. Osborn, which took place at Governor's Island on Thursday last, was a very pretty affair. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Texas in the small Episcopal chapel, which was beautifully decorated with autumn leaves and flowers. The artillery band from Fort Hamilton met the bridal party as they stepped out into the bright autumn sunshine and accompanied them, discoursing sweetest music, all the way to the residence of the bride's father, where a small reception was held. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Gen. Crittenden, President McCosh and other dignitaries of Princeton College, Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan, Mrs. Jonathan Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Fish, Miss Anthon, Miss Griffen, Miss Scott, Miss Murray, and many others.

Cards are out for the Wedding of Miss Jones, a sister of Mrs. T. B. Musgrave, whose marriage to Mr. Keller will be celebrated at Doylestown, Pa., on Thursday, Oct. 6.

The engagement is announced of Miss Hylah Humbert, daughter of Pierre Humbert, to Mr. John Howe Foster, youngest son of the late Frederic G. Foster.

The engagement of Miss Fanny F. Ronalds, daughter of P. Lorillard Ronalds, Esq., of this city, to Mr. Thomas Ritchie, of Belfast, Ireland, is announced in London. When last in this country, a year ago, Miss Ronalds was greatly admired for the elegance of her horsemanship and for other accomplishments. She is a favorit of the Princess of Wales, and has been the recipient of various tokens of the Princess' kindness during her residence in England.

The exhibition of private theatricals in aid of the funds of the Essex County Hunt, which had been postponed from the previous week on account of President Garfield's death, took place at the Music-Hall, Orange, on Tuesday evening. The old-time comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer" was very satisfactorily and effectively given, the principal parts being assigned to Miss Nina Marcy and Mrs. George Hecker. The most striking feature of the play was the appearance on the stage of Mr. Cushing, the whipper-in of the hunt, holding a number of live hounds in a leash. This novel addition to the scenic effect of course brought down the house. The audience, which embraced all the residents and visitors on Orange Mountain, including among its numbers Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding and Miss Georgiana Berryman, Maj. and Mrs. Hutton and the Misses Hutton, Lady Steele and Miss Steele, Mme. de Moltcke, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. John Reed, Mrs. Heckscher, Mrs. Phillip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Martin, Mr. Pancoast, Mr. C. A. Heckscher, Mr. Van Rensselaer, Mr. Thebaud, and a host of others. The first meet of the fifth season of the Essex County Hunt took place on Saturday afternoon at the main entrance of Llewellyn Park. There was a full attendance and a good run, between fifteen and twenty red coats being in the field at the same time. The meets will be continued every Saturday and Wednesday through the month of October.

What might have been a very serious accident, but which resulted, happily, only in the breaking of a collar-bone, occurred to Mr. August Belmont Jr. at Garden City on Friday morning. There was no hunt, but a number of gentlemen were trying new horses and practicing various jumps and feats, when Mr. Belmont's horse fell with him, and the result was the injury mentioned. A similar accident occurred to Mr. John D. Cheever a few days since, but the damage done in his case was very trifling.

Now that the hunting season is fairly opened, the shrinkage in the female form divine is becoming daily more apparent. To look well in a riding-habit, as Poole now makes it, and to make a good figure in the hunting-field, it is indispensable that a lady should be thin, almost to attenuation. The "plump and pleasing person," whose rounded arms and well-protected bones have won golden opinions for her in the ball-room is now undergoing a severe course of training to annihilate all redundancy of outline and bring herself down to a kind of Praise God Barebone state of narrowness and tenuity. That the sinews and muscles are strengthened and enlarged by the regimen required in this contracted process is stoutly maintained by its advocates, but in the meantime men who are old-fashioned enough to look upon woman as something more than a mere riding and hunting animal will have to look outside the hunting-field for the soft, supple, graceful forms which were formerly admired and to whose perfection muscular development is by no means important.

The West.

Boston Journal.

The boundless, free, untrammeled West, as its citizens love to call it, is certainly proclaiming its right to those adjectives, if the stories its newspapers publish give an index to the character for imagination which it cultivates. The latest tells how two men who were fishing in an Indian river one evening were attacked by a large black monster with a rough skin like an elephant's, which attempted to upset the boat, and failing to do so swam away rapidly, bellowing like a bull. It is one of the saddest social signs in the West that its citizens will take whisky with them when they go a-fishing.

The Tribune.

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Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Denman Thompson. "Joshua Whitcomb."

Haverly's Theatre.

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Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. "Furnished Rooms."

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Thomas W. Keene. "Richard III."

Grand Opera-House.

Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of the Union-Square Theatre Company. "French Flats."

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.

Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.

Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Industrial Exposition.

Lake-Front, opposit Adams street. Open day and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Landmark Lodge, No. 422, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication at corner of Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av. this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Important work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A full attendance of members requested.
W. W. CHAMBERLAIN, W. M.,
MYRON HARRIS, Secretary.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1881.

THE failure of Mr. Thomas Hughes' colony at Rugby seems to be admitted by well-informed persons. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who is apparently a resident of Tennessee, has been writing a series of bitter letters about the enterprise. He has a special grievance, inasmuch as he believes the failure at Rugby will operate to keep settlers generally away from the South. The English public, he fears, will not have the sense to discriminate between the barren lands of the Cumberland plateau and the fertile fields of Virginia and rich bottoms of Mississippi. Better for them, perhaps, if they do not draw this distinction. There is still room for English settlers to take pot-luck around a more generous table in the Northwest.

GEN. BURNSIDE's successor in the United States Senate, Nelson W. Aldrich, is not known as an orator, but he is a man of affairs, and has a large business experience. For many years he has held a responsible position on the trying Committee on the District of Columbia in the Lower House, and has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his colleagues. It is getting to be quite a common practice to promote faithful members of the Lower House to the Senate. Of Senators lately elected, Hale, Frye, Conger, Miller, Lapham, Aldrich, Sawyer, Hawley, McDill, Van Wyck, and Mitchell were formerly members of the Lower House. No fewer than twenty-eight out of seventy-six Senators, more than one-third the whole number, have served as Representatives in Congress.

ONE lesson Mr. Conkling may take to heart from the late proceedings in New York. The power of the press is not a myth. He owes his downfall to the incessant hammering of the New York *Times* and *Tribune*, the *Evening Post* and *Mail*, the Albany *Journal*, the Rochester *Democrat*, the Buffalo *Express*, and a great number of rural newspapers sympathizing with them. These journals represented the brains and morality of the Republican party. Mr. Conkling despised them, as he does all newspapers, because he thought his machine was strong enough to get on without intelligence or virtue. But he was mistaken. We hope his experience will be a lesson to those politicians who depend on machine organs, run by sycophants and toadies, for honest expressions of public opinion. The support of a spoils-hunting editor on the scent for an office is absolutely worthless.

THE astounding rumor is afloat that Mr. Roscoe Conkling is to be offered the position of Secretary of the Treasury. There are two reasons why this rumor should be without foundation. The first is, that the person in question has no qualifications for the office. He has given no attention to the subjects that a Secretary of the Treasury has to deal with. He has never studied finance, and has no practical business experience to compensate for his lack of theoretical information. His name is conspicuously missing from all the great debates in Congress relating to the currency, taxation, and revenue reform. He confessed his ignorance in general terms during the debate of February, 1874, when Mr. Schurz was doing battle against the inflationists. Mr. Conkling's sole contribution to that discussion, and in fact to all the financial debates, so far as we have been able to discover, is the following:

> I deem it due to frankness not to neglect to add my word of warning against all schemes for wholesale issues of irredeemable paper money. *Conscious of many things taught by the science of finance which I do not know*, there is one thing which I think I do know, having learned it from the saddened and blackened annals of many epochs. Reason and experience convince me that we shall launch Government and people on a sea without shore and a sea without bottom when we legislate the Nation out upon a sea of irredeemable paper money.

The second reason why Mr. Conkling should not be made Secretary of the Treasury is, that, while by his own confession he knows little of the science of finance, he knows too much of the applied art of machine politics. He would never be able to look upon the Treasury Department as anything else than a part of a huge political machine. His chief energies would be devoted to turning his enemies out of the New York Custom-House and putting his friends in. He would recognize no debt except that of a feudal chieftain to his humble retainers, and execute no policy save one of symmetrical revenge. It would be a great misfortune for Mr. Arthur to begin his Administration with such a personage as Mr. Conkling at the head of the Treasury Department. If he were eminently qualified in other respects he would be unfit from the fact that he has just been repudiated by his party in his own State; and his appointment would only be the signal for new discord.

CERTAIN of the Conkling spoils organs have sneeringly asked to be informed what President Garfield's policy was. The New York Republicans evidently thought the late President had a policy, for they constantly referred to it. Gen. Arthur was invited to keep his Administration "in a line with the policy of his lamented predecessor." We understand that policy to have included among its fundamental principles the purification of the public service; the denial of the doctrine of "Senatorial courtesy"; economy and efficiency in administration, and "the conduct of public business on business principles." Signs of this policy were the prosecution of the star-route thieves; the overthrow of Conklingism; the refunding of the public debt at a lower rate of interest; and the inauguration of practical measures in civil-service reform in several of the executive departments. Any administration which has as good a record to point to after four months of service will deserve to be congratulated.

THE clearings of Chicago for last month were again, it will be observed, considerably in excess of those of Philadelphia. The totals were $254,124,402 for the former and $209,584,203 for the latter. While part of the difference was undoubtedly due to abnormal speculation, another considerable portion represented a sound business growth. When the conditions of speculation—an inflated currency—are equally present in all parts of the country, the constant indications of it in one city in preference to another merely shows that the former is the scene of greater business activity than the latter. There must be a market before there can be speculation. Corners are less common in Philadelphia than in Chicago because there is less capital engaged in the movement of staple products in that city than in this. It is a noteworthy circumstance that the clearings of Chicago last week nearly equaled the combined clearings of Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Baltimore, and for the month they were in excess of those of the three first-named cities.

A RESOLUTION providing for the reorganization of the system of representation in New York City and Brooklyn was lost in the Republican Convention Wednesday night by a vote of 202 to 197. By the skillful management of Mr. George Bliss, who has apparently changed front on this question since he wrote to Gen. Arthur about it, the vote was postponed until all the other business of the convention had been transacted. The question did not come up for decision until after midnight, when many of the rural delegates had gone home. As compared with the vote taken on the temporary organization, there were eighty-nine absentees. It is evident that the disposition made of the resolution was not a fair reflex of the sentiments of the convention. We do not know whether the new State Central Committee has the power to order a reorganization without the authorization of a convention. If it has it should fearlesly act as if the matter had never been considered in the State Convention. No special permit ought to be required to entitle Republicans to vote at Republican primaries. On the contrary, a system which disfranchises nine-tenths of the Republican voters in twenty-four Assembly districts has its own condemnation written upon its face. We sincerely hope that the State Central Committee will find the means to abate this growing scandal. Unless this can be done the Garfield Convention will have achieved, after all, but half a triumph.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS — GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

The Republican Convention of the State of New York at its session on Wednesday last adopted in the form of a declaration an eloquent memorial in memory of the late President, and from this we take the following extracts:

> By manliness and gentleness of nature, by loftiness of public spirit and a disciplined intelligence for public affairs, by the strength of political conviction, blended with a singular moderation of temper and urbanity of expression, above all by that rare and noble temper which dares to be just, and which alone composes angry States, reconciles parties, and secures wise reforms, he was singularly fitted for the great office to which he was elevated by the free choice of his fellow-citizens. The opening of his Administration had won the confidence of the country by completing the refunding of the public debt; by exposing a vast system of public robbery, and by hastening the prosecution of the robbers; by its frank declaration to ask the aid of Congress to restore the conduct of public business to business principles, *and by its triumphant vindication of the constitutional authority of the Executive office.*
>
> Cherishing the memory of his brave, simple, and manly character, inspired by its lofty aims and unsullied life, and impressively warned by the circumstances of his assasination, we pledge ourselves anew to the great National objects to which the late President was devoted, and which are now bequeathed to the party which he so patriotically served, and of whose name and fame he was so justly proud.

There can be no mistaking the character and significance of these declarations. The first is a bold and emphatic eulogy of the President's conduct in resisting and defeating Conklingism in the Senate, and of that refusal to submit to Conkling's demands which so offended that Senator as to cause him to resign, and eventually be cast out of the Republican control in New York. This convention applauded Garfield's course in that matter in the highest terms, and in so doing declared its gratitude that he had rebuked one of the greatest of abuses so long fostered and supported by Grant's Administration. It recognized the Administration of Garfield as having bequeathed this evidence of its purity and of its devotion to constitutional principle to the Republican party as something most desirable and to be cherished and adhered to by that party. Every word of this declaration by the Republicans of New York is filled with meaning; every word of it was fully understood in all of its significance by every delegate, and it will be received by the country, as it was intended by the convention it should be understood, as the permanent dissolution of all affiliation by the Republicans of New York with Conklingism, and as a cordial approval of the State Legislature in refusing to elect the Senators who had resigned their seats as an intended rebuke to the President.

Mr. Conkling declared that he had resigned because the President had insulted and had intended to degrade him, and he asked the Legislature of New York to reëlect him as a rebuke to the President. This convention, however, emphatically indorsed and ratified the refusal of the Legislature to reëlect Mr. Conkling and his shadow, and by their sweeping indorsement of President Garfield emphasized the defeat and humiliation of the ex-Senator.

The same convention, in that part of their address relating to President Arthur, left no room for doubt as to their intention to give to his Administration a support no less cordial than that which the whole country had so spontaneously given to Garfield; nor did they leave any room for doubt as to the reasons why they supported and intended to support him to the last. They said:

> That we have entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotic intentions of Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States; that his life-long record gives the earnest of his fidelity and devotion to the cause and principles of the Republican party; and believing he will carry out the intentions expressed by him in his inauguration address, that his Administration will be in line with that of his lamented predecessor, in accord with the clearly-defined principles and policy of the Republican party, and in harmony with the just expectations of those who gave him their suffrages for the high and responsible office to which he was elected, we tender to him our entire confidence and cordial support. His manly bearing and sympathetic acts in the time of National affliction command our respect and admiration.

The country will have no difficulty in understanding this language. No man can affect ignorance of its full force and significance. To the men who are hanging on to the verge of politics, who are revolving from one place to another in expectation of the renewal of a personal Government and the restoration of the spoils system, this language, proceeding from the Republican Convention of the President's personal and political friends and associates of New York, must fall with a depressing effect, especially upon those who are expecting to be called into the new Cabinet and, with their friends and cronies, rule and control the Administration of President Arthur.

The whole tone and tenor of these declarations of the New York Republican Convention will be acceptable to the Republicans and to the people of the Union generally. They give expression to the universal sentiment of the American people, and the manner and the terms in which that expression is given is as creditable to the convention as it will be gratifying to the country.

THE NEW YORK TICKET.

The ticket placed in nomination by the Republicans of New York on Wednesday is a creditable one in every respect, and cannot fail to draw out the full strength of the party.

Gen. Joseph B. Carr, who heads the ticket as candidate for Secretary of State, is a prominent business-man of Troy, in the iron trade. He earned his military title by service of the [illegible] honorable character in the field during [illegible] Rebellion, having led to the front, as Colonel, one of the first regiments of volunteers sent out by the Empire State. He is also at present the commander of one of the divisions of the State militia, and one of its most efficient officers. Having filled the office for which he has been renominated in the most unexceptionable manner for the last two years, the party of his State has done itself credit by calling him to the front again.

In naming for Controller Ira Davenport the convention followed a custom which has prevailed for several terms of placing the fiscal affairs of the State in the hands of a young man. Like Mr. Wadsworth, the present incumbent (who declined a renomination), and Frederick P. Olcott, the last Democratic Controller, Mr. Davenport is quite a little on the sunny side of 40 years old, and if elected will take office, as did those gentlemen, with all the advantages of experience gained in the management of large private interests, his own fortune being among the millions. Like Mr. Wadsworth, he has seen service in the Legislature, where four years in the Upper House have given him ample opportunity to become conversant with public affairs.

Leslie W. Russell, who is named for Attorney-General, is an eminent lawyer and accomplished and popular gentleman from the northern section of the State. He has been County Judge of his county, and has an extensive practice in the higher courts. He is also a Regent of the University.

Judge Finch, who is named to succeed himself on the Court of Appeals Bench, is a scholarly gentleman, widely known as author of the poem, "The Blue and the Gray." His retiring disposition has prevented his winning so prominent a position at the Bar as his talents would otherwise have enabled him to take, but his services on the Bench during the last two years, since his appointment by Gov. Cornell on the occasion of the promotion of Judge Folger to fill the vacancy arising on the death of Chief-Judge Church, have greatly extended his reputation.

Silas Seymour, the candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, is new in the politics of the State and little known. The office is not in any sense a political one, as all the appointments and so-called patronage in connection with the canals are in the control of the Superintendent of Public Works and the Canal Board.

GUITEAU'S CONFESSION.

The substance of Guiteau's confession was given to the public by District-Attorney Corkhill some weeks ago. Its publication at greater length yesterday in a late edition of THE TRIBUNE adds nothing that is material in the way of information, but merely serves to emphasize the brutality of the wretch. It makes the fact evident that Guiteau proceeded in the bloody business in the most cold-blooded manner. He had an eye throughout to his own safety, and even to his own profit. He desired to make sure of the death of the President because he was impressed with the conviction that the succession would protect him. Among the preparations which he made was to send to Boston for a copy of a pamphlet he had written, entitled "The Truth," which he revised and "improved," as he says, with the notion that his notoriety would bring it into great demand. He was anxious to make some money out of the affair as well as to achieve the glory which he believed to be attached to "the removal of the President."

There is one significant point in the confession which was not brought out in the partial abstract of the document previously made public. Guiteau says he had not conceived the idea of shooting the President till Conkling resigned his seat in the Senate. This event set him to thinking of the perplexing political situation, and his distress on this account was increased by the bitterness of the Stalwart newspapers he read. It was then that he made up his mind that "if the President was out of the way everything would go better."

It has been very generally conceded that Guiteau's crime was the outgrowth of the spoils system. It has been maintained by many persons that Guiteau was a disappointed officeseeker, and assasinated the President from motives of revenge. Guiteau himself says that at the time of the assasination he expected an appointment to the Paris Consulship, for which he was an applicant, and hence was not a disappointed officeseeker. This may or may not be true, but his crime was none the less the product of the spoils system. It was the spoils system which led to Conkling's attack upon President Garfield's Administration, to Conkling's resignation from the Senate, and to the bitter factional strife which Conkling thus precipitated. Conkling's resignation was the climax. It impressed Guiteau with the same dramatic effect which it was intended to have. He accepted it as a declaration of war, and believed it would lead to a permanent rupture in the Republican party; and thereupon he took upon himself the task of killing the President as "the only way to unite the two factions of the Republican party and save the Republic from going into the hands of the Rebels and Democrats." Guiteau was a believer in the spoils system, sympathized with Conkling and his faction, and resolved to put the President out of the way in order to end the strife which he believed would split the party. In seeking to carry out his purpose he did not direct his weapon against any leader of the spoils faction, but against the man who was resisting the encroachments of that faction.

The line of defense outlined by Mr. Scoville, Guiteau's brother-in-law and counsel, will undertake to develop pretty fully the influence which the so-called "Stalwart" movement exerted over a mind which was already more or less disordered, as the defense will maintain. Whatever impression such a defense may make upon a jury in extenuating Guiteau's great crime, it can scarcely fail to keep alive public indignation against the vicious business of office-brokerage, without which there would have been no war upon Garfield and no assasination by Guiteau. It is not easy to see how Congress can overlook this phase of the case or neglect to provide some remedy against the evils of the spoils system, whatever Guiteau's fate may be. There will be no compensation for Garfield's loss in Guiteau's death; but Garfield's martyrdom will not have been in vain if it shall lead up to an abandonment of the spoils system.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM IN NEW YORK.

The following is the text of the resolution offered in the Republican Convention of New York by George William Curtis on the subject of civil-service reform:

> Heartily responding to the strongly expressed conviction of the country that the great crime of assasination was due to the spirit of faction influenced by the greed of place, and recognizing in the practice known as the spoils system a growing and powerful incentive to revolutionary disturbance, in accordance with the declaration of the last National Republican Convention, and to rear a most fitting and enduring monument to the memory of President Garfield, we solemnly pledge to President Arthur our earnest support in every endeavor to fulfill the purpose announced by his predecessor in his inaugural address of asking Congress to coöperate with the Executive in remedying by law the abuses of appointment and removal in the civil service.

This resolution, like all others, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which reported instead the following:

> That we pledge President Arthur our earnest support in every effort for the enforcement of civil-service reform, recognizing, as we do, the fact that abuses in connection with the dispensation of official patronage may be largely eliminated if not wholly removed by wise and practicable methods of administration.

It is to be regretted that the resolution offered by Mr. Curtis was not adopted. It was, in every respect, a much stronger affirmation of a desire for civil-service reform than the substitute contained. But, more than that, it was an explicit recognition of the fact that the assasination of President Garfield may be directly traced to the prevailing system of place-seeking and office-brokerage. It is important that this fact should be duly impressed upon the public mind and not permitted to fade out of recollection. It is desirable that the Republican party should be instrumental in making that fact conspicuous. The New York Republican Convention was in a position to do just this. It was under the control of men who have gained public sympathy by calling themselves "Garfield Republicans," and who had secured the control by the defeat of that "spirit of faction influenced by the greed of place" so well described in Mr. Curtis' resolution. The resolution was pointed in other respects. It recalled that civil-service reform is "in accordance with the declaration of the last National Convention." It pointed out that its achievement would "rear a most fitting and enduring monument to the memory of President Garfield." It reminded President Arthur that his martyred predecessor had indicated in his inaugural address the purpose of "asking Congress to coöperate with the Executive in remedying by law the abuses of appointment and removal in the civil service." Finally, it pledged the Republican party of New York to give President Arthur its earnest support in this matter. The resolution prepared by Mr. Curtis was just such a one as should have been adopted at this time.

The resolution which was substituted for that offered by Mr. Curtis has neither the strength nor the significance of the other. It merely pledges the support of the party for civil-service reform in a general way, and then adds that "abuses in connection with the dispensation of official patronage may be largely eliminated, if not wholly removed, by wise and practicable methods of administration." This would almost seem intended to discourage an effort at reform by law, though it was the purpose of the late President to ask Congress to pass a law fixing the tenure of minor offices. It has been felt by practical civil-service reformers that the greatest chance for improvement and the best protection against disturbance lies in this very proceeding. The New York Custom-House would never have been the great bone of contention it has been under several Administrations if the employés of that institution were secured in their places during good conduct and efficient work, without reference to a change of Collectors. We fear that Mr. Curtis' resolution was set aside not because its full weight and purpose were not understood, but because the managing politicians of all factions in New York are not thoroughly in sympathy with radical civil-service reform. If this be the fact, then the leaders may rest assured that they do not fairly represent the people in this matter, for it was the popular condemnation of the spoils system which insured the successive defeats of Mr. Conkling, led to his final downfall, and placed the anti-Conkling Republicans in control.

BISHOP WILEY'S REMARKABLE WARNING.

The formal opening of the Methodist Conference at Sycamore, Ill., on Wednesday last was memorable for a most extraordinary recommendation made to the brethren by Bishop Wiley, of Cincinnati. It is customary upon such occasions, especially when they are celebrated in small rural localities where hotel accommodations are not very ample, for the clergy to quarter themselves upon the laymen and accept their hospitalities, which are always ungrudgingly given. Referring to this practice, the good Bishop made three suggestions. The first was that he hoped the ministers would bring the blessing of God upon the households in which they were guests. The second was that they should not forget the young people, "who were just now as susceptible to the influence of good as they were when the speaker was a boy." The third, and now we come to the extraordinary one, was that the brethren should not indulge in kissing, as it was a dangerous business!

This remarkable warning opens up a wide field for reflection. It is evident from the specific manner in which the Bishop uttered it, even assigning the reason for his protest, that kissing has been customary heretofore, or he would not have felt it incumbent upon him to say anything about it. Of course, if it had not been the custom, the conference would have risen with one accord, and by a unanimous denial would have proved that the warning was unnecessary and even gratuitous. But no one rose. Not one of the 140 denied the soft impeachment, from which it would appear that there were 140 victims pleading guilty. It is to be regretted that the good Bishop did not more specifically define the extent of the practice and the circumstances surrounding it, but if the Sycamore Conference is up to the average we are led to the conclusion that it must be quite common throughout the denomination.

There is another feature of the suggestion which is somewhat alarming in its character. Had the Bishop confined himself to the mere glittering generality that kissing should not be indulged in, it might be passed over as merely curious, but when he adds that it is a dangerous business, without further explanation, he imparts to his warning not only an air of mystery but something akin to horror, or that feeling of dread which people have in the presence of an indefinable danger, without being able to tell why they are afraid, or even to accurately locate the danger. It will be observed that in his general instructions on this point the Bishop made no allusion to laymen, from which we are to infer either that kissing is not practiced by laymen, or that it is not dangerous, and that the element of danger attaches only to clerical osculation. Why there should be any distinction is a problem in physical theology that can only be solved by an expert. There is one thing to be said, however, on this branch of the subject. That the Bishop disapproves of it is clear enough, and he would not have said it was dangerous unless he had known it to be such. If he knows it to be such, how does he know it? The Bishop is a man of many years and large experience, and comes from a State that is up to most everything. Did he speak from personal knowledge? If so, then his own experience would have been a stronger warning than the mere suggestion, and he could have more satisfactorily explained the danger.

It is a little remarkable, however, that some of the victims, versed in Biblical lore, did not rise and justify themselves, not particularly with reference to projected operations in Sycamore, but on the general fact, *per se*. Though most of the Scriptural testimony appertains to masculine kissing, a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance, there are not wanting many precedents in the Scriptures which might have been cited with much force and directness, and clearly admissible as evidence in extenuation, if not in absolute justification or even as hints of positive duty. Solomon, who was an adept, though somewhat carnally-minded, advocates the practice for the reason that love is better than wine. Samuel recommends it as a mark of reverence. Paul, who is the great exemplar, urges it upon the Romans, Corinthians, and Thessalonians, and Peter is not slow in seconding the motion. The former, indeed, singles out Phebe, and Priscilla, and Persis, and Tryphena, and Julia, and others to be saluted, and then, as if tired of naming individuals, suddenly gives the general order to salute everybody with a holy kiss. The brethren, however, did not avail themselves of this defense, nor did they even ask the Bishop to discriminate, which they might have done, for not all kisses are dangerous by any means. There is a point where a line might have been drawn, for there are fervorless kisses that are as harmless as last year's birds' nests, and kisses no more liable to kindle affection than a pail of water would be to kindle a fire. There is the Abbott kiss, also, which is an absolute safety mark, and for years has had no more effect upon Castle than if he were a fossil trilobite. There are, indeed, plenty of points to which one can go without danger of raising the storm-signal. But as no one felt impelled to protest against the sweeping injunction, we are reluctantly led to the conclusion that they felt there was danger all along the line, and perhaps it is better that Sycamore should remain an unkissed community than to be exposed to it. There are some communities, however, where the deprivation would be keenly felt, and the new departure made by Bishop Wiley would be regarded as an unwarrantable innovation upon a time-honored custom.

NO MATTER how stupid the Wisconsin Democracy generally are in regard to matters of principle, they never neglect men with "bar'ls"—not if they know themselves—when making up a State ticket. Two years ago, it will be remembered, the State Convention nominated the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, for Governor, who is reported to be one of the richest men in the Northwest. Mr. Mitchell declined the proffered honor, and the Central Committee substituted the Hon. James G. Jenkins in his place. Mr. Jenkins had no "bar'l," and came out of the Gubernatorial contest the worst-whipped man who ever ran for Governor in Wisconsin. This year the Democrats are as unlucky as usual in finding a candidate to provide the sinews of war. Mr. Fratt, or "Nick" Fratt, as he is familiarly called, has finally made up his mind to accept the nomination for Governor just as soon as a person can be found in Wisconsin who will take upon himself the responsible labors incident to the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee. Fratt might adopt the customary reference of an old-fashioned letter of introduction and simply say, "To whom it may concern," which would answer every purpose. As to the matter of campaign funds, Joe Rankin's Committee on Nominations had selected Col. W. H. Jacobs, of Milwaukee, to run as the candidate for State Treasurer and furnish the "spondulicks"; but Mr. Jacobs declines to spend his money in that foolish style, and the ticket is defective in that respect. Col. Jacobs is not only a rich banker and a prominent business man, but he is also a representative German-American citizen whose nomination and election would be especially gratifying to that section of the Wisconsin Democracy. But as the case now stands, the Bourbon ticket is minus a candidate for that important office. Jacobs will keep his ducats, and the sound of lamentation will be heard in every saloon in Wisconsin.

ONE of the most fitting tributes to the late Gen. Burnside was that of Gen. Sherman, who recently wrote a private letter to Col. Goddard, of Providence, explaining why it was impossible for him, as General of the Army, to pay military honors by a general order and salute to the deceased Senator, greatly as he should be pleased to do so. Gen. Sherman goes on to say:

> I doubt if any amount of words or military pomp could increase the love, affection, and personal respect with which all classes, old and young, rich and poor, regarded Gen. Burnside. He was the very soul of honor, and the extraordinary kindness of his heart made him peculiarly beloved by his old army comrades, who prefer to think of him away back to the times of the Mexican war, and when he fought hand-to-hand with the bloody Apaches who are giving us trouble today in New Mexico. I must not be drawn out into the memories of the past, but I assure you that I have spent so many happy hours at his hospitable table at 1823 H street that I hardly know what I can do to mark my love and respect for his memory. If you can tell me I will be obliged.

PHILADELPHIA must be a pleasant place in which to reside just now. The *Press* of last Tuesday says:

> The carnival of crime, if it may be so called, which has been celebrated in Philadelphia during the last few days was exhibited by the number and character of the cases of sudden and violent deaths inquired into by the Coroner yesterday. These numbered nine in all, and three of them it is believed—two of them certainly—were murders. The exhibit, however, doesn't end here. On Sunday five young ruffians, who invaded a field in the lower part of the city to indulge in ball-playing, were shot, more or less seriously; there were assaults on two different policemen on the same day with deadly weapons; while yesterday, when the Court of Quarter Sessions opened the October term, it was with an overcrowded dock of offenders, charged with crimes ranging from petty larceny to assault with intent to kill.

THREE Russian Bishops who were condemned to solitary imprisonment by the Czar Nicholas, in 1856, have just been released, after a confinement of twenty-five years. They enter a different world from that they left, and will never be able to supply the awful hiatus in their lives. They will never be able to catch up, nor to fully understand the change. Writing of this fact, the New York *Times* says:

> To them Napoleon III. is still Emperor of the French. They know nothing of the Franco-Prussian war, nothing of Italian and German unity, of the dismemberment of Turkey, of Papal infallibility, nothing of our Civil War, of ocean cables, of the Suez Canal. Bismarck, Beaconsfield, Gambetta, Lincoln, Grant, are to them mere names, not personalities. A quarter of a century, big with events which will have their influence in shaping the world's history for centuries to come, has been dropped out of their lives. To a thoroughly wide-awake man, such as the average American is, this alone would be a terrible punishment. Even after a six weeks' shooting in the woods, or an ocean voyage of ten days, a man accustomed to keep himself well informed has a sense of irreparable loss. He never can quite make up his deficiency as a student makes up lost lessons. Dr. Kane, returning from a long voyage of Arctic exploration, sat resolutely down to the files of a New York newspaper; but the average man has neither the time nor the taste for such drudgery. The daily chronicle of the press contains much that is trivial, no doubt, much that is unprofitable, or harmful if you please, to read; but the man who has once formed the newspaper habit, as all intelligent men do, feels no loss more keenly than that of his morning journal, and reconciles himself with infinit difficulty to a total ignorance of what is going on in the world from day to day.

WHEN the Ohio ox is gored the Cincinnati editor laments. Not long ago some Cincinnati men came to Chicago and won about $2,000,000 by means of a wheat speculation, taking the money and themselves home at the same time. A few weeks later some of the crowd visited Chicago again, and this time they lost about $400,000, in a vain effort to collect which some Chicago brokers paid a visit to Cincinnati. Their arrival was made the occasion by the *Gazette* for the preaching of a sermon on the evils of grain gambling and speculating on margins, and that paper suggested interference by Congress as the most effectual remedy. Of course all talk of this kind is nonsensical in the extreme, and only renders more apparent the ludicrous position taken by the Cincinnati editor in a vain effort to distract public attention from the very disreputable game of bunko practiced by the Ohio grain gamblers.

THE New York *Post* is greatly exercised and troubled in spirit because a steamship company whose boats ply between New York and Coney Island had the audacity to stimulate travel on its line by offering prizes to the holders of certain tickets, the award to be made at the end of the season. Just why the *Post* should cry out so loudly over the inefficiency of a police force which permits a lottery of this kind to be carried on is not clear, but then the *Post* has always had more of a reputation for placidness than for perspicacity.

THE United States Consul-General to Roumania writes that 991,000,000 bushels of wheat were exported from that country in 1880, and also remarks that the implements used in harvesting this immense crop are exceedingly primitive, the plow in general use being simply an iron-tipped tree-branch, while grain is still cut with a sickle. He thinks that manufacturers of American farm-machiney would find a good sale for their wares in Roumania, and advises them to send agents there at once.

AS A rule, travelers are vandals. It has been found necessary to surround the famous cedars of Lebanon with a fence, in order to prevent their being carried away piecemeal by tourists.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"Me and Arthur are getting along first-rate."—*Halstead, M.*

Mr. Platt didn't loom up very conspicuously in the New York Convention. He merely looked over the transom and went away.

A Foot-Ball Association has been formed at Harvard College. Our educational institutions are keeping right abreast of the times.

Kalakaua went through Chicago as if he had been suddenly sent for. It looks as though somebody had told him that Lieb lived here.

The New York *Sun* says that "we are informed Maud S. has gone into winter quarters." Perhaps Maud and Mr. Dana have begun a correspondence.

People who imagine that Mr. Hayes is out of politics are mistaken. He was recently elected Road Commissioner of Fremont. It is understood that at the official receptions of the Road Commissioner no wine will be served.

The Chicago Democrats named a club after Iroquois, and the next day the owner of that horse declared him out of an important race. While Mr. Lorillard is in favor of handicaps, he also remembers that it is possible to have too much of a good thing.

An item which is going the rounds states that "Senator Cameron's daughter, young Mrs. Bradley, has made the Senator a grandfather. Her son is now two weeks old." Mr. Bradley must feel rather lonesome at being left out of the calculation in this unfeeling manner.

The New York *Post* says the scheme of the Coney Island Steamboat Line, which offered prizes to the holders of certain tickets at the end of the season, is a fraud. We warned Mr. Schurz about prize-candy packages and similar devices when he went from St. Louis to New York, but he always was a reckless, dashing young fellow.

Talmage says that "prayers for President Garfield were answered in the way best for him. If he had lived life would have been made a burden to him by men who expressed the greatest sympathy for his sufferings, or who never doubted that he would live to become the benefactor of his country by appointing the speaker to some office." People who have been praying for Talmage should not lose heart.

"A Cincinnati paper says that 'Judge Taft will probably be offered a position in President Arthur's Cabinet in order to satisfy Ohio.' I used to board at a hotel with a man who would go through the bill-of-fare from soup to raisins every day at dinner time. On one occasion he said to the waiter: 'You needn't bring but two kinds of pie, Mike, I'm not feeling very well today. This man was from Ohio."—*S. J. Tilden.*

What is this with blue
Little shoes so new—
Cun-ning lit-tle feet,
Trot-ting down the street,
What will mam-ma say?
Ba-by's run a-way—
Ba-by Fay Fer-ny.

Call a boy: "Hal-loo!
See here, lit-tle pop-pet show.
Come with me!" "No, no,
Ba-by's do-in' do
Ba-by's own self!" Fast
Round the cor-ner passed
Ba-by Fay Fer-ny.

—*From "Ballads on Babies," by Whitelaw Reid.*

PERSONALS.

Miss Jean Ingelow ordered two volumes of her poems to be sent to President Garfield with her "kind regards and sympathy," and they were forwarded to his widow at Mentor the other day.

The friend of George Eliot who writes so intimately in the *Westminster Review* is W. M. W. Call, whose wife began the translation of Strauss' life of Jesus, which her friend Marian Evans finished.

A stately residence in Trenton, formerly occupied by Gen. McClellan, has just been rented for Bishop-elect O'Farrell, of the new diocese of Trenton, and he will take possession the first week in November.

Gen. Grant's favorit grandchild is reported to be little Julia Dent Grant, the eldest child of Col. Frederick Grant. The General is enthusiastic in her praise, describing her as the most fascinating child he has ever seen.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin and wife expect to visit Paris, Me., this week to take leave of friends before their departure for Spain, Mr. Hamlin having accepted the appointment of Minister made the day President Garfield was shot.

The Rev. H. S. Hoffman, of the Holy Trinity Moravian Church, of Philadelphia, has gone over to the Reformed Episcopal Church, taking the most of his congregation and church property with him. Among other things, Mr. Hoffman objects to the foreign element in the government of the Moravian Church through its general synod.

The Duchess Eugenie Litta has sold her palace for the curious reason that it is too vast to be manageable. Baron Rothschild has bought it, and will transform it into the head offices of the Upper Italian Railway. The interior decoration is magnificent; the famous Luini cartoons were bought for this palace at a price of $22,000.

The Duke of Edinburg is said by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* to be regarded in England as a thoroughly disagreeable, ill-mannered prig, who, with avariciousness, combines a dogged disregard for the feelings of others. On the naval station in the Mediterranean he made life a purgatory for the officers, and was finally relieved at his own request.

GARFIELD.

Text of Blaine's Letter Accepting the Post of Secretary of State.

Promise of Implicit Loyalty to Garfield's Personal and Political Fortunes.

How the Administration Was to Be Made Strong Enough to Merit Reelection.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Early Life of the Great Man.

His Mode of Capturing Young Men in the Interest of Education.

BLAINE'S LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The *Press* tomorrow will publish the letter of Secretary Blaine accepting the tender of the State Department, made him by the late President Garfield:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1880.—MY DEAR GARFIELD—Your generous invitation to enter your Cabinet as Secretary of State has been under consideration for more than three weeks. The thought had really never occurred to my mind until at our late conference you presented it with such cogent arguments in its favor, and with such warmth of personal friendship in aid of your kind offer. I know that an early answer is desirable, and I have waited only long enough to consider the subject in all its bearings, and to make up my mind definitly and conclusively. I now say to you, in the same cordial spirit in which you have invited me, that I accept the position. It is no affectation for me to add that I make this decision not for the honor of the promotion it gives me in the public service, but because I think I can be useful to the country and to the party useful to you as the responsible leader of the party, and the great head of the Government. I am influenced somewhat, perhaps, by the shower of letters I have received urging me to accept, written me in consequence of the mere unauthorized newspaper report that you had been pleased to offer me the place. While I have received these letters from all sections of the Union, I have been especially pleased and even surprised at the cordial and widely-extended feeling in my favor throughout New England, where I had expected to encounter local jealousy and, perhaps, a rival aspiration.
>
> In our new relation I shall give all that I am and all that I can hope to be freely and joyfully to your service. You need no pledge of my loyalty in heart and in act. I should be false to myself did I not prove true both to the great trust you confide to me and to your own personal and political fortunes in present and in future. Your Administration must be made eminently successful and strong in the confidence and pride of the people, not at all directing its energies for reëlection, and yet compelling that result by the logic of events, and by the imperious necessities of the situation. To that most desirable consummation I feel that, next to yourself, I can possibly contribute as much influence as any other man. I say this, not from egotism or vainglory, but merely as the deduction from a plain analysis of the political forces which have been at work in the country for five years past, and which have been significantly shown in two great National conventions. I accept it as one of the happiest circumstances connected with this affair that, in allying my political futures with yours, or, rather, for the time merging mine in yours, my heart goes with my head, and that I carry to you not only political support, but personal and political friendship. I can but regard it as somewhat remarkable that two men of the same age, entering Congress at the same time, influenced by the same aims, and cherishing the same ambitions should never for a single moment in eighteen years of close intimacy have had a misunderstanding or coolness, and that our friendship has steadily grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength.
>
> It is this fact which has led me to the conclusion embodied in this letter, for, however much, my dear Garfield, I might admire you as a statesman, I would not enter your Cabinet if I did not believe in you as a man, and love you as a friend. Always faithfully yours,
>
> JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE REMAINS.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 6.—At a late hour last night President Garfield's remains were transferred very quietly from the casket in which they came from Elberon to an air-tight case made of sheet bronze. Mayor Herrick received a letter dated Sept. 29, stating that, on the representation of the Union League Club and prominent citizens of New York, that the body was not placed in a proper receptacle, the Metallic Burial-Case Company, of New York, offered a casket which was made specially for the purpose. Mrs. Garfield and Dr. J. H. Robinson were summoned by telegraph, and came here yesterday to see the casket, which was sent by a special car. Mrs. Garfield was much pleased with the gift, and, in accordance with her wishes, the transfer of the remains was made. The casket is of sheet bronze, elaborately wrought with gold trimmings. A solid gold plate label fixed on top of the casket will be inscribed as Mrs. Garfield directs. The remains were in an unexpectedly good state of preservation, and, now that a proper casket has been provided, it is probable that the plans of the Monument Committee will be changed, and, instead of the body being put in the ground, a crypt will be erected and the casket exposed to view.

INTERNATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Oct. 6.—The following is a copy of a letter received by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor:

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1881.—*The Hon. Theodore Robitaille, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec*—SIR: At the earliest practicable moment afforded by the onerous public duties attending the death of President Garfield, I hasten to tender, on behalf alike of the sorrowing family and the mourning American people, grateful and sincere thanks for the touching proof of the sympathy of the authorities and inhabitants of the Province of Quebec. Could anything serve to lessen the force of the blow which has fallen upon us it would be the deep tribute of affection and grief which the sad event has awakened on every side, and in no part of the Continent more signally than in the neighboring province, whose brotherhood of sorrow is especially touching. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient servant,
>
> ROBERT R. HITT,
> Acting Secretary.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 6.—The one thing that contributes more than any other towards making a hero of a man in any country and in any age is that he may rise from the lowest position in society, through all the various gradations, to the highest. The hero seems in that to belong more nearly to every one because he touches every man's experience at some point of his existence. It was understanding this characteristic of humanity that the Almighty sent the Savior to the earth, born of the humblest parentage in all Palestine, and sent Him on His thirty years of wonderful career, to be ended in the sacred tragedy at Calvary. No man in recent history has touched the people at so many points as the late President Garfield. He passed through all the grades, from the very lowest to the very highest. Born in the poverty of a pioneer log cabin, left fatherless at the age of 2 years, early thrown up on his own resources for obtaining the means of subsistence, his surpassing genius and energy outstripped all competitors and overstepped all obstacles, until he was on the highest summit of fame. It is that the people may still further understand the characteristics of this great man who is no longer among the living that the following reminiscences are written. Up to the time of the nomination of Garfield for the Presidency his greatness was as little understood and his name as little known by the public at large as that of Lincoln. It was at Hiram that Garfield's greatness was first discovered. The pupils of the old insitute were the first who believed in his future great career, and it is at Hiram, in the capacity of student, teacher, and preacher, that I desire to speak of him first. In the language of one who recited to and taught with the young President at this time, it may be said: "The expression, 'Garfield at Hiram,' brings to the

GARFIELD.

f Blaine's Letter Accepting e Post of Secretary of State.

e of Implicit Loyalty to rfield's Personal and Political Fortunes.

e Administration Was to Be Made rong Enough to Merit Reelection.

ting Reminiscences of the Early Life of the Great Man.

ode of Capturing Young Men in the Interest of Education.

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sands of men and women swift and happy visions of the golden age, the world over which memory is not busy with the dead past, but when life is eager, joyous, standing on tip-toe to catch each new bright morning. Then surely it was true, as he often said, 'Each day is a King in disguise.' It seems to me now that from boyhood he was almost conscious of his high destiny in life. He was born to lead and command. He captured all hearts as naturally as he breathed. He could not help winning them if he would."

I cannot do better than to quote still further from Prof. Rhodes:

"Visions come again of Garfield in the class-room or the chapel. They see a fair-faced, blue-eyed young man, in the robust vigor of early manhood, overflowing with animal spirits and breezy, cheerful good nature, standing before a class and irradiating the room with the grand enthusiasms for knowledge and ideas which made each pupil feel as if he were in an atmosphere highly electrified, out of which he passed feeling that life had new meanings to him, and longing for the return of the next lesson. The crayon often became a magic wand in his hand, in which new worlds were disclosed to the young explorer in search of new continents. 'Observe all things and question all men,' were maxims he daily illustrated. 'No man is so humble,' he often remarked, 'but something new can be learned by talking with him.' With all men, therefore, he was social. Young Garfield had already learned that ideas can only be clearly held when they can be clearly clothed in words, and, as long as he could find a good listener, he delighted to pour forth his own thoughts in words, thus chrystallizing ideas and opinions already formed. Many a man has wondered at the wealth of conversation with which he was flooded. Many a small audience thought it strange he should speak as abundantly and as eloquently to them as if there were thousands to be moved. All men were foils for his swift blade, and he grew daily in strength and breadth."

Then it was that he used to go forth to the institutes in the surrounding country and instruct the teachers, and never did a live teacher hear him but he derived new strength and vigor and a better understanding of the philosophy of instruction. Prof. Alexander Forbes, now of Chicago, tells of a lecture which he heard Mr. Garfield deliver at this time, which, as a young teacher, he made the basis of his work henceforth. As Prof. Forbes tells it, it was something as follows. Mr. Garfield said:

"No teacher is worthy of the name who cannot hold the attention of his entire class. He should never begin to talk until he has the undivided attention of all. When he has given an illustration of a subject he should stop as soon as he knows, by the twinkle of their eyes, that a majority of his pupils understand what he has said. Anything further on that illustration will spoil its effect and tend to lose the attention of those who understand it. It is like producing the rays of light beyond the focus. They then become perplexed and dissipated. Rather take another illustration, one which is simpler perhaps, and make this so plain that those who did not catch the first one will get this. The others will get the second one also, and thus have two. In this lies the whole secret of successful instruction."

No man better understood the thoughts of his pupils or in later life watched the countenances of the great audiences which he addressed than Garfield. A favorit illustration used by Mr. Garfield in those days was that of "going to the bottom." He used to say: "It is all important that your pupils go to the bottom of things, and I presume it is sometimes a little doubtful in some of your minds whether they do go to the bottom or not. There is a deep hole over in the Chagrine River, near to my childhood's home, where we boys used to go in swimming. There were many of them who claimed that they had been to the bottom of this hole, but we used to doubt it very much. Finally a happy thought struck some one. He dived to the bottom and brought up a handful of sand and and gravel to prove it. Ever after that the test of whether one had been to the bottom or not was that they bring up some sand and gravel. Teachers, see to it that your pupils bring up something from the bottom, and then you have a sure indication that they have been there."

These institute speeches and his constant lectures in the various towns and cities of Northern Ohio brought students by the hundreds to Hiram. He was very fond at this time of what he called capturing young men—capturing them away from narrowness and ignorance, and parents who had no idea beyond the present, and dedicating them to a higher life and a broad culture and to a love for all that enobles and edifies the soul. Several instances of great interest are told me of these days. One of the most remarkable, perhaps, was that of a future President of Hiram. He had attended for a few terms, and finally his father, a plain farmer, concluded that his son had education enough, and that he must have the boy at home to assist him in the work of the farm. But the young man had drank enough from the fountain of knowledge to make him exceedingly solicitous of deeper droughts. He was obedient to his father, but at the same time his inmost soul was in a great state of rebellion at the idea that he must leave school forever. He came, therefore, to Mr. Garfield, and with tears in his eyes bade him good-by, saying that he was going home, not to return again. There had a warm attachment already sprung up between the youthful President of the institution and his pupil, and he told him not to despair, that he would see the father and explain things fully to him, and he trusted that there would be no difficulty about the return. President Garfield soon after sent an appointment to preach at the place where this pupil lived, and took for his subject the parable of the talents. He dwelt upon the meaning of the Savior, and held that one of the most precious of all talents intrusted to the care of parents are children. He showed that it was the duty of parents to observe the tendency of the child and train it in that way; that anything less than this was a failure to comply with the direct command of the Lord. After church he took occasion to call upon the young man's father, and continued the same line of argument, only making a direct application of his thoughts to the case in hand. He told the old gentleman that his son should be given all encouragement to go on with his studies. When the next term opened the young man was back again in his old place, and continued on to the end of his course.

Another case of capturing a young man is even more marked than this, and took much more careful engineering, as the father was a much different man. The young man had been told that he could not attend school any longer, and, as was natural in those days, he came immediately to President Garfield and told him his trouble.

"Ask your father to call and see me," said Mr. Garfield.

The first time the old gentleman was in town he called around at the President's house. After introducing himself he said:

"Henry told me that you wished to see me, Mr. Garfield, and I came around."

"Yes, I did want to see you, especially, to talk with you about Henry. He tells me that you don't feel like sparing him any more from home."

"I did tell him so. I think he has eddication enough. Can't everybody be eddicated, there wouldn't be anybody to work then. There must be farmers and mechanics, or the world couldn't go on very well."

"That is all so. But there is no danger of everybody trying to get an education. There never was such a condition of affairs and never will be. But I didn't care to argue that question with you. I only desired to say that this is a very bad time for Henry to stop going to school. He will now be unable to make much use of what he has learned. If you will let him come next fall I will guarantee that he can get a certificate to teach school, and then he can earn good wages during the winter when there is nothing that can be done to advantage on the farm. Don't you think this would be a good idea?"

"Well, I hadn't thought of it exactly in that light before. I guess it might be a good idea to do that if you think so."

And so Henry came back the next term, and the next winter taught his first school. He was now provided with a means of earning his own money, and was more independent of his father's support. He finished up at Hiram and graduated at Williams, and is now a prominent educator in this State. Garfield completely captured him from his father. The old man is now exceedingly proud of his son, and tells with a marked degree of enthusiasm of the manner in which the education was obtained.

It was this peculiar personal interest which Garfield always took in young men that made every one of them with whom he associated such lifelong friends of his.

GAPY.

"It is alleged," says a cautious exchange, "that Dr. Mary Walker prescribes Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

FOREIGN.

The Negotiations with the Boers in a Dangerous Shape.

A European Congress Soon to Be Called to Consider North Africa.

The Egyptian Imbroglio at the Bottom of the Franco-English Commercial Hitch.

Sixty Thousand Potters About to Strike at the Staffordshire Works in England.

Attempt to Murder Another Landlord in the County of Mayo, Ireland, Yesterday.

Parnell Willing the Tenant Should Pay Fifty Cents Where He Now Pays $4.50.

A Serious Rising Reported in Zululand, but No Details Afforded.

The Bey of Tunis Considering a French Proposal to Cede Part of His Realm.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOERS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, announces orders to stop all movements of troops have been renewed, and that Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood will stop the transport at Simon's Bay. It is believed in military circles that the Boers will yield if firmness is shown. The correspondent doubts this, and is convinced the Dutch throughout South Africa will consider their claims just. The critical point is the native question. It is believed a modification of the convention in the direction of trusting the Boers more relative to the treatment of natives will have a great effect.

BRITISH OPINION.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Times in a leading article says: "If the convention with the Boers should not be ratified by the 9th of November, the British garrisons in the Transvaal would again be nominally in a state of siege, and communication between them and the rest of the country be suspended, if not on the iniatitive of the Boers, at all events on that of the British. Sooner or later Gen. Wood, after sending another ultimatum, must advance to release the British posts, but, on a deliberate choice, the Boers will surely not be for war when they may, without risk, enjoy an honorable peace."

NOT BLOODTHIRSTY.

A dispatch from Maritzburg, Natal, says public opinion there deprecates a renewal of hostilities between the British and the Boers.

ZULULAND.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A dispatch from Fort Amelia says: "Reports are received here of a serious rising in Zululand. It is believed Oham is implicated in it. No details."

FRANCE.

TOO PARTICULAR.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A financial correspondent at Paris says: "It is said that the ten and twenty franc pieces in the Bank of France are almost exhausted. The bank holds the bulk of five-franc pieces in the country. The public dislikes them because of their inconvenient size, but are obliged to take payment in them or more inconvenient pieces."

CROPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Minister Morton, at Paris, writes to the Secretary of State upon the harvest in France and Algiers, and says: "Thus early in the season figures are necessarily approximate estimates, yet it clearly appears that this year's harvests will be considerably in advance of those of 1877, 1878, or 1879, and propably eight or nine millions hectolitres less than in 1880."

THE CHAMBERS

will be summoned to meet on the 28th instant.

THE PROSECUTION IS ORDERED

of the *Intransigeante* (newspaper) for slandering Roustan, French minister to Tunis. Roustan seeks damages.

THE BANK OF FRANCE

statement shows a decrease in gold of 1,400,000 francs, and in silver of 8,100,000 francs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SCOTTISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A private meeting of the Directors of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture yesterday formally approved of the draft of the Land bill for Scotland, except the clause providing for revaluation by Sheriff. The meeting also approved the draft of the bill for the abolition of primogeniture and entail.

FAILURE.

Neuman Brothers, merchants of London, Paris, and New York, have failed. Liabilities £30,000.

IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE.

At the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, now sitting at Plymouth, the great bulk of the delegates have shown a determined adherence to free trade.

NEUMANN,

a leather merchant of London, Paris, and New York, states that the Neumann Brothers, reported failed yesterday, is not his firm.

SATISFACTION.

The *Standard* says: "The announcement that the English flag will be saluted at Yorktown will be read with satisfaction on both sides of the Atlantic."

MORE THAN A COINCIDENCE.

The *Post* says: "Simultaneously with the commercial negotiations there were frequent communications between France and England in regard to Egyptian affairs. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs did everything possible to persuade Lord Granville, British Foreign Secretary, of the expediency of immediate joint energetic measures. England, however, refused to do more than make it manifest at Constantinople and Cairo that she was desirous of proceeding in perfect harmony with France. This answer was unsatisfactory to France. The hitch in the commercial negotiations was more than a coincidence."

GOLD.

The *News* in a financial article says: "What gold there is on the market, about £50,000, has been cleared off for dispatch to America today (Friday).

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—In the Social Science Congress yesterday the international and municipal law section discussed the settlement of disputed international questions by means of arbitration at periodical meetings of the representatives of the various States. The economic section discussed the fair-trade question, but nearly every speaker, including Prof. Bonamy Price and Goldwin Smith, maintained throughout the soundness of free-trade principles.

DUNGANNON LAND LEAGUE.

The Dungannon branch of the Land League, which, in spite of instructions from Parnell, supported the Liberal candidate at the Tyrone Parliamentary election, is to be dissolved and reorganized with a new President, by order of the Executive of the Land League.

He declared that his idea of fair rent was to give the landlord 2 shillings for every 18 shillings now paid.

SHOT AT A LANDLORD AND WOUNDED A GIRL.

Mr. Bingham, a landlord, while riding near Erris, County Mayo, was fired at. A girl riding on the car with him was wounded. The assailant, who was disguised in female clothing, escaped.

O'DONNELL,

speaking to a Land League in Ireland, said there were two Governments in Ireland—one Gladstone's, which nobody minded; the other, that of the League, which the people would obey. Parnell repeated his advice to the tenants not to go to the Land Courts until the League had tested the Land act.

AT THE WOOL SALES TODAY

eight thousand six hundred bales sold of Sydney and New Zealand. The market was steady. Prices unchanged.

YORKTOWN.

The *Post* publishes a warmly congratulatory leader on the Yorktown celebration.

POTTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from London says: The workmen at the Staffordshire potteries have given notice of a demand for an advance in wages in November; that the masters have resolved to resist the demand; and that a strike must ensue. A strike would involve from 60,000 to 80,000 men.

TUNIS.

POSTPONED.

TUNIS, Oct. 6.—It is stated the march to Kairwan has been postponed.

ALI BEY

maintains his position. French officers have been sent to take command of Tunisian regiments under him.

A SECRET PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The *Times*' correspondent at Cagliari says he learns from a reliable source that a proposal is being made secretly to the Bey, apparently in behalf of France, to withdraw the French troops from the rest of the regency and rescind the treaty of the 12th of May if the Bey cedes to France a portion of the regency west of the River Medjerdah, including Biserta, Mater, Beja, and Tabarca. The Bey's Premier vigorously opposes the proposal.

RUSSIA.

PEACE-OF-THE-WORLD TALK.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 6.—The *Journal De St. Petersburg*, official organ of Russia, remembering the declarations officially made by leading statesmen, feels confident of the maintenance of the status in quo in the East, and believes the peace of the world will be preserved.

GERMANY.

LIBERAL MEETING.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—One of the greatest Liberal meetings ever held here took place Tuesday. Herr Lasker and Herr Richter strongly condemned Bismarck's internal policy. The meeting was in support of Prof. Virchow's candidature for the Reichstag.

SPAIN.

A CONGRESS.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—The *Imparcial* asserts that African questions will shortly be discussed in a Congress of English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Turkish delegates.

THE NETHERLANDS.

ESPOSITO.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The alleged Italian brigand Esposito has arrived at Amsterdam, and is temporarily imprisoned there.

AUSTRIA.

SNOW.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.—Snow has fallen continuously for the past three days in Pusterthal, Tyrol.

CASUALTIES.

THROWN FROM A BUGGY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—Philip J. D. Van Dyke, formerly Prosecuting Attorney of this county for two terms, a member of one of the oldest and best families in the city, and a man of exceptional promise before dissipated habits conquered him, was killed at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The deceased was driving out the Grosse Point road, and, when about six miles from the city in company with a boon companion named Baker, the horse turned suddenly from the highway upon a byroad, tipping over the buggy, and throwing out both inmates. Mr. Van Dyke had his back broken, and died in an hour and a half. His father was a celebrated lawyer in this section twenty-five years ago, and the son inherited a part of a large property from him. He leaves a wife and four children.

A SISTER'S MISTAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 6.—Miss Susie Sims, a most estimable young lady of Atlanta, died today from taking poison administered through mistake by her sister, Miss Sims. It appears that for some time past she has been taking quantities of quinine to give her relief from nervous affection. While lying down she asked her sister for some quinine, which was on the mantel, near which happened to be some arsenic. This was given instead. The sister who gave the arsenic to her is not expected to live, having had several convulsions today, brought about by the knowledge of having been the cause of her sister's death.

TWO MEN KILLED.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 6.—There was a terrible accident at the old dock on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, near Livermore, Pa., yesterday, resulting in the death of two men and injury of three others. The men were engaged taking out stone, when the arches gave way and the men were precipitated into the river among the large stones. William Siegfried and James Waddle were instantly killed. Thomas Crookshank, John Hollenbaugh, and William McIntyre were injured, but not fatally.

OFF THE TRACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 6.—An Erie freight-train broke in two near Vandalia, N. Y., late last night. The second section, which followed closely behind, ran into the exposed caboose, throwing it and eight cars off the track, and setting fire to the wreck, which was consumed. The engine was badly demolished. The driver, Roland Cameron, of Hornellsville, had four ribs broken, his head badly cut, and was so terribly scalded that he died from the injuries.

CAUGHT IN MACHINERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 6.—This afternoon, while a young man named Meix, employed in the sawmil of N. B. Holway, was at work in the mill around the machinery, his clothing in some way became entangled in the machinery, and before he could be rescued he received injuries from which he will die. Both legs were broken, and he suffered severe internal injuries.

FOUND DEAD ON AN ENGINE'S PILOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 6.—This evening, after the passenger train from the south on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad had arrived at this place, an unknown man was found dead on the pilot of the engine. He is supposed to have been walking on the track between this place and Adams when struck.

BURIED ALIVE IN A TUNNEL.

GRAYSON, Ky., Oct. 6.—A portion of Means Tunnel caved in yesterday, killing ten convict laborers and injuring five others.

NEW YORK.

Soreness of the Stalwarts Over Their Set-Back Wednesday.

If They Had Been Given Their Own Way All Would Be Well.

The State Committee Composed Largely of Anti-Machine Men.

A Reminiscence of the Miserable Wretch Who Slew the President.

His Confusion upon Reading a Report of His Lecture to The Tribune Reporter.

His Sorry Attempt to Secure a "Retraction" Regarding His Imperturbable Egotism.

Resolutions of the National Republican Committee Concerning Garfield and Arthur.

A Brilliant and Auspicious Opening of the Opera Season Predicted.

AFTER THE CONVENTION.

THE STALWARTS FEELING SORE OVER THEIR SETBACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Stalwarts feel a little sore over their setback in the convention yesterday, and are inclined now to agitate the possibility of Republican defeat in the campaign. As one of the leading politicians remarked today: "If the Stalwarts had been given what they asked they would have accepted their defeat in the convention and would have heartily supported any ticket that might have been nominated, and a vigorous campaign would have followed." The Stalwarts urge, of course, that the selection of an almost entirely new State Committee is a mistake. They say the work of the campaign is now to be done almost entirely by the committee, and the new machinery will not be in good working order in time to accomplish the required results. It is a matter for

REGRET AMONG THE ANTI-STALWART LEADERS

in the convention that the subject of reorganizing in the city was allowed to come up at the close of the proceeding. It was well known that the affairs of the party here were considered by prominent Republicans, who had the drafting of the resolutions, as of quite as much importance as that of reorganizing the State Committee. The first draft of the platform contained a resolution committing the new State Committee to the work of reform in New York City, and it was expected that this resolution would be adopted with the others. The committee was strong enough to have carried out the original plan, but the spirit of compromise which has so often ruined the good intentions of the Anti-Stalwarts prevailed in this matter. When once

THE QUESTION OF REORGANIZING IN THIS CITY

was separated from the body of the platform, it was easy enough for the "machine" delegates to have action staved off till the last hour. When the vote was taken last night the few delegates who remained in the hall were more anxious to go to bed than they were to rescue the party in New York from "machine" domination. The tactics resorted to to prevent action on this matter by this Convention were regarded by the anti-machine leaders last night as a sufficient reason for pressing the proposed reform. Mr. George Bliss, who is an ultra Stalwart, took the ground last night that all the efforts to reorganize the party in this city and Brooklyn were headed by men who had long been identified with the worst machines known to local politics. "One," he said, "was a certain gentleman who was in with the machine, ran one of

THE WORST MACHINE ORGANIZATIONS

in this country, controlled it until the voters of that district, led by Joseph H. Choate aroused themselves and cast him off, and he at once started another organization, and has been devoting himself to that ever since, insisting that the 'machine' was an outrage and a fraud, and he undertook to use the Morey letter to make a bargain to buy the United States District-Attorneyship. Another was a man who, as Alderman of this city and member of the Committee of Arrangements, refused to consent, and the Union League Club had to carry it out, that the colored men of the City of New York should march in the procession before the body of Abraham Lincoln. Another was a man who had been twice

REMOVED FROM THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FOR PERSONAL CORRUPTION."

Mr. George Bliss was permitted to put forth, without a word in reply, the astounding assertion that the increase of the Republican vote in this city at the Presidential election last autumn was owing to the efficiency of the district organizations governed by the "Mike" Cregans, the "Jake" Pattersons, and the like. However, in this way the much-needed reorganization of the Republican party in this city was defeated by a majority of five votes. The "machine" men raised a shout of triumph, and the rotten boroughs will flourish a while longer, until the reform of party organization is taken in hand by committees of the most respected citizens, and until the leaders of the anti-machine Republicans in conventions will have learned how to be vigilant and how to use the advantages of a majority.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

contains twenty-one changes. Of these, twelve or fourteen are from "machine" men to positive anti-machine men. The new men are for the most part fully as influential in their respective localities as the old members, while they are all entirely familiar with the affairs of the party. It will require but little attention to practical management to render them as efficient as their predecessors have been. The change in the Second District from Mr. James Jourdan to Mr. Albert Doggett is a loss to the Stalwarts. In the Fourth District Mr. Edward H. Hobbs takes the place of Mr. Jacob Worth, which is another Stalwart loss. In this city Mr. Cornelius Van Cott takes the place of Mr. Charles Blackie, a change only in name. The same sort of change occurs in the Ninth District, where Mr. John McLean takes the place of Mr. John McClare. Between President Arthur and Mr. Michael Cregan, in the Tenth District,

THERE IS A CONTRAST

personally, but the quality of Mr. Cregan's Stalwartism would not be considered less constant than that of his predecessor. In the Eleventh District the Stalwarts gain one. The old member was Mr. C. A. Peabody, who, under the lead of Mr. George Bliss, voted with the anti-Stalwarts for Senator Miller for temporary Chairman of the State Convention. In his place the name of Mr. Thomas C. Platt appears. The next change appears in the Fifteenth District, where Mr. Theodore C. Thiel is put in place of Speaker Sharpe. Mr. George W. Ray, of Chenango (anti-Stalwart), takes the place of Mr. E. M. Johnson, of Otsego, a change in favor of the opposition. Mr. Johnson has for a long time represented his district on the committee, and has been for a number of years the practical secretary and correspondent for the "machine" managers. It is thought that

THE DEFEAT OF THE STALWARTS

will have the effect of endangering his position as Clerk of the Assembly. In Mr. Conkling's district the anti-Conkling men have wrested the committeeman from their old antagonist. They have selected ex-State Senator D. D. Sayre to take the place of Mr. Arthur Johnson, and the change brings both respectability and efficiency to the committee from the Oneida District. The loss of a Stalwart in the Twenty-eighth District is specially significant. It consists of Broome, Tioga, Tompkins, and Schuyler Counties, and it is the home district of Mr. Thomas C. Platt, Gov. Cornell, Canal-Appraiser Bostwick, Second Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer, State-Senator Halbert, and Judge Finch, of the Court of Appeals, who was appointed by Gov. Cornell, and who was last night nominated for the full term. It is also represented in Congress by Mr. Jeremiah W. Dwight, who is a pronounced Stalwart. The party in this district

HAS ALWAYS SUPPORTED MR. CONKLING,

Mr. Platt, and Gov. Cornell, and in Schuyler County the convention which sent delegates to the State Convention adopted a resolution favoring the return of Mr. Platt to the State Committee. Notwithstanding the Stalwart education, the vote of the district in yesterday's convention was 14 to 2 against the "machine." As nearly as can be ascertained the political complexion of the new State Committee is as follows: Anti-Stalwart, 20; Stalwart, 11; doubtful, 2. The convention presented a number of interesting contrasts to those who have been familiar with Republican conventions in this State for the last ten years. It w ten years ago (1871), in Syracuse, that Mr. Conkling gained complete control of the party machinery. In that convention he and his friends wrested the management as well as the offices from Mr. Fenton and his friends. That was

THE MOST TURBULENT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

ever held in the State. Policemen and pistols were as plenteous as delegates and newspaper men about the stage. Mr. Conkling triumphed, and a bolt followed, which ripened the next year into a Liberal Republican party. The Stalwart element held sway until it was weakened by a too great inclination toward a third term for Grant in 1876. In the Rochester convention of 1877 Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt turned on President Hayes and his supporters with language which has not yet been forgotten. At the convention yesterday these two gentlemen were for the first time in ten years powerless to punish or to aid any one. But whoever expected to see them dealt with, as at Syracuse in 1871 and at Rochester in 1877 they dealt with the defeated faction was disappointed. No harsh word followed the two Stalwart leaders into retirement.

GUITEAU'S LECTURE.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE LECTURE DELIVERED IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—In his autobiography, presented at length in the *Herald* this morning, the wretch Guiteau speaks a considerable length of his efforts as a lawyer, an editor, and a lecturer, and make the following reference to his attempt to enlighten the world on the subject of "The Second Coming of Christ at the Destruction of Jerusalem." He had, he says, prepared his lecture at the Chicago Library, and then had it announced in the papers

ABOUT THE 10TH OR 15TH OF JANUARY, 1877.

Guiteau says: "It was a Saturday night, a cold, bitter night, one of the coldest nights of the year, and after making some preparations and getting the hall after considerable delay and trouble, I went there to deliver my lecture on the 'Second Coming of Christ at the Destruction of Jerusalem.' The announcement was made something like this: 'Admission, 25 cents; free to all who cannot afford to pay 25 cents.' I went there about 8 o'clock, and found about twenty-five people, and I went on to the stage and delivered my lecture on the 'Second Coming of Christ at the Destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70.' The next morning

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

gave me about three-quarters of a column of what they called a report of the lecture, setting it forth in rather an unfavorable light, ridiculing me, and making fun of the failure of it, and the publication did me a great deal of harm. It brought me into contempt, and I went to see the city editor about it,

BUT HE WAS ON A HIGH HORSE,

and he would not make any correction of it, and I went to see Mr. S. J. Medill, the managing editor, and he referred the matter to the city editor, and they would not either of them give me any satisfaction. They claimed it was a correct report of what happened, and they thought it would have been a great deal better if I had not attempted to deliver the lecture,

AND I CERTAINLY THOUGHT SO WHEN I SAW THEIR REPORT,

and the result of my attempt. I finally persuaded the city editor to publish a little retraction, which he did the next morning, which relieved me considerably of the odium of the previous publication."

Guiteau next describes his appearance as a lecturer in different parts of the country, chiefly in the West. It is a long record of failures and disappointment. His failure as a theologian was as signal as his failure as a lawyer.

SPECULATIVE PIRATES.

THE "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER" ON THE CHICAGO GRAIN FAILURES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The *Commercial Advertiser*, referring to the reported grain failures in Chicago, says: "If the Cincinnati clique and Lyon have done the country much mischief, they have also done it much good by opening the safety-valve of the bull speculation before it plunged its business interests into a panic. No thanks are due to them, however, for their virtue is of the deathbed character, espoused to help them out of the financial ruin into which they have driven thousands, by the same methods they now discardas financially immoral and detrimental to legitimate business simply because their oxen have been gored and

THEY HAVE NOT SUCKED THE BLOOD.

This spasm of commercial virtue which has seized the Chicago Board of Trade causes much severe criticism here, and it is charged that Lyon has employed enough of the members thereof as his brokers to enable him to control its recent action and cause the enforcement of the rule against corners created several years ago, when he failed on an August wheat deal, in order both to prevent them and to protect legitimate dealers against these speculative pirates who have sailed the high seas of our commerce and robbed our merchantmen without molestation for six months past, until they have left but

FEW TO CARRY THE FLAG OF LEGITIMATE TRADE

in American waters. This rule has since been a dead letter until Lyon resurrected it to get out of his tight place. It is a good one, however, notwithstanding it has been used to save the very man it was made to check, and in view of the gigantic speculations we have seen this year in all our speculative staples, would it not be a good thing for Congress to enact a National law to protect commerce from this new species of land piracy, which is worse than the Middle Age highway robbery of the feudal times, on which the blue blood, vast estates, and high-sounding titles of Europe were founded, because this modern feudalism is wider spread and deeper seated?"

ITALIAN OPERA.

INDICATIONS OF AN AUSPICIOUS OPENING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—From present indications the Italian opera season will have a very auspicious opening in New York. Mr. Mapleson has prepared a prospectus for his fall season of Italian opera, beginning Monday evening, the 17th inst. The company will comprise a number of the artists who have been identified with Mr. Mapleson's American enterprise. The name of Sig. Campanini naturally heads the list of these, and in addition to this distinguished artist the tenors will include Signori Ravelli, Runcio, and Rinaldini, who are well known here, and Sig. Bieletto and M. Henri Prevost, who will appear for the first time. Signori Del Puente and Galassi will return, and a new baritone (Sig. Morini) will make his first appearance. Among the bass there will be Sig. Novara Monti Moro, his first appearance, Corsini, and Costa, another new name. Mlle. Minnie Hauk, as has been already announced, will be

THE CHIEF SOPRANO.

Mme. Alwini Valleria has been reëngaged, and among the other sopranos are Mlle. Marie Vachot, who will be heard for the first time; Mlle. Salviatti, also a newcomer; Mlle. Dotti, and Mlle. Emma Juch, who has been spoken of with much favor abroad. Mlle. Climene Kalasa, contralto, will make her first appearance, and Mlle. Lablache, Mlle. Lauri, Mlle. Valerga, and Mlle. Ricci complete the list of names. The public here, and at Chicago as well, this winter will be treated to something new in the operatic line. Performances of Hermann Goetz's "Caterina Petruccio," with Mlle. Hauk in the character of *Caterina*, of which she was the original representative; Rossini's "William Tell," with Galassi in the title part and Prevost as *Arnold*; Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine"; Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," with Campanini and Mlle. Vachot; and Beethoven's "Fidelio," are especially promised by the manager.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—At an informal meeting of the members of the National Republican Committee today, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican National Committee in the death of President Garfield realizes the loss of a chosen and trusted leader, whose intellectual qualities, correct principles, progressive impulses, and aspirations for good government made him an appropriate representative of the patriotic Republican party in the highest National office.

Resolved, That we recognize in President Arthur a life-long and fearless advocate of the Republican principles enunciated by the convention which unanimously placed him in nomination, and that he is entitled to the confidence and sympathy of all Republicans and to the cordial support of all patriotic citizens.

ITEMS.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Commercial Manufacturing Company (consolidated) has just filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York against Messrs. Stern & Metzger for infringement of the Mege patent for the treatment of animal fats, laying damages at $20,000. The result of the lawsuit is of great importance, as a decision in favor of the plaintiffs would involve many other parties who now use the Mege discovery for the manufacturing of oleomargarine, while the Commercial Manufacturing Company claims to be sole owner of the patent for the United States.

FREE CANALS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Chamber of Commerce calls the attention of political parties to the desirability of sending to the legislature members who will support amendments to the Constitution making the canals of the State free of tolls.

THE GARFIELD FUND.

The fund for Mrs. Garfield is now $336,566.

THE PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund began their annual meeting yesterday, Robert C. Winthrop, President of the board, in the chair. Ex-President Hayes was present. The annual report spoke favorably of the advancement in educational matters in the South, and reviewed at length the work accomplished. Great and gratifying as had been the progress both in public sentiment and in the educational system, the report said it must not be concluded that free schools were established beyond the possibility of repeal or destruction. The instruction of the board to apply the greater portion of the income of the fund hereafter to the education of teachers for public schools has met with general and decided approval. The income distributed since Feb. 1, 1881, amounted to $50,375.

FIGHTING A CORPORATION.

James McHenry, long in litigation with the Erie Railway Company, files his answer in the latest suit. He claims $850,000 are due him by the company, which has obtained judgments against McHenry in England for $1,307,289.

A WILL TO BE CONTESTED.

Mrs. Dale and her daughter contests the will of the late James Stokes, of the banking house of Phelps, Stokes & Co. The estate is valued at $6,000,000.

WILL RETIRE FROM THE TURF.

The *Spirit of the Times* announces the determination of August Belmont to retire from the turf. It is Belmont's intention to devote himself to breeding race-horses and have annual sales.

NOMINATION OF GEN. SLOCUM FOR MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.

The Central Democratic, or anti-boss association of Brooklyn, tonight nominated Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Slocum for Mayor.

OUR FRENCH GUESTS.

Count Rochambeau and associate visitors from France tonight witnessed an exhibition of the workings of the Fire Department, received committees from the Chamber of Commerce and Garde Lafayette, and accepted the tender of a banquet by the Historical Society.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TWO HAMLETS.

For the past two nights Mr. McCullough at Haverly's Theatre and Mr. Keene at Hooley's have drawn large houses to witness their personations on the stage of the character of the Prince of Denmark. Their conceptions of the part they play have been very dissimilar. Of the two Mr. McCullough's is the more studied and finished and Mr. Keene's the more impulsive and natural. Yet neither actor realizes the *Hamlet* that Shakspeare drew or follows the traditions which have so surrounded this part as to give it a definit shape and existence by what would be called in law the "right of prescription." *Hamlet* was a man of mind, and not of action. The chief feature, the leading characteristic of this part, is its intellectuality. And this very quality prevents him from becoming a hero. "He sinks beneath a burden which he cannot bear, and cannot make up his mind to throw aside." He is in some respects wholly ideal; in others terribly real. He was proud, revengeful, ambitious. His heart was sensitive; his character emotional. Everything seems to him unreal. Yet he is a philosopher, a thoughtful student in life. His manifold inconsistencies are the results of intense but conflicting feelings. Living in an actual world he is guided by a spiritual control. Realizing the ideality of the character, nevertheless we feel its reality. The whole interest of the play centres about him. As Campbell said: "Soon as he appears on the stage we are satisfied; when absent we long for his return." And the character of *Hamlet* is so clearly defined that it varies but little with Henry Irving from the traditional *Hamlet* of Betterton and Garrick. An "original" *Hamlet* today could and would be but a parody or a burlesque.

In physical appearance Mr. McCullough certainly does not satisfy the portrait formed of the character from the play, nor is he in action the dreamy Prince, the subject urged on by an unseen power, the son impelled by his father's wrongs to do that at which his nature revolts, the philosophic reasoner, the melancholy Prince who yet could so readily turn from grave to gay, from jest to earnest. Some one said of Forrest that when he played *Hamlet* it was like turning a "bull into a china shop." Much the same is true of McCullough, except that it may be qualified by adding that it is a very mild-mannered bull—for a bull! He strides across the stage and growls his lines slowly and deliberately, but not as a saddened, brooding *Hamlet!* He talks to the air, not to himself, in the great soliloquy where the poet makes the Prince confess in whisper the subtle modes and hidden causes of his vacillation. It is not a satisfactory part as played by Mr. McCullough, who has proved his merits in many characters better adapted to display his skill. The support given by the company deserves especial commendation, the scenery was good, and the play well put upon the stage. The house last night was a very large one and the engagement so far has been the most profitable ever played here. Next week Mr. McCullough will play *Spartacus*, *Othello*, and *Virginius*.

Of Mr. Keene's *Hamlet* there is very little to be said in its praise. It is jerky, nervous, and far too vigorous. It is certainly very different from the traditional *Hamlet*, and in no wise superior to what any capable "leading man" should be able to do. That he has made many innovations is true. That in itself is no fault. Fechter outraged all traditions, yet gave a personation of remarkable strength. Rossi violates traditions by playing *Hamlet* with a mustache, and by other peculiarities. Yet his performance is confessedly a great one. The only change made by Mr. Keene in any way commendable is in the scene of his interview with *Ophelia*, where he recommends her to seek a nunnery, and even here his enunciation of the lines was faulty. And as for his delivery of part of the great introspective soliloquy, prone upon his stomach on the floor and talking to the boards, it is an absurd situation in appearance, if not in fact. Mr. Keene has abundant passion, fire, vigor, and powerful lungs. But his *Hamlet* is so far an inferior performance that it hardly rises above mediocrity. It is unfinished, unpolished, unsatisfying. It may be *Coupeau*; it is *not Hamlet*. The support given calls for no comment.

A NEW STAR.

At the invitation of Mr. Hill a few gentlemen of the press and the stage were present yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel to hear Miss Margaret Mathers in some recitations she gave as a sort of prelude to her coming appearance as a "star" under Mr. Hill's business management. Like many another "star," Miss Mathers has been considerably talked about before being seen. Great things were told of her, and even greater ones prophesied for her. Her picture—or rather what purported to be her picture—has been hanging in the vestibule of a city theatre for several weeks. And occasional interviews have permitted a waiting world to know that Mr. J. M. Hill at least believed he had secured an actress of very uncommon promise. Those present yesterday saw a quiet, self-possessed little lady, a decided brunet, of prepossessing appearance, and of about 20 years of age. Without any scenic accessories, and under circumstances certainly very trying to a novice, Miss Mathers went through the balcony-scene in "Romeo and Juliet," the scene with *Friar Lawrence* in the same play, and the curse-scene in "Leah." From the moment she began to speak she thoroughly identified herself with the character, and gave an exhibition of real talent, of power, and of intelligent reading as unexpected as it certainly was gratifying. Her face is mobile and expressive; her voice flexible and of great power; her action easy and natural. Moreover, she proved clearly enough that she is an apt student and a conscientious worker; for the insight she showed into the characters assumed could only result from diligent application and an earnest purpose to learn and to master. There is not the slightest doubt but that, if she does not try to do too much, does not wear out her physical strength and overtax her vocal powers, Miss Mathers has the natural talent to take high rank among the actresses of the school she intends to follow. The general feeling was one of surprise and of pleasure. She has yet much to learn, chiefly perhaps the lesson of restraint in action. She is still but a promise, but one the fulfillment of which depends on her endurance, and not on her skill. There is every reason to look forward to her first appearance with great confidence in her success. She has wisely determined not to embarrass herself by attempting to master more than three or four characters for her first season, and these have been chosen for her because she seemed peculiarly adapted to fill them. Her répertoire will comprise *Rosalind*, *Juliet*, *Leah*, and possibly *Imogen*, and her first appearance will be at McVicker's Theatre Aug. 28, 1882. She is studying hard, and especially training her voice. Her stage experience is still to come, as she has filled but two short engagements, one of three weeks, and the other as *Cordelia* in "King Lear." She is an American girl, having been born in Detroit, but calls New York her home.

THE MICHIGAN RELIEF CONCERT.

This afternoon there will be a grand benefit at Central Music-Hall for the Michigan Relief Fund. Seats $1. The program for the entertainment is as follows:

1. Organ selection—Processional March .... S. B. Whitney
2. Overture "Oberon" .... Von Weber
   Orchestra directed by Hans Balatka.
3. Vocal selection by...... The Mendelssohn Club
4. Violin solo...... Sig. Jose Brindisi
   The Cuban Wonder.
5. Selections by the. .... Euterpe Dilmenchor
6. The Träumerel........ Schumann
   Orchestra led by H. Balatka.
7. Recitation........ John McCullough
8. Second part of the Prodigal Son symphony........ S. G. Pratt
   Orchestra led by the author.
9. The Fisher Boy........ Brown
   The Chicago Chickering Quartet, Messrs. Knorr, Clark, McWade, Noble.
10. Allegretto from the Eighth Symphony........ Beethoven
   Orchestra H. Balatka, Director.
11. Spinning Song from Martha........ Flotow
   The Harmonia Quartet, Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Balfour, Messrs. Clark and Sloan.
12. Recitation........ Thomas W. Keene
13. Jubilee songs. .... Slayton's Colored Jubilee Singers
14. Grand March, "Homage to New Chicago"........ S. G. Pratt
   Orchestra led by the author.

This is one of the strongest miscellaneous programs ever offered the Chicago public. The Relief Fund should receive a very substantial addition.

NOTES.

W. A. Chapman, advance agent for Miss Anderson, is in the city.

Bartley Campbell's "My Geraldine" company follow Mr. Keene at Hooley's Theatre.

Mme. Modjeska is giving a series of farewell performances at the London Crystal Palace.

"Hazel Kirke" was produced in Boston for the first time Oct. 3, by the original Madison Square company.

"The Princess of Bagdad" was given for the first time in the United States at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. In the cast were Lillie Glover, C. H. Rockwell, G. H. Griffiths, B. T. Ringgold, and Charline Weidman.

At the Grand Opera-House "French Flats" has been given to crowded houses every night this week. It is brimful of fun, and the large audiences seem to have thoroughly entered into the comic spirit of the play. On Monday next the company will play "Daniel Rochat," with Miss Eleanor Carey in the rôle of *Lea Henderson*, a part played before by Miss Sara Jewett. On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Wednesday matinée "Felicia" will be given again, and on Thursday night and for the rest of the week "False Friend" will be on the program.

At McVicker's Theatre "Josh Whitcomb" has shown no diminution of popularity. Every seat has been filled nightly, and there is no apparent reason why it could not be given for an indefinit period with profit to the treasury of the theatre. On Monday night Mary Anderson makes her reappearance. Monday she plays "Evadne," Tuesday "Ingomar," Wednesday "Romeo and Juliet," Thursday "Lady of Lyons," Friday "Fazio," Saturday matinée "Romeo and Juliet," and Saturday night "Pygmalion and Galatea." J. B. Studley and W. W. Harris are the leading men with Miss Anderson.

Next week Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings Mr. Keene will appear as *Richard III.*, Tuesday as *Macbeth*, Wednesday matinée as *Bertuccio* in "The Fool's Revenge," Thursday as *Othello*, Friday as *Hamlet*, and Saturday matinée as *Richelieu*.

The Entertainment Committee of the Chicago Press Club have so far completed the arrangements for the annual public entertainment at Central Hall on next Tuesday evening that an exceptionally attractive program is already insured. The list of ladies and gentlemen who have courteously signified their willingness to participate in this novel and brilliant musical and literary affair include many public favorits eminent in the musical and dramatic professions, among whom may be mentioned Mr. John McCullough, Mr. Thomas W. Keene, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, of the Union Square company, Bartley Campbell, Miss Anna Morgan, Miss Hattie McLane, Mr. H. Clarence Eddy at the grand organ, Signor Liberti, the cornetist, Mr. Emil Liebling, Mr. Charles Knorr, Mr. John McWade, the Chickering Quartet, the Chicago Ladies' (St. Cecilia) Quartet, Prof. Adolph Rosenbecker, and other favorit artists.

GOODS YOU CAN ALWAYS RELY UPON.

The new "Hub Range," Jas. Rodgers Sons, (Sheffield), and Wostenholmes' cutlery of all kinds, Vienna coffee-pots, and in fact any and all housefurnishing goods kept by James P. Dalton, at 51 State street, who caters to our best families.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching, and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams. A single box of DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years' standing. It gives relief in five minutes after using. WILLIAMS' OINTMENT absorbs the tumors, soothes pain, allays the intense itching, especially after getting warm in bed, acting as a poultice. It is prepared for Piles, itching of the parts, and nothing else. Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of price—$1, by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The cod-liver oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste and rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the assistance required to heal and restore the diseased lungs. A. B. Wilbor, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: For a round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

$25 to $25,000 used judiciously in grain dealing yields large profits. For pamphlet and electric pen reports write to W. T. Soule & Co., Brokers, 130 La Salle-st., Chicago.

MARINE NEWS.

Little Improvement in Grain Freights to Lower Lake Ports Yesterday.

Coal Freights at Buffalo Unsettled, and the Tendency Favoring Higher Rates.

A Tug Captain Fined One Hundred Dollars by Justice Summerfield.

Our Lake Trade—A Long-Needed Improvement—Colchester Lightship—Quick Dispatch.

Around the Lakes—Vessel Charters—Dock and Other Notes—Arrivals and Departures.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

GRAIN.

There was a little inquiry for carriers, and shippers were offering ¾@1 cent on corn to Buffalo. Vessel-men are patient, very patient, believing that rates must go to a paying figure within two or three days. The crowded state of the elevators and the immense quantities of grain arriving daily by canal and rail, they argue, must make a demand for carriers. The rate to Collingwood is 2¼ cents on corn, a charter having been made yesterday at that rate. The following embrace yesterday's engagements:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Propeller Nebraska, corn	50,000
Propeller W. T. Graves, corn	32,000
For Erie.	
Propeller Delaware, corn	48,000
For Collingwood.	
Schooner Granger, corn	25,000
Total capacity	155,000

LUMBER.

There was no change to note in lumber freights, the demand for carriers still remaining very good, and vesselmen have no difficulty in chartering their craft at the prevailing figures, which are as follows:

From East Saginaw to Lake Erie ports	$2.25 @2.50
From East Saginaw to Chicago	3.25 @3.50
From Bay City to Lake Erie ports	3.50 @3.75
From Bay City to Chicago	3.00 @3.25
From Manistee to Chicago	2.37½
From Ludington to Chicago	2.12½
From White Lake to Chicago	2.00
From Grand Haven to Chicago	1.87½@2.00
From Muskegon to Chicago	1.87½@2.00

IRON-ORE.

There is no change in iron-ore freights. Rates remain firm at the following recognized figures:

From Escanaba to Chicago	$ 1.00
From Escanaba to Grand Haven	1.00
From Escanaba to South Chicago	1.00
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.60@1.65
From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	2.00@2.25

COAL.

Advices from Buffalo still represent coal freights as unsettled, with a strong upward tendency, caused by the scarcity of vessels. Freights from Oswego are reported very strong, with carriers for the upper lakes very scarce. The following are the figures from the ports named below:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$1.40@1.50
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	1.40@1.50
From Buffalo to Duluth	1.65
From Lake Erie ports to Chicago	1.30@1.40
From Lake Erie ports to Milwaukee	1.30@1.40
From Lake Erie ports to Racine	1.45
From Lake Erie ports to Escanaba	1.10
From Lake Erie ports to Duluth	1.75
From Lake Erie ports to Detroit	45@ 50
From Cleveland to Buffalo	65@ 75
From Oswego to Chicago	2.40@2.50
From Oswego to Milwaukee	2.40@2.50

By Lake Erie ports is meant any ports on Lake Erie west of and including Erie to which iron-ore is consigned, and from which coal is shipped.

HOME GATHERINGS.

A TUG CAPTAIN FINED.

Capt. James Dalton, of the tug Ingham, was yesterday fined $100 by Justice Summerfield for running into Adams street bridge Monday evening while towing the schooner William I. Preston down the river, a full account of which was published in THE TRIBUNE. Capt. Dalton's case is a peculiar and exceptional one. He had signaled the bridge to open, and the bridge was being opened, when a gentleman with a horse and buggy, who was caught on the bridge, attempted to get off while it was being turned, the result being that the horse plunged off the bridge with the buggy into the river and was drowned. The testimony before Justice Summerfield went to show that the jibboom of the schooner barely grazed the bridge, doing no damage: that Capt. Dalton was one of the most careful of tugmen; that his general reputation as a man was good; that he was not a quarrelsome or stubborn man; and that he seldom caused an accident while towing in the river. The Captain of the Preston testified that his vessel was not under any speed at the time, and, in his opinion, and he was in a position to fully judge, Capt. Dalton was in no wise to blame for the loss of the horse and buggy, as the bell on the bridge had ceased to ring and the bridgetender was swinging the bridge at the time the accident took place. The bridgetender (the worst one in the employ of the city) swore that he did not know whether the horse and buggy came on to the bridge after the bell ceased ringing or before; all he knew was that the jibboom of the schooner struck the bridge while in tow of the tug, and that the tugmen in general were a very bad lot of men. The result was that Justice Summerfield imposed a fine of $100 on Capt. Dalton, not for drowning the horse, but for striking the bridge with his tow. Had the Adams street bridgetender opened his bridge immediately after he ceased ringing the bell to warn people to keep off no accident would have happened. Instead, he allowed the occupant of the buggy to drive on and attempt to cross after he had notified the tugman that he was going to open and let him and his tow pass through. While the fining of Capt. Dalton is very severe on him personally, still it is a warning that will be heeded by the tugmen generally. At the same time it is the duty of the city authorities (and especially of Mayor Harrison, who claims to be the best Mayor we ever had) to see that men are placed in charge of the bridges (those over the main thoroughfares, at least) who will be able to know whether horses and wagons are driven on their bridges after being warned to keep off. Capt. Dalton took an appeal from the fine imposed on him.

DOCK AND OTHER NOTES.

All the dry-docks are crowded.

The docks are crowded with sailors looking for "sights."

To Captains—Stand in the focus'le when you use your marine glasses!

The tug Owen towed the schooner Stampede, ore-laden, to South Chicago yesterday.

The lumber market was nearly clear of vessels last evening, only two cargoes remaining unsold.

The schooners Ostrich and Moselle are in the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company stopping leaks.

The big schooner Granger, Capt. William Loranze, is in port with a cargo of coal from Ashtabula.

Capt. Thorwald Knudson has been assigned to the command of the schooner Libbie Nau, vice Neils Nelson.

The schooner Stockbridge is having her topsides calked and a foregaff made by the Chicago Dock Company.

Capt. James Dalton yesterday resigned command of the tug Ingham, and will engage in business ashore shortly.

The steam-yacht C. E. Kremer has been sold to Saugatuck parties for $1,000. She will be converted into a fishing tug.

Thomas B. Mintner has taken the place of Capt. W. J. Mintner as commander of the steam-barge Robert J. Ingersoll.

Fred Lincoln, of Alpena, has sold his fishing-tug Auspach to Barney Greening and G. C. Geiking, of St. Joseph, for $2,000.

The schooner Stockbridge lost a shroud out of her main rigging and had her quarter damaged while being towed up the South Branch yesterday.

The tug Captains, not to be behind the vessel Captains, are to form a club among themselves. It has been suggested that it be named the "Turn Over Club."

The total shipments from the Saginaw River from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1 were 597,159,511 feet of lumber, 13,000,000 lath, and 109,509,000 shingles.

Capt. Edward Cole, formerly in the steam-barge George Burnham, will take command of the schooner Pauline which is being rebuilt at the Milwaukee ship-yard.

"Talk about the decorations all over town," said Capt. Hi Henderson, of the schooner Fran[illegible] Palms, "you just ought to hear the deck orations I make for the benefit of these here bridge-tender stiffs. Grief! I should weep to narrate," said the Captain with a sort of catafalque expression which showed the kind of loss he'd like to mourn.

Capt. Cameron has purchased the schooner Minnie Blakely, and will at once raise her from the shore at Point Ann, where she is sunk, and fit her out for the fall trade.

Capt. Armstrong, of the schooner Ella Murton, has signified his intention of suing the Forwarding Company at Kingston for the 500 bushels of grain his cargo overran.

Work on the Inter-Ocean Company's new barge at Springwells is progressing finely, though a lack of lumber is complained of. Her stern is up and all frames in position.

The tug Protection, of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Line, yesterday towed the schooners Success and Hattie Earl to Michigan City and the barge Annie Tomine to South Chicago.

The Union Dry-Dock Company of Buffalo, which has been making preparations for some time to engage in iron shipbuilding, started up its machinery Wednesday. The company has been waiting over sixty days for iron.

The revenut cutter Andy Johnson is on another tour of Lake Michigan. Vessel-masters who are not properly provided with papers had better look out. We understand that no leniency will be shown delinquents, as they have had numberless warnings of late.

A drunken master devoted his time yesterday afternoon in warning vessel Captains to keep their headlines on deck at all times as a sure preventive against stranding. He also requested the marine reporters to agitate this matter, and use his name in connection with it.

Capt. Butlin, Superintendent of the Goodrich Transportation Company, says that the new iron propeller Michigan, launched at Detroit recently for the Grand Haven route, will be ready for service in about two weeks, and that the Wisconsin, an exact counterpart of the Michigan, will be launched tomorrow.

The barge Waverly has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at Codes' shipyard, Detroit. She will be commanded by Capt. James P. Lugenbeel. The repairs on the Waverly are described as something new. She has been sheathed with Norway pine and oak two inches thick, from three feet below the bilge to the plankshire. This has been thoroughly calked, and has had the effect of stopping all leaks completely. She has received new deck-beams and decks, and, in order to increase her strength, seven iron rods have been run through her thwartships and screwed up tightly. She has a new plankshire five and a half inches thick, and the bulwarks are made of inch-and-a-half Georgia pine put on tight from the rail down to the plankshire, which greatly adds to the strength of the barge. She has received new knees and new ceiling where necessary, two masts, and two new wale streaks, together with new stanchions where necessary, and about forty-five new frames.

VESSEL CHARTERS.

AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Coal freights today were firm at the last quotations. The only engagements made were the propeller Rochester and schooner Schuylkill for coal to Chicago at $1.40. Vessels are very hard to get here, and there is a large demand for tonnage. Canal freights have advanced ¼ cent to New York, wheat now ruling at 4¼ cents and corn at 3¾ cents. There are very nearly 300 idle canal-boats at this port. Many of them have sent their horses into the country for pasture till freights improve.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 6.—Charters—Propeller D. W. Powers, ore, L'Anse to Cleveland, $2.05; schooner John Bigler, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, $2; schooner Our Son, ore, Escanaba to Chicago, private terms; schooner S. J. Tilden, railroad iron to Chicago, $2.40 per ton; schooner George Sherman, limestone, Kelley's Island to Charlevoix, $1.50 per ton, and pig-iron back to Cleveland at $1.65 per ton.

AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—The schooner Marengo was chartered today to carry ore to Erie at $1.20 per ton.

AROUND THE LAKES.

THE JESSIE LINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—The Jessie Linn was surveyed today, and it was found that she would require an entire new keel, new forefoot, new stern-post, and deadwood aft, garboard strakes, and about one-third new bottom plank. In addition to this she will have to be straightened out and recalked and refastened. Her repairs will come to $15,000 in addition to her wrecking expenses, which are $5,000. The Linn will be ready for business in three weeks.

ABANDONED TO THE UNDERWRITERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—Reports from Ludington state that the schooner William Sturgis, ashore near that place, is broken in two and will be a total loss. She has been abandoned to the underwriters. Two Manistee tugs have been pulling upon her since she went ashore, and a couple of steam-pumps did not succeed in reducing the water in her any.

SOLD FOR $22,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The new schooner-barge being built by R. Mills & Co. for R. Mills, H. Mills, John Humble, and Thomas Welsh has been sold to L. B. Foster for $22,000 ready for fit out. She will be launched in about ten days. She has 160 feet keel, 32 feet beam, and 12 feet hold. Her capacity will be 35,000 bushels of grain.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 6.—Capt Daniel Henderson, of the tug Doan, met with a severe and painful accident today. He was backing his tug at a lively rate, when the wheel got away from him and struck him in the region of the hip, inflicting a fearful wound. He will recover.

THE BRIDGE TOO MUCH FOR HER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 6.—The lighter Belle, which collided with the bridge at the south end of the city and sunk yesterday, is a total wreck. She was owned by A. C. McLean, of this city, and was loaded with lumber at the time the accident occurred. Loss, $2,500. No insurance.

DIED SUDDENLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 6.—Thomas Koffer, a colored dockhand, employed by the Detroit Boat Company, died suddenly last night. He leaves a wife and family in Chatham, Ont.

REPAIRING HER STEERING-GEAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 6.—The Canadian schooner Arabia, grain laden, for Midland City, is repairing her steering-gear here, and is detained in consequence.

TO BE SOLD AT MARSHAL'S SALE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—The scow Hunter will be sold at Marshal's sale tomorrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR LAKE TRADE.

Cleveland *Marine Record*: "At this time there are from forty to fifty steam and sailing craft on the stocks in the several lake ports, all of which range from 2,000 tons burden to 3,000 tons. The Buffalo *Commercial* thinks that the day of small vessels for lake service is gone by, and that in the near future they will be made to give place to well-organized fleets of powerful iron steamships and barges. Our contemporary is doubtless right, for it is only by means of larger vessels that the lake marine can successfully compete with the railroads. But, while the commerce of the lakes may and will doubtless be greatly increased by the building of vessels with large carrying capacities, it becomes a serious question as to whether this commerce will remain under American control, or whether, like our foreign carrying trade, it will pass into the hands of others. A glance at the recent report of Horatio Seymour Jr., State Engineer of New York, shows that without extraordinary care on our part the latter event is not an improbability. He points out that the canals and railroads of New York are alike endangered by the water-route through the Valley of the St. Lawrence. In three or four years from this date, he says, British ships of quite 2,000 tons burden will lie at the docks of Chicago and other lake ports unloading their merchandise or receiving their cargoes of grain, provisions, and other Western products. Mr. Seymour sounds no causeless alarm, for, while we as a people have undervalued and neglected our waterways, the British Government has steadily pursued a policy which will give it an entrance by water into the very heart of our country, and which will make seaports of the several great lake cities, Cleveland included, giving our active competitor direct commerce by a route under its sole control, via the St. Lawrence."

A LONG-NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.

Toronto *Mail*: "The Dominion Government have been conducting extensive works this season in different harbors. One of the latest undertakings is the work at Tobermoray, which has just been completed under the superintendence of Capt. H. A. Gray, Government engineer, in charge of the works in this section. It consists of the placing of fifteen large ring-bolts into the rocks for vessels to make fast to when they run into the harbor for refuge. They have also lined the rocks with large fenders, so that vessels have their sides protected. This work has long been wanted at Tobermoray, and its completion at this season of the year will no doubt be satisfactorily received by Captains and owners of vessels. Capt. Gray made a survey and took soundings of Tobermoray Station, and speaks in the highest terms of the harbor, it being so entirely sheltered from storms, easy of access, and with an average depth of forty-eight feet of water."

COLCHESTER LIGHTSHIP.

Detroit *Free Press*: "Capt. Daniel Buie, of the steam-barge Antelope, writes a very forcible letter contradicting the statement made a few days ago that the light was not exposed from the deck of the lightship at Colchester reef, and states that for two nights the lights were so exposed, the hoisting gear being unfit for service. He further insinuates that it is impossible to see the light from Bois Blanc Island, as the distance is too great. It is quite possible that a mistake was made in stating that the light was visible so far, and that the intention was to say that it could be seen from the main land opposit. No language, however, is too strong for denouncing the gross mismanagement which rendered it necessary to remove the lightship from so dangerous a point for so long a time, and, as far as can be learned, nothing has yet been done to avoid a similar occurrence should the lightship again be disabled."

QUICK DISPATCH.

Cleveland *Leader*: "How does the following speak for quick dispatch? The schooner J. C. Harrison left Cleveland at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, got to Buffalo at 10 o'clock Friday morning, and at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon had taken on 1,000 tons of coal and was ready to sail. It took just nineteen hours to do the whole thing."

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Prussia, Montreal, sundries.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop H. B. Perene, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Bismarck, Marinette, towing.
Schr A. Mosher, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Mantenee, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr F. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marinette, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber.
Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Sam Cook, Charlotte, coal.
Schr Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, coal.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Henry Witbeck, Marinette, lumber.
Schr William Grandy, Marinette, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop A. C. Ackley, Escanaba, light.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee, light.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, light.
Prop Northern Queen, Collingwood, 16,000 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop G. W. Adams, Buffalo, light.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, about 50,000 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop H. B. Perene, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop J. R. Whiting, Eagle Harbor, 10,000 bu oats.
Prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, light.
Prop F. W. Snook, White Lake, light.
Prop Celtic, Sarnia, light.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, 16,000 bushels corn and sundries.
Schr Alice, Port St. Ignace, light.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Ford River, light.
Schr E. R. Blake, Ahnapee, light.
Schr Grace Murray, Frankfort, light.
Schr Ketchum, Manistique, light.
Schr Reindeer, Muskegon, light.
Schr M. E. Packard, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mediator, Muskegon, light.
Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon, light.
Schr Regulator, White Lake, light.
Schr Caledonia, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, light.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, light.
Schr John T. Mott, Escanaba, light.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, light.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, light.
Schr S. Bates, Harris' Pier, light.
Schr Eclipse, Ludington, light.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, light.
Schr Tomme, Ludington, light.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, White Lake, light.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba, light.
Schr Kate Gillett, Marinette, light.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, light.
Schr Dan I. Davis, Pentwater, light.
Schr Peoria, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Naiad, Oconto, light.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, light.
Schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, light.
Schr Orphan Boy, Black River, light.
Schr Phenix, Ludington, light.
Schr Sodus, Grand Haven, light.
Schr G. D. Norris, Pierport, light.
Schr D. R. Martin, Manistee, light.
Schr W. S. Crosthwaite, Towanda, light.
Schr Green Bay, Pine Lake, light.
Schr Moselle, Escanaba, light.
Schr A. Bradley, Muskegon, light.
Prop George Bunham, Ludington, light.
Schr Annie M. Peterson, Toledo, light.
Schr Onward, Ford River, 100 bu oats and sundries.
Schr Telegraph, Black River, sundries.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake, 700 bu oats.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Ives Lawson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Beloit, Fruitport, sundries.
Schr Lewis Day, Green Bay, light.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, light.
Schr Eba, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Waneetee, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr Persia, Pine Lake, light.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, light.
Schr N. J. Cummings, Escanaba, light.
Schr M. B. Hale, Marinette, light.
Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lena Johnson, Marinette, light.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Menominee, light.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. J. Luff, Marinette, light.
Schr A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, light.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, light.
Schr Acontias, Monaghan's Pier, light.
Schr Oliver Culver, Pensaukee, light.
Schr Lone Star, Marinette, light.
Schr E. P. Royce, Ludington, light.
Schr Felicitous, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Hamlin, light.
Schr C. H. Burton, Ashtabula, light.
Schr Glen Cuyler, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Libbie Nau, Escanaba, light.
Schr Ida Keith, Cheboygan, light.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, light.
Schr Iron State, Escanaba, light.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, light.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, sundries.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, sundries.
Schr Marinette, Marinette, sundries.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, sundries.
Schr D. E. Bailey, Erie, sundries.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr American Union, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Orkney Lass, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr C. J. Magill, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Cecelia, Ludington, sundries.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, light.
Schr Topsy, Manistee, sundries.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Muskegon, light.
Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, light.
Schr Australia, Muskegon, light.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon, light.
Schr Rosa Belle, Pentwater, light.
Schr J. B. Wilber, Cedar River, 1,000 bu oats and sundries.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 6—1:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Boston, Tacoma, Mackinaw and consort, Havana and consort, George L. Caldwell and barges; schooners Itasca, Mystic Star, Adventure, Curlew, M. L. Higgie.

Down—Propellers Albion, Roanoke, Progress, Sanilac and consort, George King and barges, Yosemite and barges, A. Sumner and barges; schooners Lafrinier, A. J. Rogers, Polly M. Rogers, John B. Merrill; propeller Garrett and barges.

Wind west, light. Weather cloudy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 6—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Pacific, Queen of the West, Mary Pringle and barges, Mary Mills and consort, E. B. Hale and consorts; schooners Clara, Snowdrop, J. H. Richards, Erie, and Stewart.

Down—Propellers Don M. Dickinson, with Minneapolis, Mineral Rock and barges, Porter, Chamberlain and barges, Alpena and barges, May and barges, N. Mills and barges, Oatlan and barges; schooners Sweepstakes, Grantham, Otonabee, and Niagara No. 2.

Wind west, light. Weather cool and cloudy.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Arrived—From Chicago—Propeller Rochester, corn; propeller Gordon Campbell, flaxseed and wheat; propeller Wissahickon, wheat and corn; schooner Schuylkill, flaxseed. From Milwaukee—Propeller D. Ballentine and schooner A. B. Moore, light. From Detroit—Propeller Morley, wheat. From Erie—Propeller Juniata. From Alpena—Barge R. N. Rice. From Toronto—Propeller Alma Munro, barley.

Cleared—For Chicago—Propeller Portage, coal, etc.; propeller Nyack, rails, etc.; propeller Juniata, coal; propeller Avon, coal, cement, etc.; barge R. N. Rice. For Milwaukee—Propeller D. Ballentine, coal; schooner A. B. Moore, coal. For Toledo—Propeller Morley, cement, etc.; propeller A. L. Hopkins, rails, etc.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 6.—Arrived—Steamers Leland, M. Jareski, R. R. Raney, Clyde, and V. P. Ketcham; schooners Canton and A. Cobb.

Departed—Steamers Ohio, Raleigh, Escanaba, William Edwards, Columbia, W. L. Brown, and Leland; schooners M. E. Tremble, J. F. Johnson, M. S. Bacon, George C. Finney, West Side, Montpelier, J. B. Kitchin, John Schulte, and Thomas Howland.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 6.—Arrived—Propellers S. Chamberlain, R. J. Hackett, and John Glidden; schooners John Martin, W. McGregor, C. P. Minch, Sophia, Michigan, and H. J. Webb.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 6.—Passed up—Barge Gibraltar, Kingston to Chicago, railroad iron; propeller Argyle, Toronto to Chicago, barley.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 6.—Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Arabia, Cuba, Nyack, and Portage, merchandise; schooner Kelderhouse, coal.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 6.—Cleard—Schooner Rising Star.

Wind south, brisk. Weather cloudy.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 6.—Cleared—Propeller Conemaugh, merchandise, Chicago.

REPENTANT MIDSHIPMEN.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—The third-class cadet midshipmen sent on the Santee for refusing to make disclosures in regard to the hazing of Sunday night signed a pledge to not again haze, and have been returned to the academy.

You can save doctor bills and keep your family always well with Hop Bitters.

THE RAILROADS.

The Scheme of Charging Actual Weights to Be Extended Eastward.

The Inside Reasons of the Big Freight Blockade at St. Louis.

A New Outlet for Pennsylvania Coal—American Cars on British Railways.

ACTUAL WEIGHTS.

An effort will be made at a meeting of general freight agents, to be held at Cleveland next Wednesday, to form a weighing association of the roads within the territory bounded by Buffalo and Pittsburg in the East and Chicago and the Missouri River in the West. The object of the association is to have all car-load freights weighed at the initial points of shipment and charge shippers actual weight. Such an association has been in successful existence for the last two years formed of the roads west of Chicago and St. Louis. Before this association was formed, shippers were in the habit of loading cars to almost any amount they saw fit, and, as freight was charged by the car-load, all above the maximum weight went free, which virtually amounted to a cut in rates. But not only did the railroads lose a good deal of money on account of receiving nothing for overweight, but the practice also caused numerous accidents, since many of the cars, not being able to stand so heavy loads, broke down on the journey. To put a stop to this practice, the Western roads formed the "Western Weighing Association," and appointed Mr. J. R. Wheeler Superintendent to weigh all car-load freight at the initial point of shipment, and charge shippers for actual weight. Under this arrangement the roads received pay for every pound of freight shipped. Besides, it was no longer any object to shippers to overload cars. Since this arrangement went into effect, the savings to the Western roads have been very great. It is now the intention to have this system of charging actual weight in car-load freights extended to all the roads within the above-named territory. The circular sent to the various roads a short time ago by Commissioner J. W. Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, calling this meeting and setting forth its objects, has been well received, and nearly all the roads have signified their intention to attend and expressed their approval of the scheme. Commissioner Midgley and Superintendent Wheeler will attend the meeting and explain the workings of the Western arrangement, and demonstrate the benefits to be derived from extending it over the additional territory.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CONNECTION.

A new railroad connection between the Pennsylvania coal-fields and the East is promised by the Highland Junction Railroad & Bridge Company, recently organized to build a road from Cornwall, on the Erie, to Matteawan, on the New England. The necessary surveys have been made and maps and papers filed. The length of the proposed road is ten miles, and includes a bridge 2,800 feet long across the Hudson above West Point, from the Storm King to Buck Neck, and 150 feet above tide-water. The Erie Road has during the past summer completed its connection with the East by a ferry between Newburg and Fishkill, which will soon be in operation, but the freezing of the river in winter will demand the bridge in order to meet the increasing requirements of transportation. Besides this the grades to the ferry are heavy both ways, and this will be avoided by the great elevation of the bridge, which will be constructed in conformity with existing laws, without special charter. This project of bridging the Hudson at the only point where navigation cannot be interfered with will doubtless have a considerable influence upon the coal trade of New England, as it will enable the Pennsylvania Central, the New Jersey Central, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Lehigh Valley, the Ontario & Western, and the Philadelphia & Reading Roads to ship coal East without breaking bulk. To complete the link thus connecting with the New England States, a project is on foot and near completion to establish a line between Belvidere, on the Delaware, and Newburg, on the Hudson, which will lie over the Warwick and Greycourt branches of the Erie and over the Sussex Railroad between Andover and Hamburg. A per rate arrangement is contemplated with these business roads, and so confident are the projectors of this new enterprise of its importance that they propose to commence operation at any early day and expect to complete the work within two years.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & NEW ORLEANS.

A short time ago it was announced that Mr. J. C. Clarke, Vice-President and General Manager of Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, had been elected President, and that Col. Brien, Assistant General Manager of that road, had been chosen Vice-President, in place of Mr. Clarke. The statement was premature as far as the first gentleman is concerned, and false as far as Col. Brien is concerned. Mr. William Osborne, of New York, is still the President of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, but it is generally understood that he intends to resign the position at the Directors' meeting to be held in New York Oct. 19, and everything indicates that Mr. Clarke will be chosen as his successor. Col. Brien does not desire the Vice-Presidency of the road, and there is no intention to elect him to the position. The understanding is that Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, of New York, at present Secretary and Treasurer of the company, will be elected Vice-President. These changes, however, will not disturb the present management of the road. Mr. Clarke, it is understood, will continue to perform the duties of General Manager as heretofore, and Col. Brien will continue to act as Assistant General Manager. He will also continue to perform the duties of Vice-President and General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad.

BAD FOR ST. LOUIS.

All the roads leading from this city to St. Louis now refuse to take freight for that point, not being able to have it transferred across the river from East St. Louis. There is a very serious freight blockade at the latter point. The ferry-boats cannot take the business because the transportation lines on the other side cannot remove it from the levee. The latter are short of horses, their animals suffering severely from the new disease known as "pink-eye." The bridge company, which cannot take care of one-third of the freight that comes to that point, is much blamed for this state of affairs. It is claimed that it could handle all or most of the business if it desired, but it prefers to use all its motive power for the transportation of the passenger business, which is unusually heavy at present, and which pays it much better than the freight business. Not only are the business interests of St. Louis proper suffering severely from this blockade, but the roads centering at St. Louis are catching it, too, as transfers from one road to another can only be made with much difficulty and after much delay.

LARGE MORTGAGES.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 6.—The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad Company, which includes the Columbus & Toledo, Columbus & Hocking Valley, and the Ohio & West Virginia lines, gave a mortgage today to the Central Trust Company of New York for $14,500,000. The loan bears 6 per cent interest, and the principal is payable in gold in fifty years. The Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company, A. P. Gatch, President, gave two mortgages to the Central Trust Company for $750,000 each. The first and second interest of 6 per cent is payable annually, and the principal is payable in gold in 1921.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 6.—In the United States Circuit Court today Judge Bond, after hearing argument, announced that he would tomorrow sign an order confirming the sale of the South Carolina Railroad.

ITEMS.

Mr. F. H. Harriott, the new General Freight Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, left for Baltimore last evening to assume the duties of his new position.

M. J. M. Whitman, for many years past General Western Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk proper, has had his jurisdiction extended also over the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, and will hereafter have full charge of all the Western passenger business of all the Grand Trunk's lines.

Mr. T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, who has been in Europe for the last three months, is expected to return by the steamer Elbe, which is due at New York tomorrow. Acting-President John Crerar left for New York to receive Mr. Blackstone and accompany him back to this city.

The gross earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for the fourth week in September were as follows: Freight, $139,750; passenger, $51,765; miscellaneous, $100; total, $191,616. The gross earnings for the corresponding week in 1880 were $142,373. The number of miles operated in 1881 was 963; in 1880, 541.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad announces that it will sell excursion tickets to the Baltimore Oriole and the National Fair at Washington, via Fort Wayne and the Pennsylvania route, Oct. 9, 10, 11, and 12. The round-trip rate from Chicago to Washington and Baltimore has been fixed at $20.25.

The new and elegant passenger depot which the Illinois Central Railroad Company has erected at South Park station will be opened for business today, and will no doubt prove of great convenience to those residing in that vicinity, as well as to the large number of people who visit the south parks. The depot and ticket office will be in charge of Mr. V. E. Labbe.

Mr. Pierrepont Morgan, of the great New York banking firm of Morgan, Drexel & Co., and party of seven arrived in the city last evening on their way home from a trip over the Northern Pacific Railroad. They have been out on the road for the past ten days, and report themselves much gratified with its condition and the country through which it passes. The party left for New York last evening over the Lake Shore Road.

The breach between the Vanderbilt roads and the Grand Trunk is now complete. Some weeks ago the Michigan Central withdrew its tickets from sale at the Grand Trunk office in this city. The Grand Trunk tickets at the Michigan Central office, however, remained on sale until yesterday, when orders were issued by the Michigan Central to no longer sell Grand Trunk tickets at its office, and to no longer interchange passenger business of any kind with the latter.

A circular, just issued by the General Managers of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railways, announces that hereafter all business between Texas and points east of the Mississippi River will be under the charge of S. Frink, General Freight Agent. All business to and from points in Missouri, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, carried over the Missouri Pacific and leased lines, will be under the charge of J. A. Hill, General Freight Agent.

The London *Times* has the following regarding the introduction of American dining and sleeping cars on English Railways: "Encouraged by the success which has attended the introduction of dining-room cars on the Great Northern Railway, the Midland Railway Company have decided to follow in the same direction. They intend to place a dining-room car on all their express trains running between London, Manchester, and Liverpool. These cars are to be made by the Pullman Palace-Car Company. The same company are making several new palace cars for the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway. Since the Brighton tragedy the demands made upon the Pullman car accommodation have been so great as to be in excess of what is at present at the disposal of the company. The Directors have consequently decided to run a train each way every day, to be composed entirely of Pullman cars."

FIGURES ON FISH.

Statistics for the Lake Region Which Will Go into the Census.

Mr. G. Brown Goode, who has charge of the Fishery Division of the Census, has completed a report, containing valuable statistics for the year 1879 of the fisheries of the great lakes and the adjacent States. The statistics are unusually comprehensive, and only a few interesting comparisons can be made room for. Of the 5,050 men engaged in the lake fisheries, 300 hail from Illinois, as compared with 1,781, from Michigan, and 1,046 from Ohio, both of the latter States having a large lake coast. There were, in 1879, 1,656 vessels, boats, and steamtugs engaged in the fisheries, valued at $266,600; there being 194 fishing-craft credited to Illinois, as against 496 for Ohio and 490 for Michigan. The total catch of the great lakes during 1879 is placed at 68,742,000 pounds, valued at $1,652,900. Illinois is credited with 2,937,500 pounds, valued at $53,000. Much of this in Illinois comes from the sturgeon fisheries, the State being credited with a catch of 2,275,000 pounds of sturgeon, although probably one-half was caught by Wisconsin and Michigan fishermen. Michigan leads with a total catch of 24,013,100 pounds, valued at $711,695, while Ohio, which took 24,924,300 pounds, realized only $355,000 therefrom, the catch in the latter State being chiefly of the lower and cheaper grades. Wisconsin fishermen took 10,194,600 pounds, valued at $276,605. The total quantity of fish sold in a fresh condition was 43,122,270 pounds, valued at $1,102,950, of which Illinois disposed of 802,500 pounds, valued at $45,400. The returns show that 16,793,540 pounds of fish was salted, only 22,500 pounds being credited to Illinois. Of the 5,050 men regularly employed in the fisheries, 414 were engaged on Lake Superior, 1,578 on Lake Michigan, 976 on Huron, St. Clair, and the Detroit River, 1,470 on Lake Erie, and 612 on Lake Ontario. The Lake Michigan fishermen had apparatus valued at $5[illegible],135, using in their business 30 steam tugs, 61[illegible] vessels and boats, 476 pounds, 24,599 gill-nets, 19 seines, 1,455 fykes and other apparatus, 194 piledrivers, and storehouses and wharves valued at $104,100. The catch in the different lakes by pounds was as follows: Superior, 3,816,625; Michigan, 23,141,875; Huron and St. Clair, 11,536,200; Erie, 26,607,300; and Ontario, 3,640,000. The value of the Lake Michigan fisheries is placed at $668,400, while that of Lake Erie is only $412,880, although the catch in pounds is about 3,500,000 greater in the latter than in the former lake, the difference being again due to the superior character of the Lake Michigan fisheries. The report contains a great mass of details on all points, but utterly ignores the existence of the small boy, the bent pin, and the angle-worm.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democratic Convention to Be Held Oct. 22.

The Democratic County Central Committee met at the Palmer House last evening to make arrangements for the convention to nominate a Judge of the Superior Court, a Clerk of the Criminal Court, and five County Commissioners. Francis Hoffman Jr. presided.

The seats of Patrick Murphy, of the Eighth Ward, and John E. Dalton, of the Thirteenth Ward, were declared vacant on account of their absence from three consecutive meetings, and P. J. Howard and Michael Hayes were elected to serve out the unexpired terms.

It was decided to hold the primaries in both city and country from 5 to 7 p. m., Friday, the 21st, and the convention the following day, the Chairman and Secretary being instructed to secure a hall for the body to meet in.

The basis of representation was fixed at one delegate for every 200 votes cast for Hancock, and one for every 100 and over. This will entitle the wards and towns to the number given below: First Ward, 9; Second, 8; Third, 6; Fourth, 8; Fifth, 21; Sixth, 14; Seventh, 16; Eighth, 20; Ninth, 8; Tenth, 7; Eleventh, 7; Twelfth, 7; Thirteenth, 7; Fourteenth, 15; Fifteenth, 10; Sixteenth, 8; Seventeenth, 10; Eighteenth, 11; Lemont, 2; Hyde Park, 6; Lake, 9; other towns (twenty-eight), 1 each; total, 231.

An assessment of $3 for each delegate was made on the clubs to pay the expenses of the convention and incidentals connected with the work of the Central Committee.

Another meeting will be held Thursday next, when the polling-places and list of judges for the primaries will be handed in.

A TRIBUNE reporter talked with a number of the members of the committee regarding the NOMINATION OF A JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, and found that there was but one expression on the subject. An interview with one of the most prominent of the number is appended in order to give an idea of the feeling on the subject:

"There is some talk of indorsing Gary, who will undoubtedly get the Republican nomination. I haven't heard a Democrat named for the position, and I don't believe one can be found who would run against Gary. He has given entire satisfaction to the bar and the people, and I doubt if any man in the county can beat him. The Democrats I have talked with favor doing as was done six years ago, when we joined hands with the Republicans and elected Gary. He has done nothing to make us regret it. We have always been in favor of making the election of Judges non-partizan. Gary has been a Judge for eighteen years, is impartial and conservative, and the great majority of Democrats prefer not to nominate an opposition candidate. They might think differently, but for that decision of the Supreme Court, which takes all the life out of the election this fall. My opinion is that our convention will indorse Gary."

So far only one man is mentioned for CLERK OF THE CRIMINAL COURT—Austin J. Doyle, who held the office from 1873 to 1877, but is now Secretary of the Police Department. The Democrats believe he is the best man they can run.

Candidates for County Commissioners are getting thick—at least in the city. Among those named are Ald. Sanders, James R. Wood, John Mattocks, William Best, Fred Sommer, and ex-Ald. Pearsons. The latter, however, says he is out of politics. The others are South-Siders—the section where the candidates are to come from this time, and the wise fellows say the successful ones will be Sanders, Best, and Mattocks, or, if the last named declines, Sommer.

Very little interest is shown now, as so few offices are at stake, but things will doubtless brighten up after the convention, and strong though hopeless efforts be made to secure a foothold in the County Board.

A few of the Democrats are talking up a scheme to deprive the election of all shadow of a contest. Their proposition is that the Republicans shall be conceded the Judge and the Clerk, provided the Democrats are allowed the two city County Commissioners, thus giving them a minority representation on the County Board. As for the Commissionerships in the county towns, they are to be fought for as usual. Mayor Harrison, however, says that such a proposition is absurd, and the probabilities are that it will not be carried out, except, perhaps, as far as Judge is concerned.

MATRIMONIAL.

JEWETT—STUART.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Miss Patty Kyle Stuart, the youngest daughter of George H. Stuart, the President of the Merchants' National Bank, and William Kennon Jewett, son of Hugh J. Jewett, President of the New York & Erie Railroad Company, were married at noon in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, on Broad street, below Spruce. Although no cards were issued, the church was filled in every part with representatives of Philadelphia's best society. All of the ladies were richly attired, and many appeared in full evening dress. Among those present were Hugh J. Jewett, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. George Jewett, and Hugh J. Jewett Jr., of Zanesville, O., and Joel B. Erhardt of New York. With the exception of a small space in front for the officiating clergyman, the interior of the church was filled with luxuriant foliage-plants and blooming flowers, whose fragrance filled the entire building. The ceremony was performed after the English custom by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, who is related to the bride, and who came on expressly to officiate. Benjamin Monteith presided at the organ, and, as he played the wedding march from "Lohengrin," the bridal party entered the church. First came the four ushers, Frank G. Stuart, brother of the bride, N. D. Miller, Allan N. Dennison of Ohio, and Edwin A. King, of Troy, N. Y. Following close behind were the bridesmaids, Miss Jewett, Miss Sadie Jewett, Miss Hodges, and Miss Hall, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hall, all of New York, and Miss Anable and Miss Dale, of this city, attired in white silk walking suits and wearing Gainsborough hats trimmed with large white feathers and faced with maroon velvet. Each carried a basket of Marechal Neil and jacquemont roses. In the rear walked the bride, leaning upon the arm of her father. Miss Stuart wore a magnificent robe of white satin made in princess style, en train, with a vest embroidered with daisies. Attached to her hair by a diamond star was the usual tulle veil, which descended in graceful folds upon the satin train below. At her throat sparkled a diamond brooch in the design of a daisy, and in her hand she carried a bouquet of tea-roses. As the party proceeded up the centre aisle, the bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, James T. Wright, of Indianapolis, approached the chancel-rail from the ante-room on the south of the altar, and met the bride just as she reached the head of the aisle. The ushers and bridesmaids separated on either side of the chancel, leaving the contracting parties together in the centre and directly before the officiating clergymen. The Rev. Dr. Hall performed the brief but solemn service that made them one, after which they departed from the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." A wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1339 Pine street, where the happy couple were heartily congratulated by their numerous friends. The display of wedding gifts was both rich and extensive, comprising among other things many unique pieces of silverware and rare works of art. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Jewett left for New York on an extended tour through the East.

CASSEL—LEONARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 6.—There was another general stir in society circles this evening, occasioned by the brilliant wedding of Miss Katie Leonard, daughter of Prof. Leonard, and Mr. Charles H. Cassel, which was solemnized in the presence of a large company at St. John's Church. Robert Ormsby, of Boston, and Miss Laroe were the attendants, who were preceded by four ushers and four flower-girls. The reception was held at the Decatur Guard's armory, where assembled 250 invited guests, who engaged in terpsichorean pleasures to the music of Prof. Goodman's orchestra and the Decatur Cornet Band. Elegant refreshments were served in abundance, and the display of costly present was varied and beautiful. The bride is a well-known vocalist of this city, and has hosts of friends. The bride and groom left for Chicago on the 12 o'clock train, and will return within a week.

TAGGART—LONG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 6.—A marriage in high life occurred at the Zion Episcopal Church, the parties being Miss Ida Long and Dr. Will H. Taggart, both very prominent in society circles and highly esteemed by our people. The attendants were Miss Ada Long and Miss G. McClure, of Chicago; Mr. Curtis Bidwell, of Albany, N. Y.; and Mr. Charles H. Seeley, of this city. The reception after the ceremony was very largely attended, many persons being here from abroad.

DANIELS—FRASER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 6.—Miss Ada Fraser and Walter H. Daniels, of this city, were last evening united in marriage, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Alexander Blackburn, of the Baptist Church. The young folks were the recipients of a number of valuable gifts from friends and relatives.

OKLAHOMA.

Shall the Freedmen Settle There.

Mr. Hannibal C. Carter, the colored gentleman who was at one time Secretary of State of Mississippi, and who has of late been active in politics, lectured last night in Hershey Music-Hall. The lecture had been twice postponed, and Mr. Carter announced the first thing last night that he would not have consented to another postponement even if no one but himself and the reporters had been inside the hall.

The lecturer did not begin, however, until 9 o'clock, the audience being waited for up to that hour. When he did open up there were about thirty colored persons present and eight or ten whites, and most of them remained until the lecture was concluded. The absence of an audience so completely disappointed and upset Mr. Carter that he found it impossible to present a creditable lecture. He started in to read from manuscript, but had to give it up. He gave a rambling talk instead, but on the original subject, "Oklahoma." As is known, there is a claim now pending before the Interior Department for some 15,000,000 acres of land in the Indian Territory for the accommodation of the negro, and particularly of the colored refugee. The claim is based on a treaty made with the Indians in 1866, when the question of providing homes for the freedmen was being agitated. Mr. Carter says that he comes here to plead for sympathy and for financial aid to carry on the prosecution of the claim before the Interior Department, in order that colored men may find a really free home. Now they are more oppressed in the South than they were before the War. Then they were bought, sold, and whipped, but now they are killed and robbed.

How Mines Are Worked.

Laramie Boomerang.

"I wish you would tell me about the way men get gold and silver out of a mine, my dear." said a lady in East Laramie, the other evening, to her husband, and he peeled off his coat and sat down in three chairs for the evening.

"Well, what kind of a mine do you wish to hear about—gold or silver, quartz or placer, deposit or refined lead?"

"Well, all of them briefly. I want to know whether they scrape off the gold from the under side of the ground, and wash the dirt off in the creek, or how it is."

"Well, they don't scrape off the under side of the ground exactly. There you are in error. In placer mining they have to collect the dust and pan it out with a gold-pan."

"Oh! they have to use a gold-pan, do they? That must be what makes mining so expensive. Does the pan have to be solid gold?"

"No, it isn't made of gold; it is simply to pan gold, hence the name. In quartz mining the prospector finds first the float, and tracing it to the head, he begins to dig for the purpose of ascertaining how extensive it is, and what it will assay."

"Oh, that is it. I thought they first bored into the ground with a pay streak until they found the shaft, and then they drifted for the assessment and when they found that, they just put a blast in the indications and salted the dump. Now, it seems that you don't do that way. You follow up the micacious salt till you strike the bias fold. Then you see if you can find a color that matches with the copper-stained trilobites that you can prospect, and you——"

"No, I must stop you there; you are getting a little off the vein. You probably have the right idea, but you are using terms that are not correct. After they get the wall of the rock on the dump and pinch out the night shift, they salt the contract and blast the vertical chilblain. Then they drift for the blossom rock, baled hay, and poverty, till they strike the varicose vein. After that it is a short job to put on the bias folds and sample the stockholders. Where the bituminous duplex bisects the brocaded porphyry and scallops the gouge with cross-eyed shireings and bicarbonate of billious colic interlaced with moire antique wads of gray copper and free milling erysipelas. It is not always the case, however, for indirectly or inversely, perhaps more, or sometimes less, as the case may be, and still we might or might not, and also beside, if not always, as already described, perhaps, yet I wouldn't be positive of any thing which might be doubtful."

Then he laughed a cold, hard laugh and went to bed. If husbands would always explain these things to their wives, how much pleasanter our homes would be.

TOO MUCH HUSBAND.

The Diverting Story of One Who Was Now Mary Dyer and Now Mary Andrews.

In the year 1870, at the City of Cleveland, James Dyer, a seafaring man whose blue eyes, curly black hair, and peculiar cast of countenance denoted his Celtic "distraction," was married, with all due solemnity, to a young woman named Mary. Her last name matters but little in the present instance, inasmuch as the society puddle of Cleveland was not very deeply stirred by the hymeneal occurrence. For two long weeks the married life of James and Mary Dyer was undisturbed by public strife or private brawl. At the end of that time, however, occurred something, the exact nature of which need not be here stated, that very effectually interfered with the serenity of the dual existence. James sailed away o'er the bounding billows of Lake Erie and forgot to return. From all accounts at hand, Mary did not waste her time in idle grief. Her curly-headed skipper was gone, so she set her cap for the next man, and pursued the even tenor of her way as though James had never been. What Mary did in the way of support—whether she went to sea as cook on a canal-boat, or wrestled with the pots and pans of some sailors' boarding-house—does not appear; but two years ago she met and loved the gallant mate of a craft that occasionally sailed into that port. She married him and became Mrs. Wallace Andrews. The little formality of a divorce between her and the first man whom she had promised to love and obey having been overlooked, war was declared when next James Dyer crossed her path. He was vexed to think that the woman with whom he could not submit to live should find favor in the eyes, and peace in the society, of another. So, with all the cruelty which he could command, he began a regular persecution of Mary Dyer. In bitterness of spirit, mixed with a little remembered love for her first husband, she consented to leave the doughty mate, Andrews, and fly with her James to the Cream City, where

BEER WAS PLENTY AND LODGINGS CHEAP.

She consented to James' proposition to ship the household effects, the bulk of which belonged to Andrews, to Milwaukee. In the second husband's absence the goods were packed and shipped in her first husband's name. Soon thereafter, and before the couple had themselves set out for their new home, a good angel remonstrated with Mary on the black ingratitude with which she was treating the trusting Andrews. So she went to the freight office and attempted to secure the altering of the bills of lading, and thereby the altering of the destiny of the goods. In this she signally failed; and, new troubles having arisen between her and her James, anguish filled her mind so full that sense was crowded out. She rushed down to the icy waters of treacherous Lake Erie and plunged in. Some unfeeling wharfman rescued her, and had her pumped out and sent home. James Dyer left her. Soon the good ship of the second husband, the first mate, hove again in sight, and, Mary welcomed with outstretched arms the man she claims to love. They lived at Cleveland about six months longer, or until about three weeks ago, when they moved to this city and made their home at the Maulton House. Here James Dyer found them. The loneliness and emptiness of his single blessedness again rushed upon him, and stirred the feeling of revenge to its very depths. Knowing that Mary was once his lawful wife, that no divorce had ever legally separated them, and that the man whom Mary now claimed was not in law her husand, he renewed the persecutions once so successfully brought to bear. This time Mary refused to be persecuted, and she and her alleged husband had Dyer arrested upon the accusation that he had stolen the aforesaid household effects, shipped last spring from Cleveland and lying since then at Milwaukee. Constable Edward Murphy arrested Dyer, and yesterday Justice Kaufmann discharged him. Then Mary went to Justice Hudson and secured her first husband's arrest upon a warrant alleging "threats" and all their direful consequences. The attorneys for both sides fought, the husbands scowled at each other, and Mary made matters worse by cunningly attempting to convince each husband that him only did she love. Finally Dyer relented, promised to send back Andrews' goods if Andrews would pay the costs of transportation, agreed to let his wife follow the bent of her own will, and decided that the best thing for him was a bill for divorce and consequent liberty to "try again." With singular unanimity the scheme was agreed to, upon Justice Hudson's recommendation, the case was dismissed, and the party of three—one wife with her two husbands—filed out to the nearest saloon to pledge eternal friendship through the mollifying influence of amber beer.

SEPTEMBER MORTALITY.

Large Increase of Zymotic Diseases.

The report of Dr. Gleason, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, for the month of September was completed yesterday, and is a very interesting document, in that it must, of necessity, draw the attention of those who are interested in the sanitary welfare of the city. The percentage of zymotic diseases is far greater than ever, and their character is of a nature that should cause the health authorities to provide more stringent measures for their suppression. The physicians in this city are entirely too lax in reporting contagious diseases, and THE TRIBUNE has time and time again called attention to this very important matter. Dr. De Wolf is still absent, and Dr. Garrott is doing all he can under the circumstances. The number of deaths last month was 1,203, and of these 593 were the result of zymotic—or filth—diseases. There were 625 deaths of children under 5 years of age. The zymotic roll is as follows: Carbuncle, 1; chicken-pox, 1; cholera infantum, 111; cholera morbus, 2; croup, 30; diarrhoea, 67; dysentery, 15; diphtheria, 56; entero-colitis, 19; erysipelas, 6. Fevers—Cerebro-spinal, 11; intermittent, 2; remittent, 5; scarlet, 8; typhoid, 94; typho-malarial, 18; typhus, 5; measles, 5; pyemia, 3; septicæmia, 21; small-pox, 108; tonsilitis, 1; whooping-cough, 22. A total of 593. The results of the other principal diseases were as follows: Consumption, 78; acute lung diseases, 54; dropsy, 11; infantile marasmus, 25; tubercular meningitis, 4; cerebral apoplexy, 6; congestion of the brain, 8; infantile convulsions, 78; cerebral meningitis, 32; spinal meningitis, 1; sunstroke, 3; lockjaw, 3; heart-disease, 14; bronchitis, 18; pneumonia, 31; eutiritis, 30; gastro-entiritis, 12; peritonitis, 13; Bright's disease, 10. The number of accidents were 38, including 7 railroad accidents; homicides, 5; and suicides, 14, making the total deaths from violence 57. The total death-rate for September, 1879, was 677. In 1880 it was 812. This year it was 1,203. The greatest number of deaths was in the following wards: Fifth, 108; Sixth, 117; Fourteenth, 251. There were 101 deaths in public institutions. The greatest percentage of death to the 1,000 of population was in the following wards: Fifth, 1.98; Sixth, 2.60; Seventh, 2.31; Eighth, 1.61; Tenth, 2.28; Fourteenth, 3.86; Fifteenth, 2.03; Sixteenth, 2.20; Seventeenth, 1.80. The greatest percentage of zymotic diseases was in the Fourteenth Ward, where it reached 64.54 per cent of the total mortality of the ward. In the Fourth it reached 52.50; Fifth, 59.26; Seventh, 56.65; Sixteenth, 59.90. The annual death-rate calculated upon the basis of present population is equal to 26.73 to each 1,000 annually. There were 631 males and 572 females; white, 1,196; colored, 7; married, 233; widows, 41; widowers, 22. There were 670 natives of Chicago and 88 born in other parts of the United States; Germany, 155; Ireland, 75; Canada, 17; England, 17; and other foreign lands, 134. In the Fourteenth Ward there were 81 deaths from small-pox, 81 other zymotic diseases 81, of which 30 were from diarrhea and 16 from diphtheria. There is not another ward in the city that makes so bad a showing.

WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—The annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was attended by the representative wool manufacturers of the United States. The Secretary read a paper upon the services of Gen. Garfield to the national wool industry. Rufus S. Frost, of Boston, was reëlected President.

Don't use stimulants, but Nature's real food and nerve food—Hop Bitters.

mining they have to collect the dust and ut with a gold-pan."

they have to use a gold-pan, do they? ust be what makes mining so expensive. e pan have to be solid gold?"

it isn't mode of gold; it is simply to pas nce the name. In quartz mining the ctor finds first the float, and tracing it to l, he begins to dig for the purpose of as- ng how extensive it is, and what it will

hat is it. I thought they first bored int und with a pay streak until they found the nd then they drifted for the assessment en they found that, they just put a blast ndications and salted the dump. Now, it hat you don't do that way. You follow micacious salt till you strike the bias fold. ou see if you can find a color that s with the copper-stained trilobites that prospect, and you——"

I must stop you there; you are getting f the vein. You probably have the right t you are using terms that are not cor- After they get the wall of the rock on the nd pinch out the night shift, they salt tract and blast the vertical chilblain, ey drift for the blossom rock, baled hay, erty, till they strike the varicose vein. that it is a short job to put on the bias nd sample the stockholders. Where the nous duplex bisects the brocaded por- and scallops the gouge with cross-eyed gs and bicarbonate of bilious colic inter- with moire antique wads of gray copper e milling erysipelas. It is not always the owever, for indirectly or inversely, per- hore, or sometimes less, as the case may d still we might or might not, and also be- not always, as already described, perhaps, wouldn't be positive of any thing which be doubtful."

n he laughed a cold, hard laugh and went . If husbands would always explain these to their wives, how much pleasanter our s would be.

TOO MUCH HUSBAND.

Diverting Story of One Who Was v Mary Dyer and Now Mary An- ws.

the year 1870, at the City of Cleveland, s Dyer, a seafaring man whose blue eyes, black hair, and peculiar cast of counten- denoted his Celtic "distraction," was mar- with all due solemnity, to a young woman d Mary. Her last name matters but little present instance, inasmuch as the society e of Cleveland was not very deeply stirred he hymeneal occurrence. For two weeks the married life of James Mary Dyer was undisturbed by public or private brawl. At the end of that time, ver, occurred something, the exact nature hich need not be here stated, that very ef- ally interfered with the serenity of the existence. James sailed away o'er the ding billows of Lake Erie and forgot to re-

From all accounts at hand, Mary did not e her time in idle grief. Her curly-headed er was gone, so she set her cap for the man, and pursued the even tenor of her as though James had never been. t Mary did in the way of support ether she went to sea as cook on a canal- or wrestled with the pots and pans of some rs' boarding-house—does not appear; but years ago she met and loved the gallant of a craft that occasionally sailed into that She married him and became Mrs. Wal- Andrews. The little formality of a divorce een her and the first man whom she had ised to love and obey having been over- , war was declared when next James Dyer ed her path. He was vexed to think that woman with whom he could not submit e should find favor in the eyes, and peace e society, of another. So, with all the cru- which he could command, he began a regu- ersecution of Mary Dyer. In bitterness of t, mixed with a little remembered love for irst husband, she consented to leave the hty mate, Andrews, and fly with her James e Cream City, where

WAS PLENTY AND LODGINGS CHEAP.

consented to James' proposition to ship the sehold effects, the bulk of which belonged to rews, to Milwaukee. In the second band's absence the goods were ed and shipped in her first husband's e. Soon thereafter, and before the couple themselves set out for their new home, a d angel remonstrated with Mary on the k ingratitude with which she was treating trusting Andrews. So she went to the ght office and attempted to secure the alter- of the bills of lading, and thereby the alter- of the destiny of the goods. In this she ally failed; and, new troubles having arisen ween her and her James, anguish filled her d so full that sense was crowded out. She hed down to the icy waters of treach- us Lake Erie and plunged in. Some eeling wharfman rescued her, and had her mped out and sent home. James Dyer left . Soon the good ship of the second husband, first mate, hove again in sight, and Mary comed with outstretched arms the man she ims to love. They lived at Cleveland about months longer, or until about three weeks , when they moved to this city and made ir home at the Maulton House. Here James er found them. The loneliness and emptiness his single blessedness again rushed upon m, and stirred the feeling of revenge to its ry depths. Knowing that Mary was ce his lawful wife, that no orce had ever legally separated em, and that the man whom Mary now imed was not in law her husband, he renewed persecutions once so successfully brought bear. This time Mary refused to be perse- ted, and she and her alleged husband had er arrested upon the accusation that he had len the aforesaid household effects, shipped t spring from Cleveland and lying since then Milwaukee. Constable Edward Murphy ar- sted Dyer, and yesterday Justice Kaufmann scharged him. Then Mary went to Justice dson and secured her first husband's ar- t upon a warrant alleging "threats" and their direful consequences. The attorneys both sides fought, the husbands scowled at ch other, and Mary made matters worse by uningly attempting to convince each husband t him only did she love. Finally Dyer re- nted, promised to send back Andrews' goods Andrews would pay the costs of transporta- n, agreed to let his wife follow the bent of her n will, and decided that the best thing for him a bill for divorce and consequent liberty to ry again." With singular unanimity the scheme s agreed to, upon Justice Hudson's recom- endation, the case was dismissed, and the rty of three—one wife with her two husbands lied out to the nearest saloon to pledge eter- nal friendship through the mollifying in- ence of amber beer.

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Don't use stimulants, but Nature's real brain nd nerve food—Hop Bitters.

HERESY.

An Angry Scene in the Methodist Conference at Sycamore.

Thomas Walks Down the Aisle and Takes a Seat Beside His Accusers.

When Parkhurst's Name Is Called, His Character Is Quickly Passed.

Thomas Complains Against Parkhurst, but His Accusers Undertake to Gag Him.

The Whole Conference Unites in the Outcry Against Thomas.

Bishop Wiley, However, Secures Him Justice, and He Retires to Write Out His Charges.

Proceedings of the "Court," and Decisions of Dr. Fowler, as Its "Bishop."

Nearly Everything Goes Against Dr. Thomas, and He Secures Only an Adjournment.

Moderator Fowler Fails to Rule to Suit the Bishop, and Has to Reverse His Views.

THE CONFERENCE.

YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Oct. 6.—The conference reassembled this morning at 8:30 o'clock, and after prayer service lasting for thirty minutes resumed the business session, Bishop Wiley presiding.

Elder Boring, being a member of the Ecclesiastical Court, asked to be excused from attendance on committee-work. It was so ordered, and the Rev. C. G. Truesdall was appointed in his stead.

The report of the Committee on Preachers' Aid Society was deferred till Monday afternoon.

Dr. Dandy offered a resolution empowering the Elder of the Chicago District or pastor of the First Church to certify to the authorities of Rosehill or Graceland Cemeteries for permission for burial of a deceased minister, or any member of his family. It was concurred.

The consideration of the nineteenth question, "Who are the superanuated preachers?" was resumed, and the character of the Revs. T. L. Olmsted, S. F. Denning, G. Richardson, S. R. Beggs, A. Cross, S. Bundock, H. W. Scoville, H. T. Scoville, L. Anderson, Z. S. Kellogg, G. W. Perry, Z. D. Paddock, W. M. Foreman, G. W. Quereau, J. S. Best, E. M. Battis, E. Brown, and Henry Hills were passed.

T. L. Olmsted, E. Brown, and H. W. Scoville were transferred to the effective relation. The others were continued as superannuated.

The recital of the sufferings of

BROTHER PERRY

and the consequent difficulties of his family to keep the wolf from the door and reduce a mortgage on his homestead induced the brethern to draw their "weasel skins," and a very handsome sum was realized.

Dr. Kidder, Secretary of the Board of Education, was introduced to the conference, of which ten years ago he was an active member while he was one of the Professors at the Evanston University. The Doctor said he had taken up the office, which was formerly filled by Bishop Haven, and in the discharge of his duties visited the conference on business. He then read from a circular to the annual conferences, asking them to give a more emphatic aid to the Board of Education. The object of the society is to prepare young men and young women for ministerial and missionary labors among the freedmen in the South and the natives in foreign pagan lands. The Doctor hoped that the conference would appoint an auxiliary society, so as to systematically attain that assistance which the board desire.

DR. STOWE, OF THE BOOK CONCERN,

who was obliged to leave on an early train, made a brief speech reviewing the actions of the Concern during the past year. First, it reduced the general selling price of books 15 per cent, and then so arranged it that the preachers could secure a discount of 33 per cent, provided they undertook to act as agents. To meet this reduction the Concern hoped that a larger volume of business would be the result. Next year it is expected that the Concern will give a dividend of $15,000 to the conferences of the Northwest, the Rock River's share being about $400. The speaker gently prodded the preachers who were indebted to the concern, to call around at the Captain's office and settle. He took pleasure in stating that the conference organ had come to the conclusion to no longer insert advertisements of a dubious or humbugging character, and the conference expressed its pleasure in due form. The Doctor called the attention of the conference to the fact that the collections from the people in aid of the Bishops' salary fund were likely to exhibit a deficiency before the close of the year, and he trusted that the Presiding Elders would notify the pastors in their respective charges.

THE TWENTIETH QUESTION—

"Was the character of each preacher examined?"—was then taken up. Elder Willing, after his character passed, reported the condition of the district, and said:

In making my fourth report for the Chicago District, I find many reasons, personal and general, for devout thanksgiving to God. The quadrennium has been a prosperous one. The current year has been a good one financially. The Trustees of Clark Street Church will soon finish paying the money borrowed to rebuild the church after the great fire. We shall then have over $20,000 a year from that source for city extension. "Centenary" has provided for her debt of $16,000, and made improvements on the property to the extent of $1,500. Extensive improvements have been made at Langley Avenue, Park Avenue, St. Paul's, and Fulton Street Churches. The pastor at Winter Street is enjoying a capacious new parsonage. Simpson and Dixon Street Churches have made extensive repairs. Lincoln Street Mission has an edifice under way that will cost about $8,000. Northwest Church has a new parsonage paid for. Englewood Church has a new lecture-room, and the old debt is so nearly provided for that we see the end.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

The debt on Grand Crossing Church is on subscription-books. We have recently dedicated a new church at Ravenswood. A new church has been dedicated at Niles. The old debt has been paid at Arlington Heights and a bequest has been devised for the benefit of the church. Extensive repairs are now being made upon the church at Batavia. We hope to make a good report of benevolent collections. We took 30 per cent of the benevolent collections for the conference, and we shall make a fair report upon them all. We hope to report 20 per cent more than the apportionment for missions. Two of our laymen have given $1 per day this year. One brother has subscribed $1,000.

THE CITY MISSIONS

have been well sustained and supported, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies will report large collections. Our people are giving increasing attention to mental culture. They are reading more, studying more. There is more interest taken in the institutions and publications of the Church. Our schools within the district are an honor to the Church. Garrett Biblical Institute is doing a work that no words can measure. There is a large attendance this fall of young men of more than ordinary ability and promise. The able faculty are doing their best to supply the Church with thoroughly furnished pastors. The

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY,

just out of its quarter century, is the largest and best appointed Church school west of the Allegheny Mountains. It has in its six departments forty-three professors and instructors, with more than 700 students. With an endowment of more than $1,000,000; with her alumni scattered throughout the great West; with a library of 33,000 volumes, bound and unbound, covering a wide range of literature in English, French, Spanish, German, and Italian; with a museum rich in specimens and collections; with a laboratory well furnished; with a Faculty unsurpassed, a President who has won great success both as a pastor and a college president, our pastors can recommend our youth to go to Evanston with assurances that the best educational and religious helps will be given them.

THE SPIRITUAL CONDITION OF THE MEMBERSHIP

afforded reason for gratitude. Our pastors have preached God's Word with great plainness, and their faithfulness has been rewarded. This has been noticeable. Our people have listened with interest to carefully prepared doctrinal sermons. We are coming to be more and more in love with Bible religion. Our camp-meetings were seasons of refreshing revival influences, and fruits have been with us throughout the entire year. Our city mission work is growing in importance. It ought to be upon the heart of every Christian in the Northwest. Our annual report of city missions will show eight societies with 430 probationers and full members. We have in our Sunday-schools an average attendance of 1,120 scholars. We have church property in these localities worth $20,000. We are glad that a little has been done, but still there are alarming majorities against us. It has been the boast and glory of our Church that we reached the common people. There are 50,000 children of the common people in Chicago not in Sunday-schools.

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.

The ninth annual report of the Superintendent of the House of Correction in Chicago shows that in 1880 he had 6,755 prisoners under his care. Of these nearly one-half were under 25 years of age. Six of them 8 years of age and under, 300 of them under 15 years of age. Think of boys and girls in prison from 6 to 8, and hardened in crime from 10 to 15. The police of Chicago arrest one out of seventy of our population every year. Brethren, on the 25,000 acres of Chicago are found many of the factors that shape the future Great West. That city commands more territory than any ten of the great cities of the world combined. A half-score of Empires pay her tribute. I should be false to my trust if I did not entreat you, my brethren, to test the power of the Holy Spirit inspired prayer in that city. Methodism should wield her strongest connectional advantages and secure her best ideals of connectional unity for the sake of the cause of God in that city.

Traditional historic Methodism wins or vacates. We shall win and stay. Our hope is not in change of doctrines or polity, but in working the old places with fire sent down from Heaven.

With thanks to the noble laymen whose brotherly helpfulness has been inspiring, and profound gratitude to the faithful band of itinerants who have shared the work with me, I submit my fourth annual report.

MORE CHARACTERS.

The characters of the following pastors were favorably reported on, and as each one was passed upon he reported the collections during the past year: Williamson, Vanhorne, Pope, Hatfield, Thatcher, Sheppard, Linebarger, George, Gurney, Strobridge, Caldwell, Afling, Craven, Richards, Proctor, Shaw, Freeman, Searl, Hardin, Patten, Stewart, McGuffin, Cooper, Tasker, Cantine, Robert Holmes, Caldwell, Gray, Boring, Fowler, Dandy, Raymond, Trusdell, Salisbury, Lathrop, Ellis, and Youker.

Brother Foster introduced a resolution complimentary to the Rev. W. S. Harrington, of Rockford, who is about to take his departure for Oregon, and it was unanimously ordered spread on the journal of the convention.

DR. THOMAS.

While the conference was passing on the Chicago preachers, Dr. Thomas, who had been sitting well to the rear of the meeting, arose, and, picking up a convenient chair, slowly marched down the aisle to the first row of pews. There he planted his chair, about a pew's length from Brother Parkhurst, and four or five feet from Dr. Hatfield. Both brethren had been told, last evening, what would be the program of the morning on behalf of the heresy-hunted Doctor, and their eyes snapped with anger and indignation as they saw him calmly and coolly take up a position so close that he could see and count their eye-winkers. The monotonous call of the preachers, with the constant refrain, "Nothin' agin him!" proceeded, and not more than a dozen of the more prominent members of the conference were aware of what was coming. When, finally, the Rockford District, of which C. E. Mandeville is Presiding Elder, was called, those in the secret tightened up their drums so as not to lose the least particle of the linguistic encounter to which they looked forward with eager delight. Brother Mandeville gave a very flattering account of the spiritual and financial condition of his district, and related a great many details which will not see the light of general day until printed in the published minutes of the conference.

Then began the roll-call of the ministers. Slowly their names were read from the Bishop's private list, and with the same deliberation came the stereotyped phrase, "Nothin' agin him!"

"Brother Parkhurst"—said the Bishop.

"All right; nothing against him," replied Presiding Elder Mandeville.

DR. THOMAS HAD BEEN GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND

that the Presiding Elder would ask Dr. Parkhurst for an explanation of his alleged remarks to a newspaper correspondent at Elgin, in which it was stated that Dr. Thomas drank beer, played cards, and went to the theatre. His failure to ask the question, and the smooth manner in which he certified "Nothing against him," was a decided surprise to the heretical Doctor, and he looked around for an instant as if every friend in the conference had suddenly disappeared from mortal gaze.

The Doctor's suspense was not long, for Brother Stoughton, who sat far back in the conference, rose and addressed the Bishop: "Some documents," said he, "were placed in my hands affecting the character of Dr. Parkhurst. [Sensation and whispers, "What does this mean?" and "What's the matter now?"] I gave them to Presiding Elder Mandeville. [Sensation.] I myself know nothing against the character of Brother Parkhurst." [Applause.]

Brother Parkhurst, who saw the storm coming when Brother Stoughton arose, gazed intently on Dr. Thomas, and his steel-colored eyes fairly glistened with rage.

BROTHER HATFIELD LOOKED PERFECTLY SHOCKED

at the unexpected action of Brother Stoughton.

Elder Mandeville rose and placidly said that he had been given some newspaper clippings, which he had read, and as he did not think they were of any consequence, for they charged nothing, he dismissed them as unworthy of attention. [Cheers and applause.]

The Bishop—This is not the time or place for indulging in applause.

Elder Mandeville, continuing—"And so I reported that there was nothing against the character of Dr. Parkhurst." [More applause.]

DR. THOMAS ROSE TO HIS FEET.

Pale and emaciated, he was the target for every eye in the conference. Slowly, and in a very weak voice, he stated that the newspaper statements purported to be an interview involving his character. He felt that an injustice had been done him, and ——

Brother Parkhurst—I object. If the gentleman has any charges to prefer against me, let him bring them along, and I'll meet them. And then he glared fiercely at the quiet Doctor.

Dr. Thomas—As I was going on to say, this newspaper clipping contained what purported to be an interview with Dr. Parkhurst, assailing my character unwarrantably, and if Dr. Parkhurst will explain before the conference, it will not take him five minutes——

Dr. Parkhurst (who was livid with rage)—I object. This is merely a diversion to be gotten into the newspapers. It is to hinder the prosecution of the case against him, and I must say it is a mighty mean way.

The Bishop—There must be no more discussion here. If the complainant has any charges to make against any brother let them be preferred in writing.

Dr. Thomas—I have a serious grievance against Dr. Parkhurst, and I ask that the newspaper clipping be read for the information of the conference.

Cries—No, no, let the business go on.

Dr. Thomas—I thought it would be well—

The Bishop—No more discussion can be allowed.

Dr. Parkhurst—If the gentleman——

The Bishop—You, too, must stop.

The Bishop—Dr. Thomas is a member of the conference, and if he has any grievance to complain of, or any charges to prefer, he can submit them in writing. Dr. Thomas, have you anything to complain of?

Dr. Thomas—Yes, I have.

Dr. Hatfield—I rise to a point of order. Bishop Hurst at the last conference decided that a preacher's character once passed upon can't be gone back on by the conference.

Dr. Hitchcock, Willing, and four or five more ministers sprang to their feet at once, all anxious to explain that Bishop Hurst's ruling was the result of a misunderstanding, and it was so agreed after quite a noisy debate.

Dr. Willing—Mr. Chairman, can there be an arrest of a preacher's character after it has been passed by the conference?

The Bishop—A preacher's character is always open to arrest.

With this the matter dropped, and Dr. Thomas uttered not another word. A few minutes later he retired from the room.

The conference resumed the call of the Rockford District, which was followed by the Dixon District, after which an adjournment was had.

THE INQUISITION.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Oct. 6.—The Ecclesiastical Court met this afternoon in the Congregational Church, Moderator Fowler in the chair. The Rev. Isaac Linebarger opened the proceedings with prayer.

Brother Miller, of counsel for the defense, said that Brother Bennett could not appear, but the defense was willing to go on.

Brother Miller then opened his argument in support of the demurrer against the second charge, which charged the preaching of doctrine against the standard of the Church. The defense claimed that no standard was specified, and therefore the defense could not be properly prepared and arranged, not knowing what to plead.

Brother Hatfield said the charge was squarely stated. The prosecution would prove what it charges, and it remained for the Court to determine whether the doctrines had been violated or not. He confessed it was not the business of the prosecution to furnish any standards.

Brother Miller said that the defense demurred to the charge of violating the Article of Religion, because no article was specified. He then read the demurrer, which was presented to the Court yesterday. There ought to be a statement as to what articles of religion and standards have been transgressed, and in their absence it will be difficult to determine just what has been done. Outside the Articles of Religion it will be hard to find two persons who will agree as to

WHAT IS THE METHODIST DOCTRINE.

Outside of the Book of Discipline nothing can be found defining the Methodist doctrine. The General Conference has not pronounced any authoritative doctrine. Until the last General Conference no Methodist preacher could be tried for heresy except in case of his violation of the Articles of Religion. That conference adopted a law that the restricted rules of the Church cannot be changed except in a certain way, and the first cannot be changed in any way. It reads that the General Conference shall not alter or change any of the Articles of Beligion. What are the doctrines of the Church as a Church?—not the doctrines of any writers or preachers. A portion of them is the Articles of Religion. Some Bishops hold that they are all there is of it. Established standards imply the establishment by some means or other, and not by custom or consensus. It was concensus that cried out "Crucify him," when law would have liberated him. We cannot depend on the looseness of the men who may be theologians. The country at one time existed in this Church as a society, or congregation of societies, and they were governed by the general views and writings of John Wesley. When the Church was formed in 1784 Mr. Wesley gave the Church the Articles of Religion, and aside from these there is no doctrine against which heresy may be preached.

In the conference of 1808 the first prescriptive rule was passed. No other standard of doctrine had been established by any general conference. There is no power to add anything to the Articles of Religion. Father Bronson tried it in 1876, but the Bishops said it could not be done. The defense, therefore, believed there was an infallible characteristic of the Church, which was the unchangeableness of the Articles of Religion. All things that can be changed and have been changed, such as questions of discipline, etc., cannot be regarded for a moment as belonging to the standards of the Church. One of the doctrines of the Church is that of

THE WRATH TO COME.

The Apostles' Creed in the Methodist Church takes the place of the Nicene Creed of the English Church. No minister has ever been found guilty of heresy in that Church, except for violation of any of the thirty-nine articles, or the denial of the Nicene Creed. Upon entering the ministry the preacher obligates himself to believe the doctrine of perfect love, the Articles of Religion, and in his call to the ministry as coming from God. The reading of some of the vows may be taken, but there is no power to strike out perfect love, call to the ministry, Apostles' Creed, the wrath to come. There are no standards of doctrine on which Dr. Thomas may be tried, even if he had denied the doctrine of eternal punishment. It has been asserted by some that there are other or double standards. There are different theological systems, such as Calvinism, which have controlled the minds of men for many years, but it was left for Arminianism to disabuse men's minds of the fallacy of the double standards.

THE DISCIPLINE

is the only touchstone whereby to determine the standard value of the great writers of Methodism. Many preachers of today do not believe in all the notes or sermons of Wesley. None of our preachers believe in baptismal regeneration. The first part of Watson's Institutes has been discarded for twenty years. Other alleged standard books have been doubtless discarded. The hymn-book is pronounced a standard by some, but it has been changed, and the preachers are glad that the Calvinism is about all out of it. When strong men resort to weak arguments they admit their weakness. To appeal to the catechism to establish a heresy case is the slimmest kind of weakness. The first restrictive rule was adopted in 1808, and the catechism not till 1856. The General Conference had no power to change the articles by adopting the catechism,

WHICH DE FACTO TEACHES A MATERIAL HELL FIRE.

The ruling of the Court in a recent trial holding the catechism as a standard of doctrine was pronounced by one of the Bishops to be a scandal upon the Church. When the catechism was adoped the members of the General Conference had no idea that they were changing the Articles of Religion, which are protected by the first prescriptive rule. The variance of opinion in the Church is exceedingly wide, so long as some people accept the hymn-book and others the catechism as standard doctrine. If it be admitted that changes in the hymn-book and catechism are changes in the standards, then the prescriptive rule has been of no force. The doctrines protected by the restrictive resolution are the basis of Methodism, and they can only be considered the standards. Standing upon the ground within the restrictive rule, we pronounce it the only standard of Methodism. The defense believes that Methodism has a belief, has a doctrine, has a standard.

IT HAS MORE THAN THE POWER

which is manifested at a revival meeting. John Wesley threw away all the minor forms of individual belief. He took his position on the Articles of Religion and what was contained within the discipline. He did not take his stand on that part of the catechism about hell-fire. "I don't remember the passage; probably Brother Parkhurst does." [Laughter.]

Brother Parkhurst—"The gentleman had better study his Bible."

Brother Miller—"I know it; but the passage has been cut out and placed where it doesn't belong." [Laughter.]

The truth is, Dr. Thomas has been fighting antinomianism, and to do so made use of terms which, in their literal sense, have been used as a basis for this heresy case. The speaker did not remember the exact words of this catechism; he had the kernels of it, and the other fellows had the husks. The fact that the theologians do not agree upon any of the standards outside of the Discipline, and hence it is not just to hold to trial any person for heresy except upon the articles of religion as contained within the prescriptive rule.

HATFIELD.

Brother Hatfield arose to reply, and said that the General Conference did not stultify itself four years ago. It simply enacted as a statute what had been the common law of the Church for a century. The Rock River Conference did not propose to do as South Carolina did twenty years ago. In 1781 the conference resolved to reënact all the notes and sermons of Wesley, and preachers who came from England were informed that they must preach in accordance with them or they would not be recognized. What did the General Conference do four years ago? They simply enacted what had been the common law for years. And any law can be enacted that is not in conflict with the articles, and with religion. Speaking of the Catechism, did the other side want to insist that it was only for children and not for men? Did they mean to assert that there was no crime in poisoning the minds of children? The speaker said he had an interview with a Bishop of the church ten days ago, who told him that the Council of Bishops had pronounced the Catechism one of the standards, and would so hold it if this heresy cause came before them. [Loud applause.]

Dr. Parkhurst said it was for the court to rule on the points of law involved, and he had no further argument to offer at the present.

MILLER AGAIN.

Mr. Miller rose to reply, and, on being requested to speak louder, remarked that he was addressing the court and the Moderator, and not the people who had assembled. He was not going to make any stump speech, as had his friend Dr. Hatfield. This was no Fourth of July occasion. It seemed to the speaker that the prosecution was bound to work up a hue and cry against Dr. Thomas. [Sensation.] The speaker then said that it was at the spring conference of 1871 that the notes and sermons of Wesley were enacted incidentally, but at the Christmas conference following the previous action was overruled. The speaker said he never had any idea of ridiculing the Catechism, but, while he had a respect for it, he did not believe that it was or would ever be regarded as a standard. He knew several Bishops who agreed with him, and he believed that they would so rule. He did not agree with all that Dr. Thomas had preached, but he did appear before the conference to protest against the Methodist Church narrowing its scope and usefulness by accepting as a standard the narrow theology of a few persons, and which an enlarged scholarship and more exhaustive Biblical criticism have long since abandoned.

THE CHAIR THEN OVERRULED THE DEMURRER

in the following opinion:

In ruling upon the points submitted in the demurrer, the Chair holds concerning objections one, two, three, and four that the court must be assumed to have judicial knowledge of the law in the case, so that it is not necessary to set forth the law in the charges and specification. The Chair overrules the demurrer on points one, two, three, and four. Concerning objection five the Chair holds that there are in the Church standards of doctrines concerning the punishment of the wicked. The Chair overrules the demurrer in point five. Concerning point six the Chair holds that the General Conference may establish a certain standard of doctrine without formally giving an exhaustive catalog of authorities; that the standard of doctrine involved in the bill of charges and specification has been established by the Church The Chair overrules the demurrer in point six. Concerning point seven, the Chair holds that a standard of doctrine may be established without being "protected by the restrictive rules," provided such standards of doctrine are not contrary to the standards of doctrine existing where the restrictive rules were adopted, and that such standard exists. The Chair overrules the demurrer in point seven.

THE COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE

took an exception to each of the rulings, and, after the clerk had read the minutes so as to be sure of their correctness, he then asked for a challenge of the members of the committee, and, in behalf of his request, quoted largely from the Book of Discipline. He wanted to know if any member of the committee entertained the opinion that Dr. Thomas was guilty of the charges. The defense simply wanted to put the brethren on their consciences. If any brother felt that Dr. Thomas was guilty, he should retire from the committee.

Dr. Parkhurst said he understood that the court was fully organized, and he could not see how it could be set aside at this juncture.

The Moderator ruled that it was too late now. It ought to have been done when the committee was appointed, and, besides, the defense exercised the right to challenge.

Dr. Miller took an exception to the ruling.

Brother Axtell explained that five names had been placed on the list of the committee by the Bishop, and these were appointed before the defendant had an opportunity to challenge.

The exception was noted.

The Clerk of the Court, in obedience to the instructions of the Moderator, then read the charges and specifications, and, at the conclusion of the reading, the counsel for the defendant entered a plea of not guilty.

The defense expressed

A DESIRE FOR AN ADJOURNMENT,

and, upon a request of the Chair that reason should be given, Mr. Miller explained that he desired time to consider their defense, as the circumstances rendered a change of plans necessary.

The Chair suggested that, as a large mass of documentary evidence was in the possession of the conference, it might be read as a matter of form, and thereby save time.

Dr. Hatfield objected to the presence of any one not a member of the conference appearing for the defense.

This was overruled by the Chair.

The defense expressed a desire for adjournment with a view to consult with Dr. Bennett.

The Chair ruled that the documentary evidence, being the report of the former trial, would be read.

Objection to the reading of the documents by the defense was made by both Mr. Miller and Mr. Axtell, on the ground that the case was to be tried de novo, and that these documents could not be accepted as testimony.

The Chair ruled against the objection, and the defense entered an exception.

The Chair said, if desired, he would order an adjournment if the defense still pressed for it, in view of the absence of Dr. Bennett, who was still sick.

The adjournment was conceded by the prosecution, and the court adjourned till 7:30 p. m., the Chair announcing that at that time he would read his decision on the relevancy of the admission of the testimony at the former trial.

EVENING.

The Ecclesiastical Court reassembled this evening with a large attendance of ministers and laymen. The Moderator read a statement from Bishop Wiley as to how the committee was made. The Bishop submitted to Dr. Thomas' counsel a list of twenty-four names, of which Dr. Thomas accepted eight. He then wrote the names of five others on the back of the slip and one on the front of it. The Bishop accepted three of these, and wrote the names of four others. Dr. Axtell rose and objected, as the defense had not seen all the list. He then went forward to the Bishop, who wanted to know if the defense wanted to make up all the committee. Mr. Axtell replied in the negative, and, after looking over the list, made no objections. The Moderator said that, if the defense insisted on the right of challenge, the committee would adjourn, and the four or five persons with whom the defense is not satisfied can be challenged in open conference. He further stated that he understood that some one or more members of the committee

HAD EXPRESSED THE OPINION

that Dr. Thomas was guilty, and should be expelled. If, the defense insisted, the challenge could be made.

Dr. Thomas gave substantially the same account of the picking of the committee, but he supposed that the announcement was an informal one, and that the right of challenge would be afterwards enforced.

Dr. Miller stated that, on behalf of the defense, be asked for a challenge and it was overruled.

The Moderator had overruled the demurrers, and, on the record, the defendant would go to a higher court. All that the defense wanted was to be tried by a committee none of the members of which have entertained or do hold any opinions.

The Moderator stated that was what the Church desired, and it was due to Dr. Thomas that it should be so. The Church could not go before the people with any suspicion of taint on the committee.

DR. PARKHURST WANTED TO KNOW

if the prosecution had the right to challenge. The Moderator said not. The Bishop, who, for the time being, was the Church, had made his selection. Dr. Parkhurst wanted to know what could be done in case the Bishop had picked men who were favorable to the defense.

The Moderator said that, in that case, nothing could be done. The committee were on their conscience, and it was expected that they would decide impartially between the Church and the defendant. The Moderator asked the defense if they now desired to challenge.

Dr. Miller made no answer, and leaned over to talk with Dr. Thomas.

The Chair again repeated the question, and the defense replied that they had already given in their exceptions.

The Moderator insisted that the defense must either object to or accept the committee, and, if they objected, an adjournment would be had to the conference, whence the committee came, and the whole matter of challenge could there be determined. The Moderator further ruled that the right of challenge was not vested in the prosecution as such, but as members of the conference they could challenge.

Brother Hardin, a member of the committee, asked if he might challenge himself, so as to get out of the whole thing. [Laughter.]

The defense still holding to the exception that they have a right of challenge, it was allowed by the Chair, and the whole matter was referred back to the conference for action tomorrow morning. The court then adjourned.

ONE OF THE MOST PECULIAR INCIDENTS

Connected with the day's proceedings was the remarkable spontaneity with which the Moderator overruled the demurrer to the charges. The arguments had barely closed when the Moderator pulled from an inside pocket his brief, and forthwith began overruling the pleading of the defense. Many old lawyers, who were spectators of the trial, were very much shocked at what they termed the unseemly judicial conduct of the Moderator. It was on its face a palpable confession that he had decided the questions at issue before hearing the arguments, and, if a civil Judge were to attempt such a thing, in either criminal or civil practice, his constituents would give him a very wide berth at the next election, if, indeed, the members of the Bar did not secure his retirement before the expiration of his term. It is believed that the dictum of the Court in overruling the demurrer was

THE WORK OF AARON GURNEY,

pastor of the Ada Street Church in Chicago. Its language was in compact legal form, and its adroitness attracted the attention of the lawyers who were in the audience. Brother Gurney practiced law for fourteen years in Indiana, most of the time being Prosecuting Attorney, and, therefore, thoroughly up in all the literature of demurrers and exceptions.

THE THOMAS-PARKHURST MATTER,

though dropped by the conference to-day, is apt to prove a sort of Banquo's ghost. It seems that Dr. Thomas first mentioned the subject to Mr. Stoughton, who, at the request of the Doctor, agreed to lay the matter of the alleged slanders indulged in by Parkhurst before his Presiding Elder, Dr. Mandeville. To him Stoughton gave the newspaper slip containing the slanderous and offensive article, and, after having read it over, the Presiding Elder promised to call the attention of the conference to the matter. This morning Stoughton reported to Dr. Thomas what Maudeville had promised, and with this the Doctor was satisfied. He failed to keep his promise, however, as this morning's proceedings, given above, indicate, and the result was the Doctor became very much annoyed. All he wanted was that Parkhurst should either deny having uttered the words used by him, or explain that he used them on the strength of erroneous information. As it resulted, Parkhurst's character was passed, and now there is no way of arresting it except by filing charges or a complaint in writing.

This evening Parkhurst had an interview with Mr. Bierbower, of Chicago, one of Dr. Thomas' counsel, but neither party will give up what was said. This much can be related, however: Dr. Thomas is not satisfied, and if Parkhurst will not agree to make an explanation before the conference a written complaint will be preferred against him and the conference asked to appoint a committee of five to investigate and report whether or not charges of unministerial and unchristian conduct should be preferred against him.

IN A CONVERSATION WITH DR. PARKHURST

this evening he told your correspondent he never used the language attributed to him in that Elgin interview, and that he did not propose to take back what he never said. Per contra, Dr. Thomas claims to have proof positive that Parkhurst did use the language complained of, and so it stands. The intimations late this evening were that Parkhurst would recede from his position of this afternoon and make a public denial before the conference in the morning. If he does so, Dr. Thomas will let the matter drop. It is understood that Mandeville's backing out was the result of a conference with a few of his intimate friends, who impressed him with the idea that if he brought up the question he would be simply building a fire in the rear of the prosecution.

MODERATOR FOWLER,

on being asked this evening who of the committee had expressed themselves as satisfied of Thomas' guilt and that he should be expelled, said he did not have their names, but he was positively informed that there was certainly one if not two. The majority of the people of this town seem to be in hearty sympathy with Dr. Thomas, and it is proposed to give him a serenade some evening before the conference breaks up.

DR. THOMAS GAINED TWO IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

at the evening session. The Moderator during the afternoon ruled that the defense had lost its right to challenge, and that the testimony at the trial in Chicago could be used as documentary evidence before the committee of fifteen. It is understood that during the intermission, at the close of the afternoon session, the Moderator had an interview with Bishop Wiley, from whom he received the unpleasing information that his ruling had been erroneous, and he should, as soon as possible, make the necessary correction. At a late hour tonight Dr. Thomas and his counsel were busily engaged in preparing and collating the testimony with which he proposes to back up his charge against Parkhurst of unchristian conduct. It is understood that the affidavits are not confined alone to the Elgin case, but there are sworn statements of parties who have heard him make similar allegations at other places.

THE MINISTERS TONIGHT

were discussing, in the basement of the little church, the possible action of the conference tomorrow. Some were of the opinion that the committee would be discharged from further service, and that the conference would take the trial into its own hands, and hear all the testimony. A few not influential members were of the opinion that a commissioner would be appointed to take testimony and report the same to the conference, after which the arguments might be heard and the conference go into secret session to consider the verdict. It is positively known that the Bishop and most of the Presiding-Elders favor the committee plan, and, although the Bishop has no voice in the matter on the floor of the conference, still his wishes will have great weight, and will likely be adopted. Should the conference itself determine to try the case the session will be prolonged at least ten days, and this is what a large number, if not the majority, do not want.

FREE METHODISTS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 6.—The twenty-second annual conference of Free Methodist Churches has continued its session in the new church edifice of the denomination in this city today. Addresses have been made and the organization completed.

COMMITTEES.

The following committees were appointed:

On Public Worship—The President, the Rev. B. T. Roberts, and the Rev. Messrs. T. Fluck and W. F. Manley.

On Claims and Missions—The Stationing Committee, the President, the Rev. Messrs. W. F. Manley, J. G. Terrell, O. P. Rogers, and L. L. Burdick.

On Sunday-Schools—The Rev. T. B. Arnold, O. P. Rogers, J. J. Schuyler, M. S. M. West, L. Bleachley, James Strawn, and F. A. Miller.

On Secret Societies—The Rev. Messrs. W. F. Manley, J. Billings, C. B. Ebey, Jacob Mease, E. W. Foster, and J. Simmons.

On Education—The Rev. Messrs. M. V. Clute, H. Cannon, T. Fluck, J. G. Terrell, W. F. Manley, John Westfall, and J. J. Hales.

On Publishing the Minutes—The Secretaries, the Rev. J. G. Terrell, with the Rev. A. F. Ferris, Assistant.

On Collecting Funds for Publishing—The Rev. E. C. Best.

On Nominating Examiners—The President.

On Railroads for 1882—The Rev. T. B. Arnold.

On Publications—The Rev. Messrs. C. B. Ebey, G. A. Harding, A. F. Farris, C. W. Frink, L. L. Burdick, and F. W. Kent.

On Receiving Money for the Superintendents—The Rev. James Sprague.

On Receiving Money for the Superannuated—The Rev. G. W. Dyke.

On Temperance—The Rev. Messrs. J. D. Marsh, C. S. Spaulding, J. W. Carter, J. M. Clark, Samuel Russell, M. S. M. West, and J. W. Garrall.

SHORT SESSIONS.

It was ordered to open the conference sessions at 8:30 a. m. and close at 11:45. The President, Brother Roberts, was requested to occupy the last fifteen minutes of each session in an address to the conference on such subjects as he shall choose.

The Rev. E. T. Gates, of Mount Morris and Polo District, was admitted to a seat.

William Ferris, J. W. Carter, and P. C. Burhams were reported deficient in certain studies, but elected to Deacon's orders.

William Kelsey and John Kelsey were reported deficient.

W. F. Manley, J. G. Terrell, and J. J. Schuyler were appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the subject of evangelists and their work.

The President made an address on the subject of the necessity of preachers having clear experience.

The Rev. Mr. Carter, of the Atchison district, occupied the remainder of the session.

The Rev. Mr. Hammer, of Indiana, is speaking this evening.

OTHER MATTERS.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 6.—The Chicago German Methodist Episcopal Conference, embracing Southern and Eastern Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and several districts in Indiana, began its tenth annual session in this city this morning, Bishop S. M. Merrill, of Chicago, presiding. Fifty-four ministers responded to the call of the roll. Robert Devesher of Brillion, Henry Lemke of Kenosha, John Bement of Wauseau, A. K. Arath of Lowell, A. E. Fuerstenan of Green Bay, and Gustav Magdsick of Baraboo were elected to elders' orders, and Sunday was fixed as the time for their ordination. The day has been taken up mainly with routine work. Tonight the Educational Society of the conference had a public meeting.

THE CHURCH OF GOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 6.—Elder Sardeo, of Martinsville, was today chosen Speaker of the Illinois State Eldership Annual Conference of the Church of God, in session here; W. B. Allen, Clerk; and John Stare, Treasurer. Thirty delegates are present, and will remain here until Tuesday, when the appointments will be made. The conference adjourned. By an action of the General Eldership at its last session in Findlay, O., the Southern Illinois Eldershid and the Illinois Eldership were united by the action of the eldership. The Rev. D. Besore, of the Iowa Eldership, and the Rev. Koogle of the Ohio Eldership, and Mr. Windrenner, were received as advisory members. Today reports were heard from the forty charges and circuits in the State, and several lively discussions were had.

THE GENESSE CONFERENCE.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 6.—At the morning session of the Methodist Episcopal Genesse Conference, reports were read from presiding elders of the several districts in conference, showing all in a flourishing condition. Educational and mission work reports were read with like result. The anniversary of the Preachers' Aid Society and Sunday-School Union occupied the afternoon session. Dr. Thomas Guard, of Baltimore, lectured before the conference in the evening on the subject, "Is the Bible an Immortal Book?" combatting the public statements of Robert Ingersoll.

A STRANGE CASE.

Deplorable Effects upon a Healthy Woman of Having Her Teeth Extracted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 6.—Oct. 7, 1880, Mrs. Nellie Ingram, a strong, healthy woman, weighing 180 pounds, went into a dentist's office of this city, Mr. N. Merritt, to have several teeth pulled. The teeth were very firmly fixed in her jaw, and the pain incident to the operation of pulling them was so great that she was thrown into nervous spasms, and ended in nervous prostration. She was removed to her home and a physician called. Her spasms and retchings continued, and when she attempted to eat her stomach would not retain the food, but rejected it. Finally, as a last resort, her physician bathed her in beef tea, milk, and similar liquid food. After a short time it was found that her stomach was entirely paralyzed, as a result of the nervous shock caused by pulling her teeth, and life has since been kept up by injections. She has lived thus for the past year, but her weight has been reduced from 180 to 70 pounds, and she is but a living skeleton. The drain upon her nervous system has been so great that she has lost her reason, and is now a raving maniac, though harmless, because of her bodily weakness. Her voice is but the merest whisper, and her death is expected daily. She has not eaten one mouthful of food for the past twelve months, and her life, even in the condition in which she is, is a marvel, and surprises the physicians who have her in charge. There is no similar case known in medical annals, and it has created no little interest in medical circles.

THE HOSTILES.

They Flee in Disorder Before the Soldiers, Throwing Everything Away as They Run—Two More Men Found Murdered.

WILLCOX, A. T., Oct. 6.—The following has been obtained from one of Bernard's command, who came in this morning escorting the wounded. He says from the time the command left Dragoon Station the troops went on a gallop until Indians were discovered in the foot-hills. They drove them toward the plains, when the Indians commenced throwing away their property. On their trail were found provisions, blankets, moccasins, and money in buckskin bags, but few dead Indians were found. One scout took from the body of an Indian a discharge as a scout from a New Mexican company. Two cavalrymen were wounded and are now here—one shot through the leg and the other through the wrist. Reports received this morning from Dragoon Summit say a wounded Indian scout came to the section-house, saying that the troops and Indians were fighting again last night back of the first range of mountains, supposed to be Cachise's stronghold.

TUCSON, A. T., Oct. 6.—The indications are that the fight of Tuesday evening in the Dragoon Mountains completely demoralized the hostiles and caused them to break up into small straggling bands.

A special from Benson says two men were found murdered this morning about three miles south of Benson, west of the Tombstone road. It is supposed they were killed by Indians.

IDENTIFICATION OF A BODY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—The body of the Milwaukeean found in Chicago a day or two ago under suspicious circumstances proves to be that of George McLanish, clerk in the St. James Hotel, on the West Side. He was a single man, 35 years of age. He drew $20 from his employer last week, and said that he was going on a few weeks' visit to Chicago. He was a drinking man, and it is supposed was accidently drowned or foully dealt with.

ATLANTA COTTON EXPOSITION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 6.—The Cotton Exposition is rapidly filling in every department, and in two weeks' time every inch of space in all the buildings will be occupied with well ordered exhibits. There were many visitors today. The management is confident of success.

Robust and blooming health in Hop Bitters, and no family can afford to be without them.

HAIR RESTORER.

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Mrs. S. A. Allen's
WORLD'S
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For RESTORING GRAY, WHITE or FADED HAIR to its youthful COLOR, GLOSS and BEAUTY. It renews its life, strength and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. Sold by all Druggists.

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A lovely tonic and Hair Dressing. It removes Dandruff, allays all itching, stops falling Hair and promotes a healthy growth with a rich, beautiful gloss, and is delightfully fragrant. Price Seventy-five Cents in large glass stoppered Bottles. Sold by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

BASE BALL PARK.

BALLOON ASCENSION!

TUESDAY, Oct. 11,
AT
2:30 p.m.

PROF. SAM'L A. KING'S
Mammoth Air Ship, known as the Great Northwest, and recently used at Minneapolis, will positively make an ascension on this date. Tickets now on sale. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.

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CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Friday, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the Benefit of the

MICHIGAN SUFFERERS!

Fully appreciating the urgent necessity of immediate and vigorous action for the benefit of the homeless and destitute in the afflicted section of our sister State, we do most heartily indorse the projected

Grand Concert and Dramatic Entertainment,

To be given as above, under the direction of Mr. S. G. Pratt, and earnestly call upon our citizens to unite with us in its support, that the result may be of the greatest possible benefit to this most worthy charity.

Wm. G. Hibbard,
P. C. Hanford,
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Carter Harrison,
George Sherwood,
N. K. Fairbank,
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Louis Wahl,
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And hundreds of others.

McCULLOUGH, KEENE, and Orchestra of Sixty Men, under Messrs. BALATKA and PRATT. The Chicago Chickering Quartette, Harmonia Quartette, Slayton's Jubilee Singers, etc.

A Great Programme for a Great Charity.

Ticket, with Reserved Seat, $1, at the Box Office.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

NEXT WEEK
IS THE
LAST WEEK
OF MR. A. M. PALMER'S
Union Square Theatre Co.
Brilliant Closing Repertory.

MONDAY, Oct. 10,	Single performance of Daniel Rochat
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and WED. MATINEE	Three times only of M. Delpret's FELICIA
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and SAT. MATINEE,	First and only times this season of Edgar Fawcett's romantic drama, The False Friend

SEATS MAY BE SECURED NOW.

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Prof. Liesegang's celebrated Orchestra (30 pieces), assisted by the world-renowned Cornet Soloist, Signor LIBERATI.

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The greatest Sopranos, Contraltos, Tenors, Baritones, Bassos, Violinists, and Cornetists.
Three Male Quartettes,
Two Mixed Quartettes,
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Six Great Readers,
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OVER FIFTY CELEBRATED ARTISTS
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THIS FRIDAY NIGHT, RICHARD III.
The Eminent Tragedian,
JOHN M'CULLOUGH,
Supported by Edmund Collier, J. Y. Stephens, Kate Forsyth, John A. Lane, H. A. Langdon, Augusta Foster, and a powerful Company, under the management of Wm. M. Conner,
In Shakspeare's Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
RICHARD III..................JOHN McCULLOUGH
This Friday and Saturday—Richard III. Saturday Matinee—Ingomar.
Box-Office open from 9 a. m. until the curtain falls.
Reserved seats without extra charge. 40 Boxes.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite the Court-House.
UNPRECEDENTED HIT!
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE CO.
FRENCH FLATS!
Standing-Room Only Every Night.
See advertisement in this column of the repertoire of the next and last week.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THE RENOWNED TRAGEDIAN,
THOS. W. KEENE,
Supported by a specially-selected Company under the management of WM. R. HAYDEN.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, MR. KEENE in his great character of
RICHARD III.
Saturday Matinee—HAMLET. Saturday night—MACBETH. Sunday night—RICHARD III. Grand bill for next week.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, last three nights of the favorite Comedian, Mr.
DENMAN THOMPSON.
Three last Evening Performances of
JOSHUA WHITCOMB.
Saturday—LAST JOSHUA WHITCOMB MATINEE
Monday—The charming actress, MARY ANDERSON.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, and every evening during the week, also Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, GULICK'S COMEDY CO. in the screaming farce,
Furnished Rooms.

PROFESSIONAL.
CATARRH Throat, Lung
Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 83 Madison-st. Hours 9 to 4.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

A. C. Parsons, U. S. N., is at the Palmer.

The Pension Agent disbursed $970 yesterday.

Judge J. Pearson, of Harrisburg, of the

John F. Smith, of Freeport, Ill., is at the Tremont.

James M. Hall, of Toledo, O., is at the Tremont.

H. L. Humphrey, of Hudson, Wis., is at the Pacific.

C. A. Burr, of Sacramento, Cal., is at the Palmer.

A. H. Judson, of Los Angeles, Cal., is at the Palmer.

J. D. Coleman, of Fond du Lac, Wis., is at the Palmer.

Judge J. R. Bennett, of Philadelphia, is at the Pacific.

J. Farnsworth, of Washington, D. C., is at the Sherman.

Judge George S. Morrison, of New York, is at the Pacific.

E. B. Chapman and family, of New York, are at the Leland.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Palmer, of Kansas City, Mo., are at the Palmer.

John F. Cramer, editor of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, is at the Pacific.

Ex-Senator Angus Cameron, of Wisconsin, was at the Pacific yesterday.

Prof. C. W. Sanford and J. M. Bell, of Winona, Minn., are at the Tremont.

B. F. Felt, of Galena, Ill., is at the Sherman. Pennsylvania Supreme Court, is at the Sherman.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $33,000 in gold and $7,000 in silver was disbursed. The silver receipts footed up $3,000.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $37,813, of which $30,734 was for spirits, $1,486 for cigars, $4,479 for tobacco, and $943 for beer.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage will preach Sunday morning in the Rev. Mr. Kittredge's church, the Third Presbyterian. Mr. Talmage is at the Grand Pacific.

A committee of the Scandia Division, Knights of Pythias, met at 192 Washington street last evening to arrange for a ball to be given Oct. 22 in Aurora Turn-Hall.

A. Purdy Coombs, of the Sandwich Islands, F. H. Olmstead, of Japan, W. Mackenzie, of Dundee, Scotland, D. Hague and H. S. Greaves, of London, J. C. Stuart and J. H. Smith, of Manchester, England, are at the Pacific.

Fire-Marshal Swenie returns his thanks to the Lyon & Healy Band and Drum Corps for the tender of its services as an escort to the Fire Department on the day of President Garfield's funeral.

Special-Agent Douglas left for Washington yesterday "on official business," which is understood to include the direction of Secretary Windom's political affairs previous to the canvass for the Senatorship.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was at 8 a. m., 51 degrees; 10 a. m., 55; 12 m., 56; 3 p. m., 60; 8 p. m., 57. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.91; 8 p. m., 29.76.

Patrick Anderson, who came to this city in 1857, and was in business for many years as a commission merchant, highly respected by all who knew him, died Sept. 17 last, at Brighton, England, where he had gone in hope of relief from a lingering sickness.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon Officer Dougherty of the day squad extinguished an incipient fire on the roof of No. 274 South Water street. A lot of dry wood and hemp matting piled against one of the chimneys had been fired by some children at their play. The damage is trifling.

A benefit matinée for the Michigan relief fund will be given at the Central Music-Hall this afternoon. The tickets are $1, and the program an excellent one. McCullough and Keene, the Mendelssohn Club, Balatka's orchestra, Slayton's colored jubilee singers, and others will take part.

The Board of Underwriters held their quarterly meeting yesterday, the session being devoted to routine business of no public interest. The deficiency rates for packing-houses recommended by the committee who investigated the subject of fire protection at the Stock-Yards were adopted.

Post 7, G. A. R., met in their rooms, No. 167 Washington street, last night, to take action on a telegram received from the Union Veteran Club inviting them to go to Lafayette next Wednesday night. The post decided to go, and will rendezvous at the Grand Pacific Hotel Monday night to make the necessary arrangements.

The Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, the eloquent preacher of Brooklyn, N. Y., is expected to arrive this morning, and will be a guest of J. F. Gillette, Esq., No. 2908 Michigan avenue. He will lead the prayer-meeting this evening and preach next Sunday, morning and evening, at the First Baptist Church, corner South Park avenue and Thirty-first street.

The West Park Board held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, with all the members present. After the transaction of routine business and the reception of monthly reports, there was a long discussion about the Washington street boulevard and its pavement. Nothing was done, however, and no conclusion was arrived at except that it was decided to hold the contractor strictly up to his work and to enforce the specifications of his contract. The board then adjourned until the next regular meeting.

The Carpenters and Joiners' Benevolent Union, Branch No. 3, held a meeting last evening at No. 406 Milwaukee avenue, and appointed their Secretary, Michael Miller, as a delegate to a joint conference of all the Carpenters' Benevolent branches in the city and the Carpenters' Protective Union to be held Sunday afternoon at No. 192 Washington street. The object of the conference is to discuss the propriety of forming a combination and uniting under a general benevolent union.

The services in Farwell Hall Sunday, under the auspices of the Chicago Evangelistic Committee, promise to be of special interest. Messrs. Whittle and McGranahan will conduct a Gospel service at 4 o'clock—their last meeting. The Rev. De Witt C. Talmage, of Brooklyn, will preach in the evening to young men only. The admission will be by ticket, which may be had on application at the office of the Young Men's Christian Association. The seats will be held for ticket-holders until 7:30 o'clock, and after that hour the doors will be open to young men without tickets.

The lady managers of the Chicago Exchange for Woman's Work failed to assemble in sufficient numbers yesterday morning at their regular monthly meeting, and a quorum was not obtained. The efficient work of this worthy institution still goes steadily on, and every month shows a wider spread of its influence in rendering aid to the large class of women who have no other means of support. An embroidery class has been recently formed, and its work has proved most satisfactory, while the department of stamping upon cloth for fancy embroidery has proved quite a lucrative undertaking. The total amount of cash sales during the past month was about $600.

The Cigar Manufacturers' Association met at Klare's Hall yesterday, John Lussem presiding. It was decided to incorporate the association in order to consummate the plan of securing a reduction of the tax on cigars. It was reported that Congressmen Aldrich and Davis had been conferred with, and had promised to give the matter their serious attention at the next session. The cigarmakers desire that the tax be reduced from $6 to $5 per thousand. A committee was appointed to correspond with other associations in this State for the purpose of securing the solid State representation in favor of the measure. A committee was also appointed to prepare memorials and petitions to lay before Congress.

The fifteenth annual synod of the Reformed German Church of the United States convened yesterday morning at the First German Reformed Church. The work of the morning session was principally that of organization and the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Rev. Dr. Muehlweier was elected President, J. G. Janett Corresponding Secretary, and J. E. Terborg Treasurer. Delegates were present from Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Maryland. The daily sessions will be from 9 to 11:30 a. m. and from 2:30 to 5 p. m. Reports of different boards were heard at the afternoon session. One of the principal questions for the synod to decide is that of dividing into the Ohio and Northwest Synods.

A unique jug-breaking social was held at the Centennial Baptist Church, corner of Lincoln and Jackson streets, last evening, and was well attended. It seems that last spring about seventy-five miniature jugs, entirely closed except a small aperture to insert coin, were distributed among as many families, to be used as a species of church savings-banks on a small scale, and last evening the load of pottery was brought in and broken open, and the contents counted in the presence of the audience. Each little jug bore the legend: "Carpet Fund of the Centennial Baptist Church; Jug-Breaking Social held by the Ladies' Aid Society; Please return filled." One of the Deacons deftly wielded a hammer in knocking out the bottoms of the jugs, and a bushel-basket of pennies resulted, amounting to nearly $100. It was a new and highly successful affair.

The regular monthly meeting of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum was held Tuesday, Oct. 4, Mrs. W. C. Goudy in the chair. The Treasurer reported the following cash donations for July: Mrs. Lucien Tilton, $5; Mr. C. B. King, $20; Mr. W. S. Johnson, $25; Mr. William Sprague, $10; Mandel Bros., $5; Mr. George Smith, $50. For August: Mr. C. B. Farwell, $5; Mr. Cyrus Adams, $10; Mrs. H. Adams, $5; Mr. Victor Lawson, $5; Mr. T. R. Walsh, $25; Mr. E. B. Ayres, $25; Mr. Hardy, $5; Mrs. Bellas, $2.50; Mrs. Webster, $5; Chicago Carpet Company, $5; Mrs. Robins, $2; Mr. Buck, $5; a friend, $12. For September: Mr. Abram Poole, $50; Charles Howe, $20; Mrs. Nickerson, $15; Mr. B. D. Magruder, $10; Mr. Charles P. Kellog & Co., $50; H. W. King & Co., $50; Harmon & Merriam, $10; Hatch & Holbrooke, $20; Mr. Bolles, $[illegible]; Mr. Peacock, $2; Mrs. Tucker, $10; Mr. C. Cowan, $5; and Miss Hurlbut, $2. The asylum is still in need of money, and the good work it has done and is doing entitles it to the generous consideration of a charitable public.

FORGER AND DEADBEAT.

A reporter called yesterday afternoon at the tailoring establishment of Edward Ely & Co. to find out what was known there about the man George A. Critendon, who forged the name of his employers, A. N. Marquis & Co., a Cincinnati publishing firm, to a check for $2,990. It appears that Critendon has been patronizing Mr. Ely's establishment for some time past, always giving carte blanche in ordering his wearing apparel. When he first went there he gave the name of George A. Critendon, and represented himself as a traveling correspondent for the New York *Herald*—the usual dodge. At one time he gave a check for $4,000 in payment for some clothes, asking the cashier to cash it for him and hand him the balance, which was done. About three months ago he disappeared. On the 3d of September Ely & Co. received a letter from him dated Minneapolis, inclosing a check for $2,990, signed by A. N. Marquis & Co., and stating that he wanted a heavy suit made, and would call for it and his balance personally within a few days. He appeared here Sept. 10, received his suit, and ordered another one. In the meantime the check had been presented at the First National Bank and cashed, and Critendon was given his balance. When he came here Sept. 10 he still played the character of the newspaper correspondent. He told the story that he had been delayed in Minneapolis waiting for the balloon ascension, and had grown quite seedy—a term which is said to pretty accurately describe his personal appearance. He was about the city until his second suit of clothes was made for him, and then he disappeared. The check was sent to the First National Bank of Cincinnati, went through the clearing-house there to the Fourth National Bank, and the forgery was discovered when Mr. Marquis was settling with the bank.

THE HOMEOPATHS.

The Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons met at the Tremont House last evening, Dr. J. S. Mitchell in the chair. "The Diseases of Children" was the subject for discussion, which was participated in by Drs. Duncan, Tooker, Foster, Mills, and Dr. Keener, President of the State Association. A wide latitude was allowed, and the question of artificial food for children really received more attention than the subject announced. Beef-tea was roundly condemned as an article of food in bowel troubles, and mutton broth and rice water were spoken of as far preferable. As to the use of patent food for infants there was a wide difference of opinion, arising from the varied experiences in their use.

During the meeting the initiatory steps were taken toward incorporating the State society under the State law, to be known as the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, and the necessary papers were signed, the Board of Directors being composed of the officers of the State Association.

The question of being represented on the Medical Board of the County Hospital also came up, and Drs. Mitchell, Foster, Tooker, Adams of Hyde Park, and Kippax were appointed to meet the County Board and urge the claims of the school to recognition, and after adjournment a petition calling upon the county authorities to give them control of a portion of the Hospital, and allow them to hold clinics therein, was circulated and signed.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Henry Geils, the son of a saloonkeeper at the corner of Carpenter street and Milwaukee avenue, is lying at his home in a precarious condition, the result of injuries about the head received in a brawl in Charles Hasterlik's saloon, No. 376 Milwaukee avenue. He was drinking freely in the saloon Wednesday night, and had some dispute with Hasterlik and his bartender, Herman Grube, about payment for drinks or change, and either with or without cause was roughly handled by them and struck several times on the head with a baton. Geils claims that the attack was malicious, and that the saloonkeeper seemed to bear him some grudge. His assailants were arrested by Officers Bender and Blixseth, and were yesterday held by Justice Walsh in $500 bail to the 15th. They claim that Geils seemed spoiling for a fight, and that he was injured not by blows which they inflicted, but by falling against a post. Late last night the injured young man was doing but poorly. A portion of his left side was paralyzed, and he appeared to be suffering from a severe concussion of the brain. The physician who was in attendance was unable to say how the case would result, but had strong hopes of his surviving the shock.

A DANGEROUS YOUNG MAN.

Hermann Seligman, a youthful and humpbacked bartender employed at a saloon kept by a man named Shaeffer at the southwest corner of Fourth avenue and Harrison street, had some trouble yesterday morning in the saloon with a colored man. He chased the fellow out of the place, and as the latter fled threw at him a piece of a brick picked up from the gutter. The missile missed the man and struck an 8-months old child, which was being carried by in the arms of its mother, Mrs. James Lomax, the wife of the well-known pop-maker. The little one's nose and face were badly disfigured, but the frontal bones were not fractured, and there are hopes of recovery. Seligman was arrested and taken to the armory, where he was afterwards admitted to bail. The young man seems to have a painful tendency to commit serious blunders such as that of yesterday. Only a few weeks ago he picked up a revolver lying behind the bar, and while snapping it at some colored men who were wrestling rather boisterously about the floor managed to shoot a man named Richard Johnson over the right eye. The wound was not serious. Johnson refused to prosecute, and Seligman was discharged.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The solemn dedication of St. John's Catholic Church, at the corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets, occurred last Sunday, and, despite the fact that the weather was exceedingly unpropitious for such an occasion, the dedication ceremonies were witnessed by a congregation that fairly packed the vast auditorium. Had the weather-regulator smiled propitiously on this occasion there is no doubt that Chicago would have witnessed the largest and grandest street parade that has occurred here for years. In order to carry out the original program, the County Delegate of the A. O. H., Mr. M. W. Ryan, and the Grand Marshal, John O. Farrell, request all the societies that intended to parade last Sunday to meet at the same appointed place and time next Sunday, at the corner of Adams and Desplaines streets. From thence they will proceed in their respective order to the church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated and a sermon preached by the rising young orator, the Rev. John Waldron Jr. The music will be under the management os Col. M. Schlaudecker.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

Leo Luchinski's saloon, No. 333 Milwaukee avenue, was the scene, at 11:30 yesterday forenoon, of a desperate fight between Ernst Dubrkop, a carpenter, 33 years of age, who has been employed all summer at the Government pier, Ernst Leonard and his brother Reuben, and Herman Kaisler, 27 years. The quarrel began about the various kinds of soldiers which different portions of Fatherland produce. Dubrkop, who is not long from the old country, became excited and drew a revolver, but the saloonkeeper took it from him. The fight was recommenced, and the Leonard brothers fell upon the weaponless Dubrkop and beat him cruelly. The elder brother, Ernst, used a seltzer bottle over the poor fellow's head until he broke it. Dr. G. W. Reynolds, who attended the injured man, dressed nine severe scalp wounds, which he considered serious. Dubrkop was taken to the County Hospital, but later in the day was seen heading for the depot to catch an outgoing train for St. Louis. His assailants were arrested, but Dubrkop in all probability will not be found ready to prosecute.

THE BURGESS CORPS.

The Albany Burgess Corps will arrive in the city this morning. The Mayor having been invited to join them in a dinner at the Palmer House that day, he will meet them at the depot and escort them thither. Company B, Sixth Regiment Infantry, I. N. G., under Capt. George W. Taylor, will act as the Mayor's escort. They will proceed to the City-Hall at 8 o'clock in the morning, with the regimental band and drum corps, and escort the Mayor to the depot, and thence to the Palmer House. The First Regiment will act as escort proper to the Burgess Corps while they are in the city. They will see the city in carriages this afternoon. In the evening they will be tendered a reception by the First Regiment, and on Saturday will give a dress parade on the Lake-Front. Saturday night they will go to St. Louis, and on their way home visit Cincinnati and Cleveland.

NEATLY CAUGHT.

George S. Reynolds and Fred Murray, professional shoplifters, made a visit yesterday afternoon to Rudolph Born's hardware store, No. 99 West Randolph street, and, while looking over some cutlery and at the same time giving the proprietor a "game of talk," managed to shoplift several packages of scissors. A small boy, who observed these thefts, quietly slipped out of the store unnoticed, and, making his way to the nearest drug-store, telephoned the police at the West Madison Street Station. The police patrol-wagon was promptly driven to Mr. Born's store, and before the thieves were aware of what was up they were in the hands of several stalwart policemen, who were searching them for the plunder they had secreted in their clothing.

THE CITY-HALL.

There were thirty deaths reported in the city yesterday.

The Board of Trustees of the Fire and Policemen's Benefit Fund will meet to-morrow afternoon in the Controller's office, when a full attendance is urgently requested.

There was one death from small-pox yesterday. It occurred at No. 10 Currier street. New cases were reported from No. 113 Barber, No. 36 Nutt, and No. 280 West Indiana street. Scarlet fever was reported from No. 2743 Garibaldi street.

Building permits were issued yesterday as follows: Albert Crane, two one-story cottages, 20 by 30 feet each, Emerald avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, to cost $1,200 each; A. Goss, two three-story dwellings, 42 by 38 feet, Nos. 224 and 226 Wilmot avenue, to cost $6,000; T. C. Morgan, one-story cottage, 20 by 34 feet, Hawthorne, near Clybourn avenue, to cost $1,000; E. Anderson, two-story dwelling, 21 by 42 feet, Centre, near Halsted street, to cost $5,000; E. Riordan, one-story cottage, 20 by 40 feet, Nixon, near Taylor street, to cost $1,100; J. G. Davis, two-story barn, 21 by 35 feet, No. 705 West Adams street, to cost $1,000.

Mr. Chester Gurney, the gentleman in charge of the Bailiffs' and Police Court accounts in the Controller's office, has made a thorough and careful examination of the Bailiffs' accounts, which shows that there is uncollected, on executions from Police Courts a total of $15,417. Of this, Bailiff Flynn, of the South Side Court, has executions in his hands amounting to $6,943.50, which have not yet been returned or accounted for. Whalen, of the West Side, has made a full accounting of all the executions in his hands, and he failed to collect $4,006.50. He has turned over his papers to date. Hefter, of the West Side, who is also clear to date, shows a failure to collect but $1,589. Pete Hansbrough has executions in his hands amounting to $2,879, which is an exceedingly large amount for the North Side, and he, like Flynn, should be compelled to give an accounting at once.

SORRY HIS LOT.

"It shows that there ain't much money in being in the Council," said Ald. Frank Lawler yesterday afternoon to a Tribune reporter in the Mayor's office. He had come in with Ald. Appleton, another saloonkeeper, from the Second Ward. "I had a call this morning," continued Lawler, "from your Sheriff. He's a good Republican. He read some bits of paper to me. I just said to him, 'Here's my place, you can take it if you like.' He didn't levy on it, however. I have helped many a poor devil, and if those fellows to whom I advanced the first month's salary after I got them a place, and those fellows against whom I have cards for borrowed money and beer bills will only come in and settle, Frank Lawler will have enough to pay his debts and $1,200 besides. I tell you the lot of a politician, if he's a little free-hearted, is not an easy one. I am a pretty badly-abused man; but do me this justice—say I never let a poor, hungry devil pass my door and not feed him, if I knew he was hungry. Between you and me, I wish there was more money in being in the Council than there is." And the Alderman heaved an exceedingly sad sigh.

LIEB—WALLACE.

The Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon, with Ald. Burley in the chair, and all the committee present except Ald. Dean. The consideration of the Mayor's ordinance, which virtually provides for taking the control of the Water Department out of the hands of Commissioner Waller and placing it under the control of Gen. Lieb, was taken up. There was but little discussion upon the subject, for Ald. Burley introduced an ordinance as a substitute, which, if adopted, will be of benefit to the people, and do away entirely with Gen. Lieb or any other Superintendent of the Water Department. The ordinance proposes that the collections of water rates shall be placed entirely in the hands of the City Collector, who shall make daily returns and reports of the receipts taken in. The Assessment Department is to remain under and in full control of the Commissioner of Public Works, who is to be held responsible for its management, the office of Superintendent of Water being abolished.

Ald. Burley insisted that this ordinance would prevent such controversies as had recently arisen, and place the collection where it belonged, in the hands of the Finance Department of the city.

Ald. Phelps also favored it, and said that he would stand by Mr. Waller. This was Ald. Burley's view. Ald. Cullerton was not ready to express himself on the matter, and it was decided to report the ordinance to the Council, and recommend that it be published.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The engineer at the new Court-House says that he will have the new pump working by Monday, and thereafter the elevator accommodations will be ample.

Mr. Filkins yesterday succeeded in collecting enough from the Cleveland excursionists to make good the $547.50 drawn from the coffers of the county to pay their expenses, and will today turn the amount over to the County Treasurer. This will be the last of the affair, it is hoped.

The Public Library has donated 212 volumes to the Cook County Hospital, and yesterday the Hospital Committee ordered the purchase of six bookcases, to cost $12 each, in which to keep them. One of the cases will be placed in each ward, and further donations will thereafter be in order.

A colored man named Horace Jackson was sent to the hospital some days ago and has since died. His friends are fearful that he was "taken off" for the benefit of medical science, and yesterday Warden Mills was asked to investigate and report the facts in reference to his treatment and death.

Deputy-Sheriff Stacey started yesterday afternoon for the country home of "Farmer" Harms, bent upon attaching enough of his worldly goods to satisfy a judgment against him for $400. It has been suggested that it might have been well for Mr. Stacey to have also taken along some of the executions on forfeited bonds which have been pending against the "Farmer" for some time.

The Committee on Public Charities and the County Attorney are to meet the authorities of the Northwestern Railroad Company this morning to talk over the matter of the company laying tracks from Jefferson to the Poor-House and Insane Asylum. The committee was given authority in the matter at the board meeting Monday, and are of the opinion that they will be able to secure the right of way at very little cost.

In the County Court yesterday Mrs. Lucy J. Soper, Louise F. Orr, Bridget Kelly, and an unknown man were found to be insane. The three first named will be looked after by their friends, and the latter will be a charge upon the county. The petitions in the following cases, all old, were dismissed: William Trelevan, John O'Hara, Stephen Ritchie, Meta Witt, Chris Stoldt, Nellie Sheridan, Kate Van Weverdan, Louis Moses, Anna M. Wendtland, Ellen Higgins, Joseph Koravek, Emil Moeller, and John Tobin.

The Committee on Public Charities yesterday discovered what the "special order" of some days ago of the Warden of the Poor-House for supplies, such as oysters, lamb, celery, beef tongues, etc., amounting to $10, meant, and disallowed the bill for the same. Some of the Commissioners, it appears, had a little dinner-party out there, and, to keep the memory of the Cleveland trip alive, invited a lot of "county officials" to feed with them. The bill for carriage hire has not yet been presented.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts was in session yesterday, and spent their time in going over a lot of old bills for outdoor relief. One was in favor of Mr. Finley, of Hyde Park, for $654, and another in favor of Mr. Eigleman, of the same place, for $506. The former was allowed $550 and the latter $400, and they agreed to accept the amount and square accounts. Another bill considered was one in favor of W. E. Suhr, of Evanston, for $220, which was a novelty in its way. Mr. Suhr acknowledged that he had made up the items from his recollection months afterward, and it was charged that he had "raised" some of the Supervisor's orders, which had been his authority for delivering the goods. But the bill was allowed, all the same.

JOEL HENRY WELLS AGAIN.

Some days ago it was noted that Joel Henry Wells, who escaped from the insane asylum at Elgin nearly a year ago, had been before the Committee on Public Charities, asking that he be allowed to go to Jefferson and remain until he could secure a discharge and a certificate to the effect that he was of sound mind. The committee had no power in the matter, but volunteered to write to Dr. Kilbourne at Elgin and request that the transfer be made. They did so, and yesterday were in receipt of the following reply:

Elgin, Oct. 3, 1881.—Dear Sir: In response to your communication of recent date I have to inform you that Mr. Joel Henry Wells has not been in our custody nor an inmate of this institution since December, 1880. His name has not been borne upon our rolls for months past. Very respectfully,
E. A. Kilbourne,
Superintendent.

The response is anything else than satisfactory, but it will nevertheless satisfy Mr. Wells, who has been afraid the Doctor was after him, which it appears is not the case. Joel Henry is in the city, and is trying to earn an honest living by selling photographs of the late President.

THE LAST OF THE TAX SALE.

The County Collector finished the tax sale yesterday afternoon. The sale has from the first been a remarkable one, from the small amount of property offered for sale and the eagerness with which the buyers grabbed everything offered. The auctioneer said yesterday he believed that if the crib had been advertised he could have sold it for a large tax. There is much disappointment among the tax-buyers at not getting an opportunity to invest more of their money. As it was, almost any one of them could have handled the entire delinquent list. Several of them now talk of going out of the business. About the time of closing the sale yesterday a lady who happened into the Treasurer's office, hearing the loud cries of "Stanley, claim," "Gage, undivided nine-tenths," "Carbine, one-thousandth," "Hubbard, one-millionth," "Hamilton, east one-half inch of the lot," "Marcy pays," and a broken chorus of the "Sweet By-and-By," innocently asked a bystander if that was the place where the insane cases were tried.

ACCIDENTS.

THE USUAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Henry Udrick, a stone-cutter about 40 years of age, residing at No. 885 Hubbard street, was almost instantly killed at about noon yesterday at Boldenweck & Henne's stone-yard, at the corner of Harrison street and Fifth avenue, by being crushed by a falling stone which was being hoisted with a derrick. The body was removed to the Morgue, where the Coroner held an inquest, and found that death was caused by accident.

John Eldridge, a laboring man working at South Chicago, was found drowned in the river at the point yesterday. The Coroner will investigate today. The case is supposed to be one of accident.

Lew Robinson, 23 years old, employed as a switchman on the Pan-Handle Railroad, while engaged early yesterday morning in coupling cars near the corner of Kinzie and Hoyne streets, stumbled into a hole alongside the rails and had his left foot badly crushed by a passing car. He was taken by the police patrol to his boarding-house at No. 764 West Lake street.

By the breaking of a tackle with which workmen were engaged at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon in hoisting lumber to the top of the new barns in process of erection at the corner of Indiana and Leavitt streets Angus McIntyre, one of the workmen, was severely cut and bruised by planks falling on his head, and at the same time fell to the floor below, breaking his left ankle and wrist. Dr. Skeer, who attended, thinks he will recover in time, and had him conveyed to the County Hospital. McIntyre is 40 years old, and lives with his family at No. 278 North Market street.

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

DR. TALMAGE RELATES SOME STRIKING INSTANCES.

At the noonday prayer-meeting at Farwell Hall yesterday there was an interesting discussion, and withal a very unexpected one. After the program had been carried out as announced, Maj. Whittle delivering a timely discourse on the "Penalty of Sin," and the congregation had prepared to disperse, it was discovered that the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, was in the audience. The congregation needed no second invitation to resume their seats as the Brooklyn divine, by request of Maj. Whittle, stepped upon the platform. The reverend gentleman spoke for nearly half an hour. He was very glad, he said, to be able to be present at the meeting, and while he had listened to the words spoken by Mr. Whittle he had felt the more impressed with the fact that there was more usefulness in sympathy with God and man than there was in the pulpit delivery of great sermons. Redemption did not come horizontally; it came perpendicularly, and from the throne of God. He told of a family, the father of which had just commenced seeking for the Lord, who became so overwhelmed with the knowledge that Christ had at last come to their little home that not one of them could articulate a word of prayer, and they one and all fell upon the floor and cried in their thanksgiving and gratitude to God. But the Lord heard their silence, and every tear brought its blessing. He told of a little gathering of aged men in Brooklyn who shut themselves up for an hour of communion and prayer with God. But, like the family overwhelmed with their new joy, these aged men failed also in their utterances of prayer, and only the cries of a heart overcharged with its weight of offering ascended to the throne of God. Daily this little band of worshipers came together, their meetings being locked within their own breasts. And, praying thus in secret, what was to result of their silent effort? The following Sunday at his church in Brooklyn Dr. Talmage stepped down to the floor and asked that all who wanted prayer would rise to their feet; and 400 persons in that assemblage stood up—the fruits he believes of that week of unknown supplication and appeal to God.

"I have, and with just cause," continued the speaker, "become a fanatic on the subject of prayer. I believe that God will give us what we pray for, or He will give us something better. In New York I know of a man, one of the prominent residents of the State—should I mention his name you would all know him—whose son had left his home. The family were bowed with grief, and the father came to our meeting and asked us to pray that his son might be brought back to his home again. We knelt in prayer, and the following day that father received a dispatch from his son at Omaha asking if he might once more be received at the home which he had left. And, calculating the difference of time between Omaha and Brooklyn, the repentant son was in the telegraph office at Omaha sending his message home at the very hour that we were kneeling and supplicating in prayer. The following Sunday I related this incident in my church, and one of the elders arose, and with tears in his eyes asked our prayers that his runaway boy might be induced to return. We prayed for the boy, and when a week had gone by the father came to me, and with joy and thanksgiving showed me a letter from his son—'would they let him come back again?' And that letter, again calculating differences in time, was written in San Francisco as we were praying for the boy thousands of miles away in Brooklyn.

"And a few days later a business man came to me, pale as death; his son had suddenly left his home, leaving a note behind explaining that he would never more return. Again we knelt in prayer. That night I went down to that father's house. As I knocked the door flew open, and the hopeful father stood there waiting to welcome the wayward son. 'Has he come?' 'No.' At 9 o'clock I called again. The light was burning its welcome, and the door again flew open. 'Has he come?' 'No.' And the father spoke with a heart that had lost its hopefulness. I spoke to him words of comfort and cheer. 'Your son will surely come; he must come back.' Early on the following day that father came to me, but from the new light and the joy in his eye I did not need to be told that the prodigal was returned. The boy had started out to sea, but our prayers were heard, and at Harlem the lad turned back. He reached his home at midnight, and at the open door cried: 'Father, do you want me to come home?'

"With these instances of answered prayer before me," concluded the speaker, "can it be wondered at that I am a fanatic on the subject of prayer?"

As the Doctor was about to dismiss the meeting with a benediction, a gentleman in the audience arose and with much agitation requested prayer for the return of his dissipated brother, who had left his home and broken-hearted mother twelve days ago. Every head in the audience was bowed as the petition went up for the return of that wayward son and brother.

MEMORIAL HALL.

IT WILL NOT BE OPENED JUST YET.

"Is the Memorial Hall to be opened on the 9th?" said a Tribune reporter to James Lane Allen yesterday.

"No," be replied.

"What is the matter?"

"Inaction."

"Is the project dead?"

"In the language of another on an occasion quite different, 'She is not dead, but sleepeth.'"

"Is anything being done toward the erection of the building?"

"I have made up my mind that the Memorial Association does not propose to do that for which it was organized—cover a field which was open to it. I cannot say that the association has abandoned the project, but a meeting was called for the purpose of getting an expression as to the work to be accomplished, and none of the members reported. Some of them have since given their excuses. I think, however, if the people of Chicago felt as they ought to feel regarding not only the property but the absolute necessity of maintaining the honor of the city, they would not give excuses. If Chicago proposes to erect a Memorial Hall to show her gratitude for the world's charity, no good citizen ought to be idle. I believe the association, for a reason I do not care to state, is not going to do the work it undertook, and I propose to go back to my original plan of erecting simply a building for the Public Library. I am forced into this position not only because of my sense of duty, but because the Library Board have urged me to do something; and, as Chairman of the Committee on Future Library Building, it is incumbent upon me to take some action if the Memorial Association will not. I propose to present to the board Saturday a plan by which the field that was open to the association shall be occupied by the Library Board. I have no doubt that the people of this city are ready and willing to contribute for the purpose, and I am not content to let the matter rest without affording them an opportunity to do it. None of the books have been presented to them, and they do not know now where to send money."

Mr. Allen was confident that funds for the erection of the building could be procured by voluntary contributions, saving, however, if that plan failed, taxation might be resorted to.

MASONIC.

GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge of Masons finished up their business yesterday morning by installing the newly-elected officers, P. G. M. Cregier acting as Grand Master, and P. G. M. Robbins as Grand Marshal. The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted a report affirming the position of the Grand Lodge on the subject of Grand Lodge sovereignty, and it was concurred in.

EASTERN STAR.

The Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of Illinois, met again yesterday morning in Pleiades Hall, on South Halsted street. Robert Van Valzah, Associate Grand Patron of Indiana and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of that State, was present as a visitor.

After the election of officers, Mrs. Loraine J. Pitkin, the Most Worthy Grand Matron of the General Grand Chapter, installed the following officers: Worthy Grand Matron, Jeannette W. Ashley, Kewanee; Worthy Grand Patron, Alonzo Eaton, Chicago; Assistant Grand Matron, Mrs. Jane F. Cozens, Rockford; Assistant Grand Patron, John F. Dickinson, Erie; W. G. Sec., Miss Lizzie Mulford, Mattoon; W. G. Treas., Mrs. Laura N. Young, Springfield; W. G. C., Mrs. Maggie Gaskill, Chicago; A. G. C., Mrs. Zaida M. Elton, Chicago; Grand Adah, Mrs. Cross, Wyoming; Grand Ruth, Mrs. L. A. Johnston, Lincoln; Grand Esther, Mrs. Guilford, Mattoon; Grand Martha, Mrs. Lydia E. Hotchkiss, Prophetstown; Grand Electa, Mrs. Hildreth; Grand Chaplain, J. A. McConnell, Milford; Grand Lecturers, Mrs. Maben, Winona, and Mrs. Berce, Assumption; Grand Warder, Mrs. Marian A. Mann, Peoria; Grand Marshal, Philip Kastler, Chicago; Grand Sentinel, M. B. Strong, Keithsburg. The Grand Chapter was then closed in due form.

MICHIGAN SUFFERERS.

PARTIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Chicago Relief for Michigan Sufferers, Oct. 6, 1881.—Being pretty thoroughly tired out, I have not been able to keep up my report as fully as I desired to, but I am now catching up on the work, and will try to keep collections reported up to date after your next issue. I herewith append a partial report to date. The ladies are helping nobly, and I do not think we shall fall short of sending from 800 to 1,000 pieces of bed-covering before we get through. The ladies will still find plenty of work at the Exchange rooms in tacking comforters, making sheets, etc., while we are sending out comfortables by the score to churches and private houses.

I beg you to call attention to the concert and dramatic entertainment this afternoon, the program of which no doubt you will notice in another column. The Franklins and the Firemen will play a game of base-ball at White Stocking Park Saturday afternoon, which will be of interest to lovers of the game. The work yet to be done in Chicago calls for earnest labor on the part of the committees, not only that the good name of Chicago for benevolence may be maintained, but that no branch of business may belittle itself by responses inadequate to its own extent as a business interest of the city.

Following are collections not previously reported: Committee on Woodworking, Book 140—Palmer, Fuller & Co., $50 (previously mailed $50 to Port Huron); W. Stephens, $10; Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company, $25; S. A. Brown & Co., $15; H. Sherer, $2; Dufore Bros., $15; Pitt & Cook, $20; P. Schneider, $5; F. A. Rehkopf, $1; M. Schaffhausen, $1; G. W. Straight, $15; Union Planing Mill, $25; F. Lang, $20; G. W. Hinkley & Co., $10; H. Stephens, $20; F. Rossaw, $2; total, $236.

Committee on Agricultural Implements, Book 149—William Deering, $100.

Committee on Steel and Iron, Book 141—Chicago Malleable Iron Company, $100; C. P. Buckingham, $50; M. Sellers & Co., $25; C. D. Colson, $25; Salisbury & Cline, $25; W. P. Rend & Co., $25; Vanderkloot & Son, $20; total, $270.

Book 142—Calumet Iron & Steel Company, $25.

Committee on Canned Goods, Book 160-161—J. R. Armsby & Co., $100; N. H. Dudley, $50; J. B. Inderrieden, $50; A. Ryder, $5; C. E. Webber & Co., $25; Reber Preserving Company, $20; C. E. Roe, $5; Colberry, Long & Co., $5; A. Booth, $25; J. M. Smith & Co., $25; Quinlan Bros., $5; Sherman & Knox, $25; Waidner & Co., $20; total, $360.

Committee on Hats and Caps, Book 39—N. O. Williams & Co., $50; Sweet, Dempster & Co., $50; Work, Wachsmith Company, $25; Grimbel, Florsheim & Co., $25; Stein Bros. & Co., $25; salesmen N. O. Williams & Co., $30; Eddy, Harvey & Co., $50; Keith Bros., $100; King Bros. & Co., $25; McDonald & Bliss, $25; total, $405.

Committee on Oils and Paints, Book 61—J. B. Tascott, $5; W. E. Tascott, $2; F. E. Reid, $1; G. Rycher, $1; Cary, Ogden & Parker, $1; A. V. N. Strong & Co., $1; A. H. Holden & Co., $25; S. S. & Co., $5; cash, $5; J. W. Masury & Son, $5; Coit & Co., $1; Alston Manufacturing Company, $10; Bradley & Vroorman, $5; D. Rosenberg & sons, $10; Joseph Biggs, $1; cash, $1; McBirney & Johnston, $5; W. M. Morrison, $1; Vane, Calvert & Co., $5; Ferris & Avery, $5; Vilas Bros, $1; Rubber Paint Company, $5; total, $102.

Committee on Coal per E. W. Morley—Morley, Marshall & Co., $25; E. W. Morley, $25; D. H. Burnham, $10; J. W. Root, $10; Woodruff, Trankey & Co., $10; A. B. Mead, $10; Gould, Buchanan & Burrell, $25; O. S. Richardson, $10; L. L. Moody & Co., $10; C. H. Dyer & Co., $10; Wilmington Coal Association, $100; W. E. Johnson, $15; Dewey & Co., $25; Rogers & Co., $15; Brazil & Chicago Coal Company, $10; H. S. Van Ingen, $10; Reno & Little, $10; C. A. Kerfoot, $10; total reported, $340.

G. W. Hotchkiss, Secretary.

The suggestion made by Mr. Hotchkiss is eminently worthy of consideration.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

HOW IT IS RESPECTED ON HASTINGS STREET.

Hastings street is a narrow thoroughfare on the West Side, running from Blue Island avenue west to the city limits, and if the gentlemen of the City Building Department desire to see how the residents along that street defy the building ordinance they should walk out through that section some day. On every side they would see new pine boards in the shape of sheds, barns, basements, roofs, etc., in utter disregard of the ordinance. Yesterday afternoon a Tribune reporter walked the length of the street, and a few glaring violations of the ordinance observed by him are cited below:

At No. 128, which is a basement cottage, the building is being raised about six feet, and a pine sub-basement is being built under it.

At No. 274 a large wooden shed has been erected in the back-yard.

At No. 292 the house has been raised and a six-foot wooden basement built under it.

At No. 306 a wooden basement has been built under a cottage. The doors are adorned by small-pox cards.

A new brick building has just been rebuilt at the southwest corner of Hastings and Wood streets, and in the rear of it a huge, square-built wooden shed has been put up, connected with the building by a high board fence.

The street has not been built up to any extent beyond Wood street, but out on the prairie is a group of good-sized modern shanties and cottages, whose fresh, unpainted sides indicate that they have been constructed recently. Along the street on both sides there are piles of boards in almost every block, indicating that further violations of the ordinance are being contemplated.

THE BURR FUEL FUND.

A FORGOTTEN CHARITY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Home of the Friendless, held on Wednesday afternoon, one of the ladies present, Mrs. Stevens, charged that Mayor Harrison was very derelict in his duties in so far as the Jonathan Burr Fuel Fund was concerned. The lady alleged that the interest of the fund had not been used for the purposes for which it was donated. She is right. But in justice to both Mayor Harrison and Controller Gurney it should be stated that under their management the fund has been largely increased by careful and judicious investment, and that, as a matter of fact, Mr. Gurney has endeavored to have the fund so placed that in case of dire and general distress it can be used to do great good.

A Tribune reporter looked up the entire matter yesterday, and he found by the books of the Controller that there was $79,000 which stood to the credit of the Burr Fund, of which $59,000 was for the Fuel Fund.

The will of the late Jonathan Burr, who was a Christian philanthropist, was proven February 25, 1869, and in it he makes, among other charitable provisions, the following:

"To the City of Chicago aforesaid I give and bequeath one other eleventh part of all the said rest and residue of my property and estate, to have and to hold the same to the said city and its assigns forever; but in trust, however, to and for all the following purposes and uses—namely: In trust to hold, invest, manage, and control the same, and the same from time to time to reinvest, and the annual income thereof to pay over to the Board of Education of that city, to be by said board expended for the use and benefit of the public schools in said city, in procuring for the use of said public schools books of reference, maps, charts, illustrative apparatus, and works of taste and art, at the discretion of said board; and in case the City of Chicago shall fail or neglect at any time to provide the necessary text-books and slates for the use of the worthy indigent children attending the public schools of the city, then the said Board of Education is hereby authorized and directed, at its discretion, to use and expend the whole or any part of said income in supplying and providing such children with the text-books and slates necessary for their use."

It is very evident that the above section of the will has been fully complied with, for the Controller's books for this year show as follows as regards this account:

Jonathan Burr Fund—Educational account:	
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1881	$1,377
Interest on city bonds	305
Interest on county bonds	550
Paid out—miscellaneous bills	1,428

This only includes the interest and expenditures for six months of this year, and both interest and expenses will be about doubled before the expiration of this year, and there will be a handsome interest balance again for another year. This fund is expended entirely under the control of the Board of Education, which tries to live carefully up to the provision above quoted, and its vouchers prove that fact. The item in the will providing for

A FUEL FUND

reads as follows:

"To the City of Chicago aforesaid give and bequeath two other eleventh parts of all the said rest and residue of my property and estate, to have and to hold the same to said city and its assigns forever; but in trust, however, to and for the following uses and purposes—namely: In trust to invest, hold, manage, and control the same, and the same from time to time to reinvest, and the annual income thereof to use and expend in providing fuel for the needy and suffering poor people of said city. It is my special desire and request that the income from this fund be carefully and prudently expended, by agents of known integrity and discretion, in order that it may annually afford to the indigent people of the city as much relief as possible."

During the administration of Mayor Colvin the Burr Fund was borrowed and used for the purpose of helping to carry on the City Government. It was during a time of dire depression, when the interest should have been expended towards purchasing fuel for the worthy poor, for there were many in those days who needed just such assistance who were too proud to go to the County Agent and who could have been looked up had there been an agent and money for that purpose. When Mayor Heath came into office he found a depleted treasury and large floating indebtedness, which he canceled as rapidly as possible, and before his term of office had expired the entire Jonathan Burr Fund was again in the City Treasury. This fund, as before stated, now amounts to $79,000, of which $20,000 is to be credited to the education account, and $59,000 to the fuel account. When Controller Gurney came into office

HE INVESTED THE ENTIRE AMOUNT,

according to the wishes of the founder of the charity, in 6 and 7 per cent interest-bearing bonds of the city and county, and the fuel fund stands today as follows:

Actual fund	$59,000
Balance to its credit Jan. 1, 1881	5,809
Interest on county bonds	1,450
Interest on city bonds	400
Total	$66,659

Of this amount $7,659 is available for the purpose of supplying fuel to the worthy poor.

Mr. Gurney has carefully guarded the fund, because the County Agent has the authority to supply fuel to the worthy poor, and there has been no necessity to draw upon it. The members of the Board of Education now and then discover poor people who shrink from going to the County Agent, and it is these people that they desire shall be assisted.

MAYOR HARRISON

was also seen in regard to the matter. He said: "I have never looked into the application of these trust funds, and I have always left these matters wholly under the charge of the Controller. I never knew that this fund was to be dispensed by the city, and I always believed it was to be expended by the Board of Education. So far as I am concerned, I don't know as I should consider any institution which is a corporate body the party to act as agent for the city to disburse this fund. Hereafter, if there are cases that should be assisted under the provisions of this fund, if they are brought to my notice I shall have them carefully investigated by responsible parties, and I shall act accordingly. I think the lady might have called upon me and drawn my attention to the matter, rather than have made it a discussion for the public prints, but I am glad that you have directed my attention to it."

It does not appear, as far as the records go, that any distribution from this charity has ever been made. It was not until 1872 that the fund was regularly invested and began to produce interest. It is in some respects unfortunate that the fact of its existence and its productiveness is made known, because now every Alderman, and next the Mayor will be inundated with unending applications for coal.

OUR BRIDGES.

THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE STIRRED UP ON THE SUBJECT.

The Committee on Harbors and Bridges had quite an interesting and long session yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, with Ald. Dixon presiding, and as advisors and visitors Mayor Harrison, Commissioner Waller, and Harbormasters Cary and McCarthy. Ald. Bond, who is a member of that committee, is largely interested in shipping, and his sympathies naturally lean towards the men who go "down into the sea in ships."

The first matter which came up was the Erie street bridge. This structure has been a nuisance rather than a convenience to the people who have been compelled to use it. The east end swings over a strip of land owned by a very perverse individual. In years gone by the city paid this man $37.50 per month for allowing the bridge to swing in the air over his property. When Mr. Waller came into office he thought this too high and tried to have the rent reduced. The owner wanted more rather than less, and the city refused to have anything more to do with him. He then erected a tall trestlework, so that the bridge could not swing over his property. Commissioner Waller then gave orders that the bridge should only be turned the other way. This was well enough until vessels came there to unload, and then the bridge had to be kept open altogether for long stretches three times this summer. Once this continued for nine, once for four, and the last time for three days. There was a great deal of just complaint made, and Mr. Waller explained that he had tried to buy the strip of land alluded to, but the man asked too much for it. It was decided to recommend that the strip be condemned through regular court proceedings.

The Mayor's letter to the Council suggesting that a reward of $5,000 be offered for a plan for lifting or draw bridges which would do away with the present nuisance was read, but not acted upon. The Commissioner of Public Works was authorized to make a private contract for dredging between the draws of the bridges, providing he can get the work done as low as the bids for it made in June last.

The amendment to the bridge ordinance providing that bridges shall be kept open no longer than ten minutes at a time

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF SEVEN AND ELEVEN AT NIGHT,

which is the law now up to 7 in the evening, was discussed, and the committee decided to recommend that it be passed.

Ald. Bond moved that the bridges be kept closed but a half an hour each morning and evening for the convenience of the people, instead of an hour, as at present. This motion met the Harbormasters' approval, and they showed that their sympathies were entirely with the vesselmen. This displeased the Mayor greatly. Ald. Bond was directed to bring his matter before the Council.

The petition to remove all signs from the bridges was decided to be reported favorably, and will include those on the piers, abutments, and railings.

After the Committee on Harbors and Bridges had adjourned, Mayor Harrison had a matinée in his private office with Harbormasters Cary and McCarthy, and

GAVE THEM A LECTURE

which made them quake and shake in their boots. He insisted that as Harbormasters they were employed and paid by the city, and that they leaned entirely too much towards the vesselmen. If they saw a vessel violating a city ordinance, it was their duty to arrest the parties at once. They had no right to stand by and see the ordinances violated by the vessels, the people annoyed by loud and unnecessary whistling of tugs, or the keeping open of bridges. When this was done, the parties offending should be arrested at once.

The Harbormasters didn't like being talked to in this way, and insisted that the bridgetenders, too, were to blame; that they bandied words with the tugmen, and made themselves obnoxious. Mayor Harrison insisted that this must be stopped. No bridgetender had a right to make an improper remark to any citizen, whether on land or water, and no matter what the provocation was, he must not make an unseemly reply. He would at once issue an order to that effect, and where a bridgetender used vile language he would not only be discharged, but he would be arrested and prosecuted for disorderly conduct and fined. He was going to have civility on both sides, and he wanted the Harbormasters to understand that they must act impartially, promptly, and with discretion.

SLIGHT COLLISION.

Polk street bridge came very near getting pretty badly damaged at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The bridge was open, and the tug Wolf was towing through the schooner G. D. Morris, which ran into the railings of the structure, tearing away a portion, but did not hurt the bridge sufficiently to close it to travel.

CITY-ENGINEER CREGIER

is getting up a plan by which the present bridges can be done away with. He would put arched bridges across the river at all streets, and have the harbor on the Lake Front, where he would build draws and locks, and have all the freight towed up the rivers in lighters. His plan is very elaborate, and, while it would cost a great deal of money, is apparently the most practical one that has been yet suggested.

MATRIMONIAL.

HART—CRUZEN.

A very pleasant wedding was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 11 Park avenue, the parties to the contract being Miss Eva Cruzen, daughter of G. W. Cruzen, Esq., and Mr. James A. Hart, of Louisville, Ky. The ceremony was performed at half-past 4 o'clock by the Rev. A. F. Irwin, of Peoria, Ill., in the presence of a large company of friends and relatives, many of whom were from Paxton, Ill., the bride's former home. After the ceremony the young couple were showered with congratulations and good wishes, and an enjoyable wedding supper was partaken of. The bride wore a handsome dress of white cashmere and brocaded silk, with pearl ornaments. Mr. and Mrs. Hart took the evening train for their new home in Louisville.

A number of handsome presents were received, the following being a complete list: Silver ice pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cruzen, Paxton, Ill.; china tea set, members of the "F. C. L." Club, of Paxton; two Dresden china ornaments, Edgar C. Hart, Louisville, Ky.; silver combination set, Mr. Knapp, New York City; set of napkins, A. J. Lawrence, Paxton; pair of vases, Miss Sinclair and Will Sawyer; silver jewel case, Mr. and Mrs. Travis, and Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, and Mr. and Miss Irwin; silver cake-basket, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sample, of Paxton; silver-mounted perfumery bottle, J. R. Patrick; ebony bracket, Charles C. Hart, Fremont, O.; chenille toilet set, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark; elegant photograph album and set of perfumery bottles, from the Mt. Olivet Commandery and Paxton Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; box French water colors, from the groom; white satin fan, Mrs. Maggie Rawlings; black satin fan, George Cruzen; silver berry dish, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Daly, Girard, Pa.; plaque of pansies, Mrs. Kate A. Cook; lace shopping-bag, Miss Alice Keith; Japanese bracket, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Clinton, Mo.; celluloid toilet set, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Cooper and Joseph Cruzen; plush shopping-bag, Mr. and Mrs. James Frederick; pair tidies, Miss Laura Tichnor, of St. Louis; hand-painted satin set, Miss Asenath Cox, of Oxford, O.; pincushion, Miss Carrie Phillips; silver bouquet-holder, the Misses L. and T. Palmer; opera hood, Miss Emma Cruzen, Gilman, Ill.; lace handkerchief, Miss Emma Hart, Girard, Pa.; silver vinagret, Miss Sarah Isbel, of Detroit; gold pen and holder, Will Richardson; cigar-holder, Ed and Gertie Toy; Kensington tidy, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wright; toilet set, Mrs. S. M. Wiley, Mrs. J. D. Wiley, and Mrs. N. E. Stevens; tidy, Mrs. Louis Dunlap, Urbana; hand-painted silver vase, Clarence Cruzen; silver card-receiver, Prof. Beauder and wife, Bloomington; silver card-receiver, Miss Maria Bogardus; perfume stand, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Earl; silver toilet set, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bogardus; ebony easel and picture, Mr. and Mrs. Will Hart; crepe opera cape, Mrs. M. E. Arnslow, Denver, Colo.; lace bed-spread and pillow-sham, Mr. Ralph Crugen; pair pearl opera-glasses, friends of groom; half-dozen silver teaspoons, Mrs. Hart, Girard, Pa.; bottle perfumery, Miss Bertie Taylor; alabaster clock and set of eight books, from the groom; easy chair, Miss Emma Crugon and Mr. Fred Mubling.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The ladies of Hyde Park have organized a relief association for the benefit of the Michigan sufferers. They meet each day at the Masonic Hall and make bedclothes, etc. They have already completed thirty comfortables and quilts, and intend making twenty more this week.

Connorton's Hyde Park Directory for 1881-'82 has made its appearance. The book is neatly gotten up, contains 280 pages, and claims that the increase of population since the census of 1880 has been about 10,000, making the total population of the village 25,000.

A team belonging to John A. Lomax, the pop manufacturer, ran away from the corner of Stony Island avenue and Sixty-fourth street, at about 6 o'clock last evening. The driver, being unable to manage the horses, jumped off the wagon to save his life, and fell headlong upon the stone pavement, cutting his forehead. The team ran about half a mile before it was stopped.

A very pleasant wedding occurred at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Mabon at Woodlawn last night, the contracting parties being their only daughter, Tessa, and Mr. Anson D. Coleman. The Rev. L. M. Hartley, of the Grand Crossing Methodist Church, performed the marriage ceremony in the presence of a few intimate friends and relatives. The bridal party were attended by Miss Ida True, Miss May Brown, Mr. Sidney Mabon, brother of the bride, and Mr. Joseph Paley. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman will make Woodlawn their home in the future as in the past.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Eldred, the young man who was accidentally drowned in the Calumet River at the foot of One Hundredth street Wednesday afternoon. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Carl Hess, Chicago	[illegible]
Rose Hess, Chicago	[illegible]
Josef Vlasati, Chicago	[illegible]
Anna Rezaf Kowa, Chicago	21
Heinrich Reimer, 2356 Maine-st.	[illegible]
Lizzetta Pielsinger, 2356 Maine-st.	[illegible]
Johann Gutschar, 141 Rumsey-st.	[illegible]
Adeline Guhrke, 495 Lincoln-st.	[illegible]
William Olson, 161 North Desplaines-st.	[illegible]
Mathilda Olson, 50 Bauwans-st.	22
William Blok, Roseland, Ill.	[illegible]
Mrs. Emjke Spyksma, Roseland, Ill.	[illegible]
Leonard C. Stockwell, Chicago	[illegible]
Emma J. Rehill, Chicago	18
Emanuel Cadden, Chicago	30
Bertha Walfuer, Chicago	21
E. P. Hilliard, Washington Heights, Ill.	27
Emma M. Baker, Washington Heights, Ill.	21
Charles H. Large, 301 Clybourn-place	22
Johanna O'Day, Chicago	19
John Alfred Adams, 229 Twenty-sixth-st.	[illegible]
Annie C. Carlson, 210 Twenty-sixth-st.	[illegible]
Frank Raucher, 241 Orchard-st.	[illegible]
Louisa Schurek, Chicago	19
Fred Volmuth, 139 East Division-st.	[illegible]
Maggie E. Clancey, Chicago	21
Lemuel A. McDale, Chicago	[illegible]
Tillie Williams, Chicago	[illegible]
John W. Hackerny, Chicago	[illegible]
Victoria Gray, Chicago	[illegible]
Carl Worth, 385 Twentieth-st.	[illegible]
Mathilda Ratheike, Chicago	19
Henry Wahl, 646 Milwaukee-av.	[illegible]
Minnie Feigenhauer, Chicago	[illegible]
John Hellstrom, Chesterton, Ind.	[illegible]
Pitronella Bengtson, Chesterton, Ind.	[illegible]
Pat Kehoe, Chicago	[illegible]
Kate Whelan, Chicago	[illegible]
August Peterson, Lockport, Ill.	[illegible]
Anna Apolonus, Lockport, Ill.	[illegible]
John Cameron, Chicago	[illegible]
Rachel McLane, Chicago	[illegible]
Arthur C. Ducat, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Lyon, Chicago	[illegible]
Add Hosler, 34 Carroll-av.	[illegible]
Barbara Schuster, 210 West Indiana-st.	[illegible]
J. F. Stottenberg, 312 West Ohio-st.	[illegible]
Nellie E. McGregor, Chicago	19
Bernhard Olson, 162 Desplaines-st.	[illegible]
Christina Lundgren, Chicago	21
Lars Christensen, 1726 State-st.	[illegible]
Lizzie Stocklofer, 1726 State-st.	[illegible]
Johan Knauf, Chicago	[illegible]
Catharina Rowag, Chicago	[illegible]
James Mackinson, Chicago	[illegible]
Tillie Smith, Chicago	19
William Fitzner, Chicago	[illegible]
Annie Whitner, Chicago	[illegible]
Hilary Johns, Chicago	[illegible]
Francizka Radomska, Chicago	21
Joseph Jackanay, Chicago	[illegible]
Annie Weale, Chicago	[illegible]
N. C. Wheeler, Chicago	[illegible]
Lizzie M. Stiles, Chicago	[illegible]
Gustav Klose, 369 Clybourn-av.	[illegible]
Mrs. Caroline Holz, Chicago	[illegible]
Nojcek Lerzcek, 2948 Maine-st.	[illegible]
Gerdura Tesmer, 2948 Maine-st.	[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

McINTYRE—ROWLAND—By Prof. Fiske, Oct. 5, S. P. McIntyre and Mrs. Clara L. Rowland, both of Chicago.

HILLIARD—BAKER—At the residence of the bride's father, at Washington Heights, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Heffron, Edward P. Hilliard and Emma M. Baker. No cards.

McWOOD—WHITE—In this city, Oct. 5, 1881, by the Rev. J. Rowley, Mr. William G. McWood, of Montreal, Can., and Miss Catherine White, of Chicago.

RANKIN—FERGUSON—At the house of the bride's daughter, No. 187 East Indiana-st., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1881, by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., the Rev. D. M. Rankin, of Charlotte, N. Y., and Mrs. Caroline G. Ferguson, of 686 North Park-av. No cards.

WILKINSON—TAYLOR—In this city Oct. 5, by the Rev. Dr. S. J. Halsey, Algernon S. Wilkinson, Esq., of Richmond, Va., and Miss Charlotte J. Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Julia Taylor, of Chicago.

PYNCHON—THORNE—In Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 29, at the house of the bride's eldest sister, John Pynchon, of this city, and Julie, youngest daughter of the late Richard Thorne, of Ottawa, Ill.

DEATHS.

McDERMOTT—Oct. 5, Lizzie Loretta, daughter of Timothy and Bridget McDermott, aged 11 months 8 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, 338 West Fifteenth-st., Friday, Oct. 7, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

KENNEDY—Oct. 6, Mary Kennedy, aged 42 years.

Funeral from the residence, 162 East Van Buren-st., at 10:30 a. m. Saturday, Oct. 8, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

CLARK—In Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 5, Alice Booth, wife of C. H. Clark, of this city, aged 29 years.

KASTNER—Oct. 6, at 4:40 p. m., Richard Kastner, at 56 West Indiana-st.

Funeral notice later.

KELLY—At Campton, Kane County, Ill., on the 6th inst., David Kelly, in the 71st year of his age.

He came to this country from Upper Canada nearly forty years ago.

FIELDING—In Atlanta, Ga., John Fielding, in his 48th year, beloved husband of Catharine Fielding. The remains will be brought home for interment.

Funeral on Sunday from his late residence, 22 South Desplaines-st., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Requiem High Mass Monday at 8 a. m. in St. Patrick's Church.

☞ Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

DENNIS—Oct. 5, 1881, Margaret Dennis, aged 58.

Funeral Friday morning, Oct. 7, from 2359 Archer-av., by carriages to Calvary.

OLDHAM—Oct. 5, 1881, Bridget D., wife of James Oldham, and daughter of the late James and Mary Sherlock.

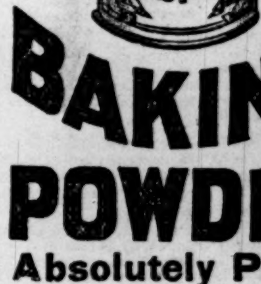
Funeral from late residence, No. 97 Miller street, Friday, 1 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

☞ Bury, Lancashire (England) and Winnetka (Ill.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

D. W. WHITTLE LEADS THE NOON-day meeting. Subject: "Remedy for sin."

MAJ. D. W. WHITTLE WILL CONduct the meeting this evening in Farwell Hall. James W. Granahan will sing.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.

Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

TANKS AND CANS.

WILSON, EVENDEN & CO.,
Tanks and Cans,
239 & 241 Lake st.

HATS.

HATS

50 CENTS TO $2.50. Over 10,000 HATS, all New Fall Styles. At about half usual prices. Young Men's Derbys, 50c. to $1.50. Scotch Caps, 75 cents to $1.50. Cloth Caps, 3 cents to [illegible]. LESTER'S HAT HOUSES, 111 Randolph, 104 North Clark. Marked plain figures in window. Open till 9 o'clock.

CANDY.

Candy

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, [illegible] Madison-st., Chicago.

CORN AND WHEAT.

A Rush to Sell, Followed by a Drop in Both the Cereals.

The New Yorkers' Disgust at the Action of the Directors.

"Kicking" Over the New Rules—No More Rebates on Commissions.

Non-Resident Members to Be Barred Out—Restraining Overspeculation.

Excitement was again rife on the board yesterday. The grain markets advanced sharply at the outset, and then declined. The corn-pit attracted great attention, and appeared to be the controlling influence. Corn rose 1¼@1¾ cents, and then tumbled 3@4 cents per bushel, the greatest drop being in the October future, which closed nearly 2 cents below November, while for several days past they have been nearly together. This weakness in October, with the understanding that the "corn clique" were selling it rather slowly, led the crowd to conclude the October shorts were about filled up. Although the good deacon who is supposed to be running the deal was buying November as fast as it was offered, the "boys" ventilated a story that the Methodist and Masonic brethren in New York, with Jim Keene at their head possibly, had recalled the money sent here to run the deal, having determined, in view of what they considered an unjust ruling of the Directors in fixing the marginal value of November corn at 68 cents, to close out entirely, and retire from the board with what money they had made, and content themselves by trying what effect larger contributions to foreign missions and widows and orphans would have in appeasing the wrath of their opponents on the board. The crowd caught the rumors, and made

A GRAND RUSH TO SELL.

Those who were on the long side found themselves forced to it by the lively call for margins, and others wanted to get on the short side, thinking the long-predicted panic had arrived, and their golden opportunity to make a fortune was near. One party remarked that he thought the country and the big bulls were about to turn tail and run. The "tailers" were not slow to follow the big fellows, and, with the aid of short sellers, the raid continued through the day, though November rallied some on the call. The opinion of many was that the "corn clique" were changing into November, which they think still promises to be the grand deal. An improved shipping demand for corn was reported, and some of the bulls talked as if the grain would move out of the elevators shortly in quantities sufficiently large to suit the directors. October corn sold early up to 70 cents, and then fell to 66 cents. November closed at 68 cents.

The wheat market was strong early, November touching $1.45¼, and then prices fell, under the pressure to sell, to $1.22½. The shorts acted as if the day had been made for them, and, fearing another sunrise would not be so auspicious, many of them filled in as soon as they saw they had a profit above the new one-fourth of 1 per cent commission now to be charged by their brokers. The curbstone privilege men called the tone weak at the close.

THE RUSH OF BUSINESS

has again put the Board of Trade firms to their wits' ends to untangle settlements and trades between each other, and they are again working into the unseemly hours of the night to get matters straightened out. Members of some firms, who thought they were through with the drudgery of bookkeeping forever, have found it necessary to return to the desk and help their employés out of the muddle.

The Board of Trade voted on three rules yesterday. The amendment to Rule 14, in respect to commissions and penalties for violating it, was carried by a vote of 441 to 209. The new rule establishes higher rates of commission on orders from parties who are not members of the board. The commission on selling grain, 5,000 bushels or more, is one-fourth of 1 per cent per bushel; on lard, 250 tierces or more, 10 cents per tierce; on mess pork, 250 barrels or more, two and a half cents per barrel; other meats, 50,000 pounds or over, one-fourth of 1 per cent. These are the minimum rates for property purchased or sold for immediate or future delivery, and do not include charges for interest, storage, insurance, etc. The rule declares that

NO REBATE,

drawback, division of commissions, or any other allowance, directly or indirectly, which shall tend to reduce the net amount actually received for a transaction, shall be permitted or excused. Transactions for the purpose of closing outstanding contracts come under the same regulation. Higher rates are permitted when parties to trades so agree, and when property is carried over and advances are made the commission merchant may make such additional charges as may under the circumstances be proper.

The violation of the rules is to be punished with the severest discipline of the board. Complaint is made to the Directors, and if they find a member guilty of violating the rules they may suspend him for not less than one month, and on a second complaint and conviction expel him. The name of the party violating these rules shall be posted on the board for a week, together with the measure of punishment. The rule also authorizes the Directors to pay $500 as a reward to any one, whether member of the board or not, who shall present the first evidence of a violation of the rule, provided the Directors find there is no collusion to get the reward, and declare the party guilty.

There was a good deal of talk about this rule. Its enforcement, members declare, will drive out of the business small houses, having representatives in New York who have been taking orders for half the commissions, unless the Eastern representative is a member of the board. The defeat of the amendment noted elsewhere will prevent these non-residents of Chicago from becoming members.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEW RULE,

they say, will be to give the big houses, who have representatives that are members of the board, residing in New York and other cities, a monopoly of the business. It is not believed that any one would dare to violate the rule, and take the risk of the penalty, as he is quite sure to be found out sooner or later.

The advance in the rate of commission seems to be generally acceptable. The members have thought for some time past that they were doing too heavy and too risky a business for the compensation they received. They also think this change will have the effect of restraining the tendency to overspeculation. The change is believed to be a benefit to the country shipper, because it shuts off the irresponsible people who have obtained business by cutting rates, and have made up the difference by defrauding the shipper of a portion of his just returns.

The amendment to Rule 10, respecting qualifications for membership, was defeated by a vote of 390 to 256. This decision prevents all parties who are not residents of Chicago from becoming members of the board.

The old rule relating to trading outside of regular hours was repealed, and the new one substituted. The vote for the change was 472 to 167.

The proposed amendments which relate to deliveries and to the new building will be submitted to a vote today.

STORAGE RATES.

It is understood that there is nothing in the law to prevent the elevator proprietors from computing rates of storage at the rate of one-half of one mill per day, as proposed by the rules relating to the delivery of grain, if they wish to. The law simply declares that the warehousemen shall not charge more than the rates laid down by it. They are not forbidden to charge less. Their principal objection to the change is said to be that it would increase their work, and perhaps involve the employment of more help, ink, and stationery.

It is proposed to add the following to Sec. 1 of Rule 24: "Provided that the Board of Directors shall have power, when in their judgment an emergency exists requiring more storage-room than can be supplied by the regular elevator warehouses, to declare any storehouses, vessels, or places suitable for the storage of grain within the city limits, regular places for the storage of grain deliverable under the rules of the Board of Trade."

Mr. J. R. Bensley, the Receiver appointed for J. W. Preston & Co., took formal possession of the late firm's assets last evening. It is expected that it will take a day or two to get a full statement of affairs. It is understood that Preston & McHenry have not yet received the expected money from the Cincinnati people. Mr. McHenry is still in that city, and Mr. Preston left for there last night.

The addition to the Chicago & Pacific Elevator will be ready to receive grain at the beginning of the week. The capacity is increased 1,000,000 bushels.

Mr. Lyon is still busy settling up, and getting ready to surprise the "boys" again.

It was suggested yesterday that Deacon Hobbs was anxious to close out, in order that he might attend the Methodist Conference at Sycamore. At last accounts, however, he was "still in the ring."

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE grain, fruit, or stock farms in the best part of Illinois on easy terms. CARTER & JONES, Room 8, 125 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON BUSINESS STREET, house and lot for cash, $2,000. PETERSON & BAY, 163 Randolph-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, etc. Notice by mail promptly attended to. Address MR. or MRS. J. GELDER, 394 State-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 3501 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

G. Q. DOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

GOODRICH Q. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL Life-Insurance Company. Apply to H. C. MOREY, 85 Washington-st.:

The attention of builders and capitalists is called to the following described lots desirable for improvement, all in localities where improvements will pay a large rental. If desired a large portion of the purchase money can remain on time:

WABASH-AV. AND STATE-ST.

67 feet northwest corner Eighteenth-st. and Wabash-av., fronting 165 feet on Eighteenth-st.; and 86 feet northeast corner State-st. and Eighteenth, fronting 148 feet on Eighteenth-st.; very desirable for stores and flats.

50x181, Wabash-av., east front, near Thirty-second.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST.

181 feet on Thirty-first-st. by 100 feet on Wabash-av., on southwest corner; 180 feet on Thirty-first-st. by 90 feet on Prairie-av., on northeast corner; 75 feet on Thirty-first-st. by 120 feet on Calumet-av., on northeast corner.

VINCENNES-AV.

153x151, northwest corner of Oak-av.

SOUTH DEARBORN-ST.

100 feet, west front, near Thirtieth-st.

50 feet, east front, near Twenty-ninth-st.

M'GREGOR-ST.

138x125, southwest corner Sanger-st.

ELLIS-AV.

75x164 feet, east front, near Thirty-seventh-st.

WEBSTER-AV.

106x112, southeast corner Lincoln place; very desirable for residences or flats; near Lincoln Park.

FOR SALE—BY AUCTION.

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
Will make a
REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE
At the Exchange,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, AT 3 P. M.
THE NINETEENTH LIST
is now ready.

W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—BY CHAS. CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st.:

A store 24x140 on South Water-st.
Stores on East River-st. and Wabash-av.
Stores on North Wells and Clark-sts.
2 dwelling-houses in Ellis Park.
2 dwelling-houses in Aldine Square.
4 dwelling-houses on Ellis-av.
3 dwelling-houses on Egan-av.
2 dwelling-houses on Fortieth-st.
Several houses in Hyde Park.
400 feet residence property on Ellis-av.
A splendid corner on Oakwood and Lake-avs.
500 feet on Michigan and Prairie-avs.
Several hundred feet on the boulevards.
Lots in all directions around city limits.
Call at our office and examine property.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL LIFE-Insurance Company. Apply to H. C. MOREY, 85 Washington-st.:

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

St. James Hotel, 116 and 118 Fifth-av., with stores on first floor, desirable for wholesale purposes.

First Regiment armory, Jackson-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., yielding a good rental, and sure to improve in value, and adapted for wholesale purposes.

Block of 16 flats and 1 store, northeast corner Harrison and Sangamon-sts., 125 feet square, well rented.

246 Wabash-av., 3-story stone-front store.

FOR SALE—WE WOULD INVITE THE attention of parties wishing to invest in acre property to the fine tract of 66 acres in S. W. of 13, 39, 13, lying between Harrison and Twelfth-sts., and fronting Douglas Park. It has a fine growth of trees set on street lines, and is in excellent shape for subdivision. This property can be had at much below its real value in order to close an estate. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON LINCOLN-av., corner of Diversey-st., for $1,200 if taken at once.

Corner of Fulton and Sheldon-sts., at $60 per foot.
C. J. HAMBLETON,
12 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AN ELEGANT two-story brick residence on Calumet-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. First-class. Cheap. G. W. COOPER & SON, 86 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON THE South Side for builders, 96x164 feet, at $80 per foot. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick No. 249 East Indiana-st.; 18 rooms; 30-foot lot; possession May 1; a bargain and good investment at price named. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., NEAR Goethe-st., brick house, 13 rooms, lot 26x180 feet. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., WEST OF Paulina, 22 feet vacant, south front; cheap. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front No. 273 Chicago-av., between Clark and Dearborn; south front; 10 rooms, with all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR LINcoln, brick house, 11 rooms; lot 22x125; frame barn, $6,000. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE PARK-AV., STONE-front house, with parlors, dining-room, etc., on first floor, laundry in basement; $6,500. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$14,000—DEARBORN-AV.—Octagon stone, with 30 feet, east front; location the best; will rent for $1,500. LUTHER C. KEELER, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., NORTH of Twenty-ninth-st., an east front cottage with brick addition; has all modern improvements, good barn, and deep lot; $5,500.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

WABASH-AV.—Brick house and lot, 68x172 feet, near Eighteenth-st.

WABASH-AV.—House and lot, 27x172 feet, near Twentieth-st.; $7,500.

Both of the above are good investments.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 85 Washington-st.—The choice residence lot, 100 feet on Lincoln Park by 200 feet on Diversey-av. boulevard; one of the finest lots in the North Division; fine view of the park and lake.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME 1½-STORY brick on 50-foot lot, 405 Belden-av., near Lincoln Park; locality desirable; easy terms; a bargain.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON PRAIRIE-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. T. W. GROVER, Room 2, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., 124 FEET, corner of Thirty-third-st. F. GAYLORD, 95 Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A beautiful two-story cellar and attic residence, with all modern improvements, and lot 25x150 to alley, on Evergreen-av., fronting Wicker Park. WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Dearborn-av., with large corner lot finely improved; this is one of the most desirable residences on the avenue, and will be sold very low in order to close an estate. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park; 40 lots at Fremont Ridge in Sec. 18, 38, 14. This property is owned by a non-resident, and he is anxious to sell. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BRICK BUILDing on North Clark-st., paying a good rental. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—136 FEET ON WASHINGton-boulevard, east of California-av., at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR Harrison-st., 70x165 to 30-foot alley; cheap to close an estate. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—ON JOHNSON-PLACE, north of Thirty-eighth-st., a nice 2-story and basement brick house, with gas-fixtures. Offered for a few days at $2,500; very cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 17, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON CALUMET-av., near Thirty-second-st., at $100 per foot.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN VICINITY MONroe-st. and California-av.; $600, balance monthly; only a few left. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE WANT THE BEST OFfer we can get for
20 acres in Sec. 22, 38, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 24, 38, 12.
5 acres in Sec. 14, 38, 13.
Our client is bound to sell.
PIERCE & WARE,
143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—72½ ACRES IN H. MAHER'S Subdivision in Sec. 15, 38, 14, just south of South Park and fronting Sixty-third-st., South Park, and Cottage Grove-avs., one of the finest tracts in that vicinity. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT HUMboldt Park, just outside fire limits; can build frame; near street and steam cars; fare, 4½ cent; fifteen minutes' ride; $250 to $350 monthly or yearly payments. S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

ANNIVERSARY
AUCTION SALE
OCT. 8, 1881,
TWO—FREE EXCURSION TRAINS—TWO
leave the Wells Street Depot, one at 10 a. m. and one at 1 p. m.,
SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1881,
CELEBRATION!

We propose on this day to celebrate the wonderful advancement achieved by the citizens of Chicago since the great fire of Oct. 8, 1871 (tenth anniversary), by selling 400 building lots fronting on Ontario, Ohio, Indiana, Hubbard, and Kinzie-sts., and between West Forty-sixth and West Forty-eighth-sts., and adjoining the great car shops of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Having for six months past examined over 100 pieces of property in the vicinity of the city limits suitable for a subdivision, we have selected the above property for several reasons:

1. IT IS JUST OUTSIDE THE FIRE-LIMITS—YOU CAN BUILD FRAME HOUSES.

2. It is accessible and convenient to street-cars, dummy trains, and trains on the Northwestern Railroad. (☞ West Forty-eighth Street Station is right on the property, and it is only twenty minutes' ride to the station at Wells Street Depot, and fares on the Northwestern Railroad are about the same as street-car fare. For 100-ride ticket, 7 1-5 cents; six months' ticket, $21.50, or 83 cents per week, or 12 cents per day both ways, six cents each way.)

3. The land is high and dry and the soil is fine for gardening.

4. It is close to Central Park, where the poor man is as welcome as the rich.

5. It is adjoining the great car shops, where over 1,300 men are now at work, and where mechanics and others can find work, as the shops are increasing their force and building more buildings.

6. It is almost part and parcel of Chicago. Sidewalks are laid to the city and it is only twelve or fifteen minutes' walk from Lake-st. cars.

7. There is a splendid brick public school only five minutes' walk from the land.

8. It is a healthy neighborhood.

9. Any one who can afford to build a house can rent it at once. There is a demand for 400 houses now at the shops, and small cottages rent for $10 to $12 per month.

10. ANY ONE WHO BUYS A LOT AT THIS SALE WILL DOUBLE HIS OR HER MONEY, and they will FIND IN FIVE YEARS' TIME THAT THIS PLACE WILL BE ALL BUILT UP and that a large city will be built west of Central Park.

There will be a large tent, three poles, accommodating many hundred people.

Maj. Nevans' great military brass band will attend.

The tent in the evening will be lit up by the Northwestern Calcium Light Company. Three calcium lights.

Tickets must be had at our office for the free excursion. Tickets ready at our office on and after Oct. 1, 1881.

Two auctioneers will conduct the sale.

FOUR HUNDRED LOTS

will positively be sold. Terms—$10 deposit at the time of sale; one-fourth the amount bid (less the $10) must be paid in twenty days from day of sale; the balance in three payments, due in six, twelve, and eighteen months, interest at 6 per cent per annum. Title perfect.

PLATS OF THE PROPERTY NOW READY.

Full printed abstract given to each purchaser.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT INDUCEMENTS to persons desiring homes—In order to meet the wants of people of limited means, or those who have ready cash, this extraordinary inducement is offered: We will sell the balance of unsold lots which were offered at auction on Oct. 3, of which number nearly one-half were sold, on the following easy terms of payment: One-tenth (10 per cent) cash, 15 per cent in 30 days, 25 per cent on or before one (1), two (2), and three (3) years, with 6 per cent. Every purchaser gets a full warranty deed: abstract of title free and clear from any and all incumbrance; located in the very heart of a thriving community, having the advantage of nearness to school, church, the parks, and beautiful drives; contiguous to street and steam cars; South Park phaetons pass within one block of this property; streets graded and macadamized, sidewalks, water, etc.; improvements already being made, and soon this tract will be covered with residences. At the very low price we offer these lots you must admit that this property will soon double in value. This property is situated in Hyde Park just south of the city limits, on Cottage Grove, Champlain, Langley, and Evans-avs., and Forty-seventh-st., first street west of Drexel boulevard. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Agent for the Estate. Office at Room 6, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS in Taylor's Addition, situated in the centre of this rapidly-growing city; perfect title. Several fine sites for manufacturing purposes. DOUGLAS S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A VERY fine 2-story house with brick basement; hot and cold water, bath-room, and water-closet; perfect sewerage, etc. Also, a nice cottage near depots and post-office. Terms very desirable. See E. N. TILLOTSON, at Tillotson's Block, Englewood.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE west of the city limits at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES AT MONTrose—Lots, blocks, or acres very cheap; two railroads, thirty daily trains, fare 9 cents; examine before purchasing elsewhere. GEORGE C. THOMAS, 85 and 87 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LAST CHANCE TO BUY a lot at Downer's Grove for $100; $10 down; lots 50x180. Send for catalogue. FRED M. WOODS, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR PULLMAN, in Kensington, adjoining the palace car improvements, at low prices, on easy terms. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—MANUFACTuring property on Clark and Forty-first-sts. Railroad side track, seven brick buildings, fifty-horse engine. For particulars inquire at 3827 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court of Cook County, entered Oct. 5, 1881, I offer for sale all my right, title, and interest as Receiver of The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository in and to Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Block 2 in Wright & Windett's Subdivision of N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 9, T. 38, R. 14.

Bids to be made in writing and delivered to me at my office, Room 14 Portland Block, before 4 o'clock p. m. of Saturday, Oct. 15, 1881, and to be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the amount offered.

The above described property is sold for $1,000 unless a better bid is made within the time specified.
V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL LIFE-Insurance Company. Apply to H. C. MOREY, 85 Washington-st. The following desirable acre tracts, good for investment or subdivision:

LAKE VIEW—40 acres, corner Belmont and Lincoln-avs.

CICERO—35 acres, near Hawthorne, contiguous to C., B. Q. R. R. grounds.

5 acres on Sixteenth-st., half mile west of city limits.

366 acres 1½ miles northeast of Riverside.

HYDE PARK—40 acres, southwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and Seventy-ninth-st., ¾ mile southwest of Grand Crossing.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $40, $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON EIGHTY-seventh-st., near State; offered at a bargain. 40 acres on Halsted and One Hundred and Twenty-third-sts. 80 acres in Sec. 6, 37, 14.
HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK, EAST OF railroad, 100x150 feet for $60 (adjoining lots held firm at $75); 100x150 feet, lake front, near hotel, $70; other bargains in houses and lots at Kenwood and Hyde Park. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES FRONTING South Park, cheap, to close out for a non-resident.

Also, corner of Prairie-av. and Sixty-first-st., high ridge covered with native trees, at $20 per foot.
C. J. HAMBLETON,
12 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN SECTION 16, 37, 14, fronting Western Indiana Railroad. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A BARgain—4 lots on Heald-st., near Sixtieth, all for $1,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR THE Western Indiana car-shops. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ACRE TRACT near Pullman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS CORNER COLFAX-av. and One Hundred and Eleventh-st., adjoining Irondale, for $50 each; title perfect.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN ACRES—SPEcial bargains:

20 acres in Section 1, 37, 14, adjoining South Chicago, at a low price; small payment, balance long time at 6 per cent; the purchaser will make money on this property.

40 acres in Section 21, 37, 14, on the ridge west of Pullman; very desirable as an investment.

40 acres in Section 26, 38, 13, near the crossing of the Belt Road with the Wabash and Grand Trunk Railroads; this property is relatively worth double what it can be bought for.

20 acres in the N. E. ¼ of Section 13, 38, 13, fronting on the park at the corner of Fifty-fifth-st. and Western-boulevards.

40 acres on Fifty-fifth-st., in Section 14, 38, 13, near depot, at a very low price.

10 acres on West Twelfth-st., between Central and Douglas Parks; splendid piece for subdivision.

And many other pieces in acres south and west; very desirable. For particulars call at our office.
J. P. WHITE & CO.,
Room 4, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—254 ASHLAND-AV., S. E. corner Van Buren-st.—3-story brick dwelling-house, with stone front, containing 13 rooms, including gas-fixtures, window and door screens, and large ice-box; also brick barn. House in fine condition. Possession given immediately. Rent $75 per month. SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.; rent $55. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 104 Walnut-st., possession immediately; also store, corner Madison-st. and Western-av. J. D. FOYE, Room 5, 116 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 rooms on Fulton-st., near Union Park, to a small family without children who will board owner.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 2358 SOUTH PARK-AV., corner of Twenty-fourth-st., a two-story and basement brick; nine rooms and every convenience; in perfect repair and elegantly papered; rent $80; will not lease to people with children or boarders. Address Z 42, Tribune office.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 3747 Stanton-av. Apply to ABNER SMITH, Room 34, 115 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—10-ROOM house, new, and has water, bath, furnace, etc., $40. Eleven-room house in central and choice location, $35.

Also a very large house on lake-shore, $15.
AT SOUTH EVANSTON—Nice 10-room house, $25.
Also 12-room house, with barn, $30.
AT PARK RIDGE—A good 7-room house, $12.
Also 12-room brick house, with barn and large lot, near depot, all in good order, $25.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED house of 16 rooms, modern improvements, good barn, on the ridge at Evanston. HENRY WHIPPLE, Room 8, 107 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL lighted, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed rooms at the Hotel Emery, 42 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—278 MICHIgan-av., second story front or suite and other rooms.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single; first-class accommodations; small private Southern family. 2517 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FINE-FURNISHED FRONT room and bedroom, with closet, at 244 North Clark-st., up stairs, for one or two gentlemen.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OF THIRD floor No. 439 West Washington-st.; partly furnished if desired. Apply at 142 Dearborn-st., Room 1, or at the house.

TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms. Inquire at 11 South Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT SOUTH front rooms, unfurnished; all conveniences; brick house. 647 West Washington-st. Day board near.

TO RENT—85 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., half-block south of Madison, large east front room, furnished, for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF SEVERAL rooms for light housekeeping if desired. 3418 Rhodes-av., near corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. Horse and steam cars.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—NO. 254 MADISON-ST., BEtween Franklin and Market. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 24X85, NO. 369 WAbash-av.; elegant location. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OFFICE, 116 Monroe-st., adjoining Haverly's Theatre.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF THE NICE FRONT office, Room 9, 142 Dearborn-st., southwest corner of Madison-st., Hawley Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT 46 AND 48 South Clark-st., near the Sherman House; elevator in building. SCOTT & GAGE, Room 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—LOFT—SECOND FLOOR, 172 and 174 South Clark-st., suitable for light jobbing trade. J. BASSETT, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE unfurnished room or two smaller rooms connecting, by a lady on the North Side; price must be moderate. Best of references given and requested. Address Miss E., 383 North La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE unfurnished rooms on North or South Side, south of Lincoln Park, east of State-st., by small private family. References. Address O L 88, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—ALL THOSE having houses or stores to rent; send in your description, as we have customers waiting. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PARLORS, bedrooms, and family rooms, with board.

1329 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE furnished rooms, with superior table board.

1736 INDIANA-AV.—AN ELEGANTly furnished front parlor and front mansard chamber; will take a few first-class day boarders.

WEST SIDE.

316 WEST MADISON-ST., THIRD floor—A suit of front rooms to rent, to gentlemen only, with breakfast and supper; all modern improvements. Call at above number.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $3.50 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

197 EAST ERIE-ST.—LARGE FRONT alcove room, elegantly furnished for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL. Rooms from 75c. 163 and 165 South Clark-st.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 TO 122 FIFTH-av.—$2 per day. Convenient to Exposition, theatres, public buildings, and all street-car lines.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn. Don't pay high prices when 75 cents and $1 secures first-class rooms. The house and furniture are new; no expense spared for comfort of guests. Try it.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 152 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, on the South Side, east of State-st. and north of Twenty-second; first-class table and accommodations required. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY 2 YOUNG MEN IN QUIET locality; private family where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, with full particulars, A 52, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND TOP BUGGY at Walter's, rear of 243 Michigan-av.

HORSES WINTERED AT DOWNER'S Grove; hay and grain; stabled nights; protected from winds by dense groves. Drop me a postal and I'll call and see you. FRED M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, or 190 Dearborn-st.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS FOR sale, $175; great bargain. Address A 5, Tribune.

WANTED—2 OR 3 HORSES TO BOARD. Feed the best; excellent stalls and care. Apply at stables, northwest corner of Sheldon-st. and Carroll-av.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

SAFES—FOR SALE A FINE VARIETY of the celebrated Detroit safes; also a number of fire and burglar safes of other makes. Call at J. GREENHOOD & CO.'S, 84 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW 48 INCH BY 14 feet tubular boiler, one 42 inch by 12 feet new boiler, one 42x12 second-hand boiler, 6—6x12 second-hand lard tanks. J. McFARLAND & CO., United States Boiler Works, 295 and 297 South Halsted-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office. 118 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, with or without removal, on favorable terms; no commissions. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 16.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON furniture, pianos, etc. (without removal), and other collaterals, at low rates. 150 Dearborn, Room 4.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, warehouse receipts, and other good securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $50 TO $500 loaned on furniture, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal, and other securities; rates reasonable. Rooms 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST CURrent rates on Chicago real estate. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in sums of $1,000 to $100,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

NEGOTIABLE LIFE-INSURANCE POLicies purchased or money loaned on them, by ARTHUR GLEASON & CO., Room 28, 79 Dearborn.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upwards at 6 per cent net upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN on city real estate in sums to suit. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, FIVE years' experience in drugs, would like to communicate with a similar young man having in view a partnership to locate a store in some thriving town or buying an established business. Address C. W. HAZELTON, Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—STOCK of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and notions in a live town in Iowa; nice store on corner in centre of village, 24x60, fine front and double-decked; will discount original cost 25 per cent, and give party buying privilege to throw out $500 worth of odds and ends. Fine trade; invoices about $7,000; no trade. Parties looking for business call or address RANNEY & COLE, 148 Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT OPPORtunity for any one wishing to engage in a paying hotel business in one of the best cities in Kansas. Lease and furniture for sale reasonable and on easy terms. The business is now very profitable, and can be increased. Best of reasons for selling. Address Z 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SPRING BED MANUFACtory, with first-class trade established; tools and fixtures complete; business will bear the closest investigation. Address S 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY, with outfit. Inquire on premises. CHAS. BRAUDSTETTER, 1216 South Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE FOR 28 rooms, with lease of two good buildings centrally located; now rented at a large profit. HENRY WHIPPLE, Room 8, 107 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE OF THE oldest and most elegantly-furnished sample rooms on the West Side. Inquire at 294 West Madison.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES of a first-class grocery store on South Side, doing a good cash business. Apply at 33 Market-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR stock or business, send in your description, as we have many customers waiting to be suited. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURnished butcher shop in South Chicago. Reference required. Address W. SCHERER, 244 North Clark.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SUPPLY THE immense demand for the only complete, authentic, and fully illustrated Life of President Garfield, just published. A thrilling story of how he rose from obscurity to fame, especially full regarding his Cabinet, conflict with Conkling, attempted assassination, wonderful surgical treatment, account of death; also, full particulars of funeral, etc. Ably written; embellished with steel portrait; also, fine likenesses of the surgeons, Cabinet, Mrs. Garfield, etc. Low price. By far the fastest selling book out. Circulars free. Liberal terms. Outfit 50 cts. Address at once JOHN BURNS, Publisher, 717 Olive-st., St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GARfield's favorite portrait, from a negative by Bierstadt, artist, of New York, of which Gen. Garfield ordered over 2,000 for personal use. His last order was for 100 just before his assassination. Size, 16x21; $1. Superior to the finest steel plate. The people want a standard portrait. R. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—"FROM LOG-Cabin to White House"—Only Complete Life of President Garfield issued since his election; not a hastily written campaign book, like all others offered to the public. JAMES H. EARLE, Publisher, 63 and 65 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE ONLY mature and complete "Life of Garfield," including his death and burial; 700 pages, elegantly illustrated. Liberal terms. Send 50 cents for prospectus. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 142 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—WANTED TO SELL LIFE of Garfield brought down to date. Much the best edition published. Send 50 cents for prospectus. G. W. BORLAND & CO., 105 State-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—OF EITHER SEX, permanent, lucrative, and easy employment; exclusive territory. GLOVER & CO., 148 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

THE HUTCHINSON FURNACE AND Smoke Consuming Company is now prepared to abate the smoke nuisance in this city without injury to boiler and without loss of fuel. We guarantee every appliance, and that it will give entire satisfaction. It can be applied in a few hours to any boiler. Office, Unity Building, Rooms 8 and 9, 79 Dearborn-st.

THE AMERICAN MUTUAL MARRIAGE Association provides homes for its members on marriage. Its membership exceeds 6,600, and pays all demands. Agents wanted. Address A. B. HAZELTON, 137 Madison-st. (Room 6), Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY OUT A FURnished lodging-house with about 20 rooms, location central. Address Z 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—ABOUT 2,000 FEET OF 1-inch and 1¼-inch second-hand iron pipe at 137 Lake-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND TRACK scale of the overhead pattern, to weigh 30 to 35 tons; must be in good order. Northwestern Fertilizing Company, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago.

WANTED—BUSINESS—A RESPONSIble gentleman, with good managing tact for business, would like to confer with parties desiring to establish a Boston branch or agency. Address Z 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEAM TUG, CHEAP for cash. Apply at once to A 99, Tribune office.

$25 REWARD—We will pay the above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure.

We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle.

Will refund the money for any failure.

Pamphlet containing valuable information goes with each bottle.

Army and Navy Liniment Company, 51 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S NEW SEALskin sacque, 36 inches long; made too large for present owner; price $150. A 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ROSE-COLORED SILK dress pattern of 25 yards; will sell at a bargain. Call Friday and Saturday, Oct. 7 and 8, at 2125 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JAMES LANDRUM Holmes: Your mother has arrived from China. Send me your address. A. PUGH, 334 Jackson-st., St. Paul, Minn.

PERSONAL—SATIE KINCADE, SEND your address to ANNIE GODDARD, 405 Adelaide-st., Toronto.

SPORTING GOODS.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH MADE 12-bore double breech-loading gun in case, with fittings, etc.; price $45. A 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS CLERK in store. Must write a good hand and come well recommended. Apply to Dennison Manufacturing Company, 155 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—DRUG-CLERK, A YOUNG man. Address, stating experience, age, and former employers, E. D. CRAM, St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BILL-clerk; fast writer and quick at figures. Address, stating age and salary expected, with references, A 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GROcery-clerks at 40 South Clark-st.; one for counter and one for delivery-clerk. Young men, with first-class references, required. EDGAR A. HALL & CO.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, QUICK, and reliable bookkeeper; must speak and write German. In answering this advertisement state exactly when, where, and how long employed elsewhere, and in what capacity, else letter will not be taken in consideration. Salary in the beginning, $12. Address CHIFFRE, A 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15 years old at Room 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN THAT CAN come well recommended for honesty and sobriety as salesman in a large retail jewelry house of the Northwest; good wages to a smart man. Apply at CHAS. WENDELL & SON'S, Room A, 170 and 172 State-st.

WANTED—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE, a young man who has had some experience in hardware and as correspondent; must be a rapid and good penman; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Address, with references, A 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO LEARN the drug business. Apply at DR. DE WOLF'S drug store, Sixty-first-st., Englewood.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND WRITER, a young man; must be a good penman and familiar with the use of a double-case type-writer. Address, with references, A 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK—ONE WHO IS quick and correct at figures. Address A 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DRUG CLERK. State terms. Must furnish good references and speak German. A 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN FOR SALESmen and general work around a store. Address A 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE; MUST write a fair hand and be able to figure. Address, in own handwriting, A 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE SMART BOYS aged about 16 years, with good references, in a wholesale dry goods house. Address A 62, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COAL miners at Minonk, Ill.; full work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINER T. AMES.

WANTED—MOLDERS—STEADY MEN with families who want steady work where the climate is healthy and rent low, at the Murray Iron Works, Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WORKMAN to make wire goods and wire counter-railing. Denver Iron Fence Company, Denver, Col.

WANTED—STICK CANDY PULLERS, lozenge cutters, and experienced help of all kinds; very highest wages paid. Apply to JOHN C. NEEMES & CO., 28 to 34 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD PANTSMAKERS. Lakeside Building, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—25 COOPERS; GOOD PAY and steady work. At lard factory, corner Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts. N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRASS pattern maker to go to our factory at Morris, Ill. One who is accustomed to repairing. Ohio Butt Company, 89 Lake-st.

WANTED—PRESS BOY TO MAKE forms ready, at Legal News office, 47 Dearborn.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WATCHmaker with A 1 references. B. F. NORRIS & CO., 165 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BLACKsmith foreman for bridge work. Parties with first-class references may apply from 6 to 8 o'clock this evening and from 9 to 11 o'clock Saturday forenoon at Room 340 Sherman House.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER FOR the country; a steady job to a good man. Apply to PERRY & CO., 15 and 17 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER. Must also be a good hand at putting up stoves. Call 315 Division-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO SET UP and crate sewing-machines; one who is thoroughly acquainted with the business preferred. Apply for two days at 20 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLLAR-cutter. Apply by letter, giving reference and stating wages expected. Situation permanent for the right man. Fox River Horse-Collar Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TINNERS; also a stove-blacker for a permanent job. THOMPSON, 131 Twenty-second-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—DRIVERS TO DELIVER parcels in the city; must be well posted, give security, and come well recommended. E. J. LEHMANN, State-st., Adams-st., Dearborn-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORers for Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan; wages $1.75 per day; free fare. 100 for furnace work; 1 year's work; 200 woodchoppers; 50 sawmill hands; 500 for the South; cheap tickets. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. and 97½ South Canal.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. Co. in Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota; $1.75 to $2 per day; 100 for iron mines; 100 for sawmills and pineries; free fare; cheap tickets to all points South, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN AMBITIOUS AND ENterprising young man between 25 and 35 years of age to reside in Chicago and travel in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. He must understand laces, embroideries, and handkerchiefs; one who has traveled or is with a jobbing or first-class retail house preferred, and one anxious to make life a success. Any one filling the above conditions can address lace and handkerchief importers, P.-O. Box 1241, New York City, and others need not waste their time.

WANTED—A MAN TO DELIVER MY portraits who can get the money and no nonsense; no would-be collectors need apply; horse and buggy furnished; good salary and permanent position to a rousing good man. Undoubted references required. J. W. FIEROE, 171 Randolph-st., Rooms 1 and 3.

WANTED—AT 1329 MICHIGAN-AV., man to wait on table, tend fires, etc.; also, girl to help in kitchen.

WANTED—MEN EVERYWHERE TO handle our goods at 300 per cent profit. Evidence produced at office or by mail that agents clear $30 to $90 per week on small capital; $1 samples free; paper for stamp; no postals. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BOY 15 TO 16 YEARS OLD, living with his parents, to work in cigar store; must be bright, active, and furnish references. Call between 10 and 11. M. W. DIFFLEY, 72 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, male or female; man to work in kitchen. Apply at once. Lake House, 282 Michigan-st.

WANTED—MANAGER IN A RESTAUrant and lunch-room. Address A 12, Tribune.

WANTED—WAITER AT EXCHANGE Restaurant, Union Stock-Yards. Apply of JOHN STEPHENS.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS old to run errands and do general store work. Drug store, 35 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; German preferred. Reference required. Apply at 2720 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 12 OR 13 years old to do very light work for her board and clothes. A good home for an orphan girl. Call at 131 West Polk-st., up-stairs. MRS. CLARE.

WANTED—AT 406 CENTRE-ST., IN AN American family of 3, an experienced girl for general work; wages, $4. None but competent girls with good references need call. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 1220 INDIANA-av.

WANTED—AT THE ANNA HOUSE, 102 North Clark-st., a first-class second cook, kitchen girl, and bundle ironer at once.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 482 West Lake.

WANTED—GIRL TO WASH DISHES at Thomson's Restaurant, No. 151 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR general housework at 296 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN cooking at 138 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK FOR A restaurant. Apply at 69 Randolph-st. THOS. CONSIDINE.

WANTED—577 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A girl for general housework: German or Scandinavian preferred.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS TRIMmer and two good preparers at Mrs. PAM'S millinery, 731 South Halsted-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSEwork. Apply to us for situations and good homes with the best families. International Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—EIGHT PREPOSSESSING young ladies for one hour's theatre work each evening; steady engagement; wages $8 per week. Apply at 363 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO SALESLADIES FOR cloak department. WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., corner Madison and Clark-sts. Call for Mr. Carabin, before noon to-day.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, WELL-educated young lady, having some experience in journalism, capable of reporting on a weekly paper. A 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESLADY. EDISON Music Company, 250 State-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BUSINESS-men, lawyers, etc.—A young man of 24 (bookkeeper, shorthand writer, and correspondent, English, French, and German) desires to exchange present position for one where the chances for advancement are better. Has a conversational knowledge of the languages named, and is thoroughly experienced, practical, and competent. Is well posted in business and its methods. Present gains not so much an object as future recognition of merit. Address for one week, JOHN CROWTHER, Box 590, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG gentleman of 22, a thoroughly competent correspondent clerk, at present occupying a responsible position with a Chicago house, will be open for an engagement on or about Oct. 15; a fine, accurate, and rapid penman. Testimonials from present employer and others. First-class only need apply. Address K 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG clerk; has some experience, excellent character, and willing; speaks English, German, and Holland languages. Address L. WAS, Roseland, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married Swede of good education, with excellent city references, as stockkeeper or porter. Address A 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man of steady business habits in a lawyer's office, or as an accountant or salesman in a mercantile house; would write up a set of books or do legal copying evenings. Address A 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man accustomed to general office work; mercantile house preferred. Address A 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHORThand corresponding clerk. Good references as to character and efficiency. A 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO ANY kind of office work in the evening or afternoon by a competent young man with good references. Address A 76, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class maltster; twenty-five years' experience. Address WILLIAM POPE, 155 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARINE engineer and machinist. 78 Van Buren-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH coachman who has been five years coachman in one place. Has the very best references. Apply at Brooklyn House, 66 and 68 Illinois-st. J. H.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHman; a first-class driver and groom, single, and willing. Best of city references. Address A 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman; English; four years' city references. Only those wanting such need answer. A 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by a competent young man who is willing to make himself generally useful. Has best of references from former employers. Address before Monday O F 39, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN of experience and sterling business qualifications desires a position as bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, or general office man, in any large business where a thorough, practical man is needed. Highest references. Address International Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CHICAGO, by a young man residing in Utica, Ill., either as bookkeeper or salesman; has had six years' experience in general stock. A1 references. Address International Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, aged 30, single, in some large store; can read, speak, and write both English and German correctly; is handy with carpenter's tools, and not afraid of work. Please address A 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman for a wholesale hardware, oil, railway supply house, or as collector, by a middle-aged man of energy and vim who needs a position. References given. Address A 72, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent colored girl for general housework or cook in a small family. Call at 144 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Apply at 13 West Margaret-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG Swedish girl to do light housework or second work. Apply at 357 Sedgwick-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE INTERnational Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av., corner of Harrison-st.

The only institution of the kind in the country having a chain of offices in all principal cities, thus affording an opportunity to locate in any part of the United States.

Our offices are cool, light, and elegant. Our business is conducted in the most systematic and honorable manner. We are determined to gain and hold the confidence and esteem of the public.

Railroads, corporations, contractors, builders, lumbermen, and all tradesmen supplied with experienced hands and common labor upon short notice.

All persons, male or female, desiring situations here or elsewhere of any grade call and register. Ladies wishing to secure first-class help will find our private reception office very pleasantly appointed, where they will be cordially received by lady in charge.

Persons living out of the city please send P.-O. stamp and receive our circular by return mail.

International Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A LARGE BODY of hardwood timbered land, accessible to the Chicago market; will assume incumbrance.
44 lots clear in Prospect Park.
80-acre improved farm near Portage City, Wis.
80 acres in Harper County, Kansas.
$4,000 stock of dry goods for land or suburban lots.
10 lots in Glenwood. 160 acres near Kirksville, Mo.
O. M. WELLS & CO., 125 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR $2,500 IN CASH and real estate or farm land a weekly Chicago paper with over 1,600 subscribers; the material worth the price asked; must be disposed of at once. RANNEY & COLE, 148 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF GROCERies which will invoice about $6,000, first-class in every particular, sales average $125 a day, fine building leased until 1885, for about 300 acres of Iowa land with house and some improvements; must bear investigation. RANNEY & COLE, 148 Madison-st., Chicago.

VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY LAND wanted. Advertiser wishes to exchange choice stocks, piano orders, land notes, and lots near New York for land in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, or Michigan. Answer, giving interview this day, A 73, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 301 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

MRS. BOWEN, 451 WEST MADISON-st., magnetic treatment and vapor baths, $1 each.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN with $5,000 to $7,500 in cash, or one-half good real estate, can obtain a third or half interest in an old-established business with a line of specialties which pay handsomely, to which will be added a new and paying department. Only those meaning business and with the necessary means need apply. Address A 200, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO GO TO Europe: $1,000 or more. Address appointing an interview if you mean business A 64, Tribune office.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—IN SOME legitimate and paying manufacturing business; have $2,000 to $5,000 to invest, with my entire time and energy. Address A 97, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A MASONIC KEYSTONE LOCKet; the finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at MEYER, STRAUSS & GOODMAN'S.

LOST—AT VIENNA CAFE BLACK cameo ring marked "Clara." Finder will receive suitable reward be returing to Room 248 Palmer House.

STRAYED—ONE BRIGHT BAY MARE with star and one hind foot white. Also, one dark-brown mare, small white mark on the nose; both horses middle size and in good condition. A suitable reward given for information. Address L. J. KADISH, 7 La Salle-st.

STOLEN—FROM 101 SANGAMON-ST., at 6:30 Thursday evening, a black mare and side-spring buggy; a liberal reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery. W. H. RAILTON, 7 and 11 Franklin-st.

$50 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the horse, buggy, and harness taken Tuesday night from near Hannah and Hoggie-sts. Address A 4, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE BEST PIANO IN THE WORLD
In tone and workmanship
is the
DECKER BROS. PIANO.
DECKER BROS. PIANO.
DECKER BROS. PIANO.
DECKER BROS. PIANO.
DECKER BROS. PIANO.
DECKER BROS. PIANO.
DECKER BROS. PIANO.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
AT THE WAREROOMS OF
STORY & CAMP,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS, ESTABlished 1851, sold on $10 installments, low prices; pianos to rent. ADAM SHARP, 276 West Madison.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION—SAMUEL KAYZER, teacher of elocution and dramatic art. Fall term begins Sept. 5. Instruction private and in classes. Room 34 Central Music-Hall.

MUNSON'S PHONOGRAPHY, ALSO type-writing, taught at the Metropolitan Business College by the Rev. J. S. HANNA, and at his residence, 2727 South Park-av. Send for circulars.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD Co., 381 and 383 West Madison-st., keep the largest stock and make the lowest prices and easiest terms on furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.

FINANCIAL.

DAY & FIELD,
STOCK BROKERS
130 LaSalle-st.

All securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold on commission and carried on a fair margin.
Interest allowed on credit balances.
Direct Wire from our Office to New York.

Boody, Saltonstall & Co.,
Stocks and Bonds,
128 LA SALLE-ST.
BOODY, McLELLAN & CO., 58 Broadway, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
D. A. BOODY, C. W. McLELLAN, JR.,
R. LELAND, F. G. SALTONSTALL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Eastern Electric Mfg. Co. Stock for Sale.
Lights now on exhibition at the Inter-Ocean Office. Intending purchasers will do well to first consult WM. SAWYER, Earle's Hotel, New York.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,
Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.
G. M. WILSON,
Cashier.

F. A. BEERS & CO.,
114 and 116 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, AND STOCKS bought and sold on margin. STOCK PRIVILEGES at close rates. New York House: J. MICHELOT & CO., 48 Broad-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CULVER & CO.,
CHICAGO,
AND
CULVER COMMISSION CO.,
ST. LOUIS,
Solicit consignments of Grain. Fill Eastern orders with dispatch. Buy and sell Grain and Provisions for future delivery, and carry cash property on margins.

SILSBY & CO.,
123 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 17,
Buy and Sell Grain for Future Delivery and Carry Cash Property on Margins. Correspondence solicited. References furnished.

ENGLISH ON GARFIELD.

Cromwell, Like Him, Died on the Anniversary of an Important Battle.

Pall Mall Gazette.

"It is a striking fact," writes the correspond- nt of the *Standard*, "that President Garfield ied on the anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga, in which he bore himself so bravely, and his was in accordance with his own premoni- ion, frequently expressed of late to his friends nd which was widely commented on at the ime of the relapse of Aug. 27." The coincidence recalls the still more remarkable co- ncident of Cromwell's death on the 3d of Sep- ember, the anniversary of the battles of Dun- ar and Worcester, which led Byron to indulge n somewhat indifferent moralizing in "Childe Harold." Beneath the fate of the Lord rotector the poet saw lurking the moral of estiny, for

His day of double victory and death
Beheld him win two realms, and, happier, yield
his breath.

The third of the same moon whose former
course
Had all but crown'd him, on the self-same day
eposed him gently from his throne of force,
And laid him with the earth's preceding clay.
And show'd not Fortune thus how fame and
sway,
nd all we deem delightful, and consume
Our souls to compass through each arduous
way,
re in her eyes less happy than the tomb?
Vere they but so in man's, how different were
his doom."

His Career Impossible in England.

London Times.

If one might venture to say of any one in merica that he would never be President or ven a distinguished citizen it would be an in- nt in a log hut just rescued from a forest fire y efforts costing the life of its father and rowing all the work on the wretched widow. ow was such a being to acquire any of the ualifications for politics, or for the commonest cial position? In this country it would be pro- ounced impossible, even if the difficulty con- sted only in a limited income, a village home, grammar-school, and a narrow circle of iends. The cry here is that nothing can e done without enormous assistance, and a estiny carrying everything before it. Nothing, is said, can be done without a good start; othing without good friends; nothing without ood opportunities. In point of fact, we are pidly producing and swelling to an alarming xtent the most dangerous class in the world—a ass that, with all physical energies and appe- es of full-grown men, is yet without the real dependence and responsibility by which those ergies are directed and those appetites con- olled. The lesson of true independence has ten had to be taught under conditions that do some injustice. There is the inevitable reply at the success attained is still due to extraor- nary abilities or to uncommon luck, and that, ter all, success is a vulgar thing, the prize of e worldling. There can be no such disparag- g thoughts here. President Garfield's has en a truly heroic career—heroic in its begin- ng, in its long struggle, and in its end.

Coronation and Inauguration.

Pall Mall Gazette.

President Garfield died between 10 and 11 clock on Monday night. At 2 o'clock on Tues- y morning two New York Judges administered e Presidential oath to his successor in the esence of two witnesses, and Gen. Arthur be- me President of the United States. Thus ietly was performed an act which may be re- rded as the American equivalent to the ronation, which in this country is associated th the accession to the throne. Although great industrial commonwealth of the st brooks no titled monarch, and de- hts to regard its ruler as but the first citizen the Republic, the President of the United ates exercises more direct personal power an the occupant of the English throne. He mbines in his own person the most important nctions of the sovereign and of the Prime nister in constitutional States, and the trans- of the Presidential powers may easily be a ch more serious matter than a change in the arer of a crown. Yet this devolution of ver was accomplished as quietly, with as little erruption to the business of the Republic, as he seat that had been vacated and refilled been that of a clerk in the post-office in- ad of being that of the Chief Executive of most powerful Nation in the world.

Freedom Justified of Her Children.

London Standard.

he attitude of the American people during protracted season of the President's pros- tion has been admirable, and such as only a ong and sterling community could exhibit. ey have shown how tightly knit is the na- nal and patriotic tie among them by the sus- se they have silently, and without any nbination or agreement, imposed upon itical rancor. Perhaps we are not ong in thinking that they have in some small ree been aided in this dignified course by the petual current of sympathy that has gone toward them from this side of the ocean. re in England we know what it is for the ion to wait for hourly news from the bed- e of great citizens. The one touch of nature uired to make the whole world kin has been sent. "It might have been so with us," is basis of that imaginative sympathy which bles one English-speaking community to ob and thrill with the emotions that shake other. Undoubtedly, for no other ruler, crowned head or other President of a ublic, could the English people have felt as y felt in the case of Mr. Garfield. Blood is ker than water; and all the breadth of the antic leaves Englishmen and Americans one ple in such a moment, and under such terri- trying circumstances. If there be yet an- r crumb of consolation to gather from one he most painful incidents of modern times the reflection that in emergencies such as people of the United States have had to face, dom is justified of her children. Nowhere e in a community nerved by the habitual ex- se of liberty, and the traditional assertion hat self-control which is fostered in the ab- ce of external compulsion, could feelings so p and anxieties so acute have expressed nselves in so apparently passionless a man-

Death Caused by News of Death.

Detroit Post and Tribune.

e death of the President caused the death wo persons in Flint, one a carpenter, who worked as usual during the day and to all earances was in good health. He heard the tolled, and exclaimed: "The President is ." He died almost instantly. The other a young lady, who had been sick for some . She said, when she heard the bells, "The ident is dead, and I shall soon be with him." died before the bells ceased tolling.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Weak at the Middle of the Day and Stronger at the Close.

Money Fluctuates Between 15 and 45 Per Cent, Closing at 6.

Advance in the Bank of England Rate—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular—A Firm Opening, but Prices in Grain Fall Heavily Later.

Large Offerings of October Corn, and the Longs Supposed to Be Selling Out—This Weakened All Else.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were very active, and prices declined under the duress of tight money till the lowest prices were made that have been reached for some weeks. Money fluctuated between 1-32 and ⅛ of 1 per cent premium. An advance to ½ of 1 per cent premium was threatened, but at the close the rate had fallen to 6 per cent. In the last hours the stock market made a sharp rally, and final quotations showed a good recovery from the lowest prices.

Evidences of cash buying for investment were to be seen again as on the preceding day. These purchases are not very large or numerous, but they show that investment stocks have reached a point attractive to some buyers.

There was unusual activity and unusual weakness in the Vanderbilt stocks. Those who have facilities for knowing declare that the Pennsylvania Railroad people are just getting their "Dutch" up in the railroad war, and that Vanderbilt will find them more obstinate opponents than in any preceding struggle. The Pennsylvania people are slow in everything—slow to wrath, but when they do get excited the fit is likely to last. Our of Vanderbilt's objects in this contest is to shut the Pennsylvania out of New England, but it is predicted that, powerful as he is, he is not powerful enough to accomplish that.

Well-authenticated information that reaches the public about the purchases of stocks by Mr. Vanderbilt show that whether or not he has pitched into the fight in order to break stocks down, he is taking advantage of the low prices to buy. His purchases of Reading and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis are illustrations. One thousand extra tons of steel cable have just been ordered for the Brooklyn bridge to make it stronger. The New York *Sun* gives an explanation of the reason for doing so, which may point to another extension of the Vanderbilt system:

> A member of the Board of Trustees said that the truth was that the extra strength was put into the bridge that it might be used for Pullman palace-cars, which, if certain plans for rapid transit that are now under consideration were perfected, would be run over the bridge. The plan is to secure trains from the New York Central Road through Brooklyn upon the elevated track and over the bridge.

The stock market, the *Herald* declares, is loaded down with millions upon millions of bonds, stocks, construction company "rights," and other evidence of indebtedness that could not be transferred into hard cash at one-half their quoted value. Until these securities, or insecurities, good, bad, and indifferent, are brought down to a level more nearly approximating their real value than is the case today the chances for the much-desired "boom" are in the dimmest of distances.

One of the weather signs of the financial storm of 1873 was the constant cry of the speculator for help from the Government to ease the money market. This began in 1871, and kept up till the clouds burst. A similar cry is going up now from Wall street. Mr. Gould's brokers and his newspapers are specially loud in the urgency of their arguments and appeals for "money," "money," "money," from the Treasury. Two years ago money was a drug. Now it is a delicacy. The absence from the market of the inconsiderable—comparatively inconsiderable—millions that tarry in the Treasury pinches the swollen speculations of the day. It is not a good sign.

Louisville & Nashville has doubled its stock, and sets up to be a permanent 6 per cent dividend payer on this twofold capital. Yet in the past year of unexampled prosperity, of moderate operating expenses, and high freight and passenger tariffs, the road has earned a surplus of only $256,839.08 over more than what is necessary to pay all charges and 6 per cent dividend. A single terrible accident like that at Ashtabula, a shortage of crops, a railroad war might cut the earnings down below the 6 per cent dividend point, and might cut off dividends altogether.

Gold is now being absorbed by the interior very rapidly. It is moving South and West from New York in a volume far exceeding that at any corresponding time for eight or nine years. Chicago bankers also report their shipments unusually heavy. The demand from the country is from all directions and for all purposes.

The Mutual Union, the Boston *Transcript* says, is now receiving enough from the rental of private wires to pay the interest on its bonds.

Evidence of manipulation of the New York loan market is seen by the *Post* in the fact that, although the Sub-Treasury disbursed $4,600,000 in the first two days of this week, rates for money remain stiff. It says there are excellent reasons why full rates for loans should rule for the next few weeks unless more money than is promised is to come out of the Treasury, but when well on to $5,000,000 comes out of the Treasury in two days, rates for loans should at least not advance. A Washington dispatch states that, notwithstanding the alleged scarcity of money, there are over $10,000,000 of bonds called and due, for which the money is awaiting its owners in the Treasury vaults, but the bonds have not been presented. The Treasury has disbursed over $7,000,000 during the past week for expenses and interest, and $4,000,000 of bonds have been purchased, in accordance with the provisions of the $2,000,000 weekly circular, in the past fourteen days, making a total of $11,000,000 paid out and $10,000,000 more available.

About $28,000,000 more is required this year than last to carry the visible supply of wheat, corn, and oats.

Latest reported earnings: St. Paul & Omaha, for the fourth week of September, $101,683, an increase of $9,183; for the month, $253,522, an increase of $54,936. St. Louis & San Francisco, week ending Sept. 30, $81,100, a decrease of $4,900; and from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, $2,278,000, an increase of $466,459. Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Road for September, $120,195.74, an increase of $59,870.69. Union Pacific, same month, $2,844,357, an increase of $574,178. Chicago & Northwestern, same month, $2,217,700, an increase of $197,560. Ohio & Mississippi, fourth week in September, $101,683; increase, $9,183, for the month, $253,522; increase, $54,936. St. Louis & San Francisco, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, $2,278,000; increase, $466,409; Mobile & Ohio, for month of September (approximate), $209,044; increase, $24,798; increase since Jan. 1, $151,673.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	127	127	127	127
West. Union Tel. Co.	83¾	84⅛	82¾	84⅛
C., B. & Q.	153½	153½	152¾	153½
Canada Southern	59	59½	58	59½
C., C. & I. C.	19⅛	19⅛	19	19⅛
Rock Island	132	132¾	131¾	132
Illinois Central	128¾	129	128¾	128¾
Manhattan	21½	22⅝	21½	22
New York Central	138⅝	138⅝	135¾	137⅛
New York Elevated	110¼	110½	110	110
Metropolitan Elevated	84¼	84⅛	84	84
Mil., L. S. & W.	47	47	46⅛	46⅛
C., C. C. & I.	90½	92	89¼	90¼
Erie	42½	43¼	41⅞	42⅞
Erie preferred	86½	86⅛	84½	84½
Michigan Central	86⅝	88¼	86	88
Lake Shore	117¼	118⅝	117¼	118⅝
Northwestern	122⅝	123⅛	120⅝	122¾
Do preferred	133⅜	135⅛	132½	135⅜
St. Paul	109⅜	110	108⅛	108⅝
Omaha	39¾	40¼	38⅞	40¼
Do preferred	100¼	101⅜	100¼	101⅜
Lake Erie & W.	42½	45	42	45
Chicago, St. L. & N. O.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Chattanooga	79	79	79	79
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	47¼	48¼	46¾	47¾
Do preferred	86¼	88	86¾	88
Louisville & Nashville	90½	92¼	90¼	92¼
Reading	68¼	68¾	66	68
I., B. & W.	43	43	42¼	43
Union Pacific	117¼	118¼	117	118¼
Ohio & Mississippi	41¼	43	41¼	42¼
Hannibal & St. Joe. pfd.	113¼	113¾	112½	113¾
Northern Pacific	37½	38	36⅞	38
Do preferred	77	77⅛	76¼	77⅛
Kansas & Texas	37⅛	38¼	36⅞	37⅛
Delaware, Lack. & West.	121	122¾	120¾	122⅜
Del. & Hudson	107¼	107¾	106¾	107⅜
New Jersey Central	90½	91⅝	89¾	91⅝
Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	47⅝	48⅝
St. L. & San Francisco	41	41	40	40½
Do preferred	68¼	68¾	66	66
Ont. & Western	31	31	30¾	31
Erie seconds	101⅝	102¼	101½	102⅛
Houston & Tex. Cen.	84	84	84	84
Central Pacific	91½	92⅝	90¾	92⅝
Chesp. & Ohio	27¾	27¾	27	27
Mobile & Ohio	34¼	34¼	34	34¼
Terre Haute, preferred	90	90	90	90
Denver & Rio Grande	82	83⅛	80¼	82
Peoria, D. & E.	38	38	36⅛	38
Missouri Pacific	102¾	103¼	102	103¾
Texas Pacific	47¼	48¼	45¾	47
Ohio Central	25⅛	25½	25	25⅛
Oregon	156	156¼	153½	153½
Pullman Palace-Car Co.	127½	127½	127½	127½
Met. Elevated bonds	98½	99	98	99
E. Tenn. & Ga.	14¼	14¼	13¾	13¾
Manitoba	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102½
Marietta & Cincinnati	16	16	16	16

Government bonds were very weak. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 107 bid and 108 asked; United States 3½s (6s continued) 100 bid and 100¼ asked; 3½s (5s continued) were 99⅞ bid and 100¼ asked, ex. interest; 4s, 115¼ bid and 115⅝ asked, ex. interest; and 4½s, 112⅝ bid and 113⅛ asked.

In foreign exchange, the only effect of the advance of the Bank of England rate to 5 per cent was to depress sixty-day bills. This indicates that the action of the bank will have little effect in checking the outflow of specie. Bankers' sterling was 479½@483½; sterling actual rates were 478½@482½; commercial sterling was nominally 475¼@476. Continental rates were dull and nominal. Bankers' francs were 525 for sixty days and 521¼ for demand; French commercial bills were 529⅜@530 for Paris; Belgian commercial, 530@531¼; bankers' marks, 94@94½; and commercial, 92¾@93.

Chicago bank clearings were $10,300,000. Loans are in good demand, without stringency, at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange was sold between banks at 80c@$1.00 per $1,000 discount. Country orders for gold were large.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s sold $1,000 at 92¼ and $3,000 at 92⅛.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was again very active today, and the transactions aggregated nearly as many as yesterday, when the heaviest dealings for many weeks were recorded. The market was very feverish all day, but the fluctuations were not so violent as on Wednesday, and the leading shares closed generally a fraction better, though very irregular. In the early dealings, on a report that Secretary Windom would anticipate his call for $20,000,000 of extended 6s, a halt took place in the downward movement of prices, and there was some disposition to cover shorts, but by noon faith in the prospect of immediate relief to the monetary stringency from Washington was dissipated, and a rush to sell was the consequence. The market opened ⅛ to 1¼ per cent higher for the general list, the latter in Reading, and 1¾ per cent lower for Mobile & Ohio, and 1¼ lower for Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In the early dealings a further advance was recorded of ¼@1¼ per cent, Louisville & Nashville, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Texas Pacific, and Northwestern leading. This was followed by a decline of ¼@1½ per cent, the principal sufferers being Reading and Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Then there was another advance of ¼ to 2½ per cent. The next decline was of ½ to 3¼ per cent, the latter in Reading. In the afternoon there was a recovery of ¼ to 1⅞ per cent, then a reaction of ¼ to 1⅛ per cent, then a recovery of ¼ to 1½ per cent, and then, after another fractional decline, another recovery of ¼ to 1½ per cent. In the final sales the improvement reached ¼ to 2¼ per cent above the lowest point. New Jersey Central, Denver & Rio Grande, Michigan Central, New York Central, Delaware, Lackawana & Western, Reading, Texas Pacific, and Louisville & Nashville were the greatest gainers. The market closed feverish, but strong in tone.

The stringency in money was kept up today—borrowers on pledge of stock collateral being obliged to pay as high as 1-16 per diem in addition to legal interest. The rate ranged from that figure down to 6 per cent sharp, and closed at 6@1-32 per diem and interest. Holders of Government bonds continue to be accommodated at 5@6 per cent. In time loans there is nothing doing. Prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged. The sterling exchange market continues nominal and dull. Asking rates were marked down ½c this morning, to 459½ for sixty-days' day-bills and 483½ for demand. Actual business was done on a basis of 478@479 for sixty-day bills, 482@483 for demand, 483@483½ for cable transfers, and 476½@477½ for commercial bills.

The market for railroad mortgages was very weak during the greater portion of the day, with a slight recovery in some instances toward the close. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts fell off from 58 to 57, advanced to 59, reacted to 58½, and closed at 59. Erie consolidated seconds dropped from 102 to 101⅝, and closed at 101⅞. Metropolitan Elevated firsts sold down from 99½ to 98, and recovered to 99. Texas Pacific incomes and land grants advanced from 70 to 72¼, and reacted to 69¾; do Rio Grande Division sold down from 88 to 87, and closed at 89. East Tennessee incomes declined from 52 to 50½ and recovered to 51. St. Paul & Chicago Pacific firsts advanced from 107½ to 108, St. Paul firsts (Southern Minnesota Division) from 105½ to 106, Lake Erie & Western firsts from 105½ to 107⅛, New Jersey Central adjustments from 109¼ to 111, Denver & Rio Grande constructions from 107 to 109½, Central Iowa firsts from 112½ to 114. Chesapeake & Ohio (class B) declined from 85½ to 84, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central first supplementaries from 123 to 122, Iron Mountain general 6s from 91 to 86, do seconds from 111 to 110½. Kansas & Texas general 6s from 87 to 80, do firsts from 105¼ to 103, Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts from 108 to 107, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago firsts from 104 to 102¼, Lake Erie & Western incomes from 70 to 65, Mobile & Ohio first debentures from 97 to 96, New York Elevated firsts from 116 to 115, N. Y. Central firsts from 137 to 136½, St. Louis & San Francisco seconds (Class A) from 94 to 93½, St. Paul & Omaha 6s from 103 to 102, St. Paul sinking fund consols from 123½ to 123, do firsts (Chicago & Milwaukee Division) from 125 to 124½, Wabash (Chicago Division) from 95 to 91½, Rochester & Pittsburg firsts from 102 to 101, do incomes from 44 to 40, Milwaukee & Lake Shore firsts from 107 to 105½. Carolina Central firsts sold at 101, Terre Haute Division bonds at 60, Houston & Texas firsts (Western Division) at 109½ and 109, New Jersey Central firsts assented at 112½, and Kansas City & Northern firsts (Omaha Division) at 114.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Governments were ⅛ per cent higher for all issues, except new 4s, which are unchanged.

Railroad bonds were generally weak on a moderate volume of business.

State securities were in light demand.

The stock market was feverish and unsettled in early dealings. First there was an advance of ¼ to 1¼, then a decline of ¼ to 1½, and subsequently a rise of ¼@2½, the latter in Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis. Toward noon speculation again became weak, and, after the first board, prices showed a falling off from the best figures of ¼ to 3¾, Reading, New York Central, Michigan Central, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and Texas Pacific leading the decline. This was followed by a recovery of ⅛ to 1⅝, but the market again became weak, and a reaction of ⅛@½ ensued. In late dealings, however, the market gradually assumed a firmer tone, and, under good buying, prices recovered a material advance, final sales showing a recovery from the lowest point of ¼ to 2¼, New Jersey Central, Denver & Rio Grande, Michigan Central, New York Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Reading, Texas Pacific, and Louisville & Nashville being most pronounced in the advance.

Transactions, 516,000 shares.

Canada Southern	28,000	Northern Pacific	15,000
Central Pacific	23,000	Ohio & Mississippi	1,000
C., C. & I. C.	2,600	Ontario & Western	4,500
D., L. & W.	53,000	Ohio Central	2,000
D. & H.	5,000	Pacific Mail	10,000
Denver & Rio Grande	20,000	P., D. & E.	2,300
Erie	27,000	Reading	21,000
Hannibal & St. Jo pfd.	1,800	St. Paul	19,000
Kansas & Texas	11,000	St. Paul & Omaha	7,400
Lake Shore	34,000	Texas Pacific	14,000
Louisville & Nash.	10,000	Union Pacific	30,000
Lake Erie & Western	2,800	Wabash Pacific	21,000
Michigan Central	15,000	Western Union	55,000
Missouri Pacific	8,300	Chicago, Burl. & Q.	3,000
Northwestern	18,000	C., C. C. & I.	1,300
N. J. Central	14,000	St. L. & San Francisco	6,000
N. Y. Central	27,000	East Tennesee	3,000

Money, 5@6 per annum, 1-32 per diem, closing at 6 and 1-32.

Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, steady at 479; demand, 483.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	100⅜	4s	115⅝
5s	99⅝	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
4½s	112⅝		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	115	U. P. firsts pfd	116
Erie seconds	102	U. P. land grant	113¾
Lehigh & Wilksbarre	110¾	U. P. sinking fund	122
Louisiana consols	66	Virginia 6s	41
Missouri 6s	112	Virginia consols	79
St. Joe	107	Virginia deferred	14
St. P. & S. C. firsts	110½	Tex. & P. land grants	63¾
Tennessee 6s	68¾	Tex.Pac.(Rio G. Div.)	88½
Tennessee new	68¼		

STOCKS.

Adams	137	Norfolk & W.	53¾
Alton & Terre Haute	47	Northern Pacific	37½
Do preferred	87	Do pref.	77⅛
American	90	Northwestern	122⅝
B., C. R. & N.	75	Do pref.	134
Canada Southern	59¼	New York Central	137⅜
C., C. & I. C.	19⅛	Ohio Central	26
Central Pacific	92⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	41⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	26½	Do pref.	108
Do first preferred	37	Ontario & Western	31
Do second preferred	28	Pacific Mail	48⅝
Chicago & Alton	127	Panama	255
Do preferred	131	Peoria D. & E.	37¼
C., B. & Q.	154	Pittsburg	135
C., St. L. & N. O.	78	Reading	67⅞
Cin., San. & Cleve.	45½	Rock Island	132
Cleve. & Colo.	90½	St. L. & San. F.	41
Delaware & Hudson	107⅛	Do pref.	67
Del., Lac. & W.	122⅜	Do first pref.	105
D. & R. G.	82	St. Paul	108⅝
Erie	42⅞	Do pref.	121
Do pref.	85½	St. Paul M. & M.	102½
Fort Wayne	141	St. & Omaha	40¼
H. & St. Joe	100	Do pref.	101⅜
Do pref.	113¾	Texas Pacific	47½
Harlem	220	Union Pacific	118
Houston & Texas	90	United States	63¾
Illinois Central	129	W., St. L. & Pacific	47⅝
I., B. & W.	43	Do pref.	87⅞
Kansas & Texas	37⅛	Fargo	129½
L. E. & W.	42¾	Western Union	84¼
Lake Shore	118⅝	East Tennessee	14
Louisville & Nash.	92½	Do pref.	25½
L. N. A. & C.	70	Caribou	2
M. & C. firsts pref.	16	Central Arizona	1⅜
M. & C. seconds pref.	11¼	Excelsior	1½
Mem. & Charleston	55	Homestake	17
Michigan Central	87¾	Little Pittsburg	2¾
Missouri Pacific	103⅝	Ontario	36
Mobile & Ohio	34	Quicksilver	13
Morris & Essex	122¾	Do pref.	50
Nash. & Chattanooga	80	Silver Cliff	4¾
New Jersey Central	91⅝	Standard	21

From the *Commercial Bulletin:* The money stringency is again severe, brokers having paid as high as ⅛ of 1 per cent per day in addition to 6 per cent per annum, but in the afternoon the rate fell to 6 per cent plus 1-64 of 1 per cent, which was considered a low rate. Notwithstand the money stringency, the stock market, barring an interval of an hour or so about midday, when it looked as if a panic was imminent, showed more strength than yesterday, and, in fact, in late dealings it was awhile somewhat feverish, decidedly strong, some stocks closing at the highest prices of the day, and others considerably above the lowest prices. This condition was due to an announcement that Secretary Windom will be at the Sub-Treasury tomorrow en route from Boston to Washington, and it is expected that then some relief measures will be adopted by him by which $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 of cash will be immediately released from the Treasury. If this is done a sharp rise in stocks is to be expected, even if the buying is confined to the demand to cover short sales. If nothing is done, then a continuance of the recent depression is to be expected.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Business at the Stock Exchange today was more active, the feature of the market being the brisk movement and strong advance in Atchison stock. The sales at the board today amounted to 3,372 shares, and it is understood that a considerable amount was picked up outside by the knowing ones. It opened in the morning at 136, the same price as yesterday, and but 170 shares were sold at 136@136½. Before the meeting of the afternoon board, however, there were rumors afloat of a scrip dividend of 50 per cent, and the first sale in the afternoon was at 142, and it further advanced to 142⅞. Between calls it settled to 139@140, but on the second call it recovered to 142½, and finally closed at 142. The matter of an issue of scrip to represent the uncapitalized property of the company (said to be about $18,000,000) has been discussed by the Directors today, and the matter will be further considered tomorrow, with what result cannot be told. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy closed a little stronger, with a sale at 154—an advance of ¼. Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland advanced ⅛, to 23⅜; Little Rock & Fort Smith ½, to 96; Union Pacific ¼, to 119; Eastern ½, to 46; Boston & Maine 1, to 154. Wisconsin Central declined ⅛, to 22⅝; Flint & Pére Marquette ¾, to 28@28½; ditto preferred ⅜, to 97½; Summit branch, ¾, to 17¼; Mexican Central (new blocks) declined ⅛, to 129½; Rutland preferred ½, to 27. Pullman rights sold at 6½, and others as before.

In bonds, Hartford & Erie 7s advanced 2¼, to 59¼; Connotton Valley 7s declined 1, to 96; Atlantic & Pacific 5s ½, to 98½; Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s ½, to 113; New York & New England 6s ⅛, to 108⅞; Massachusetts Central 6s 1, to 98. Others as before.

In land stocks Boston sold at 8⅞; Water Power at 7 5-16.

Bell Telephone sold down to 145, and was offered at the close at 144, with 141 bid.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	7⅝	Eastern R. R.	46
Boston Land	8⅛	Flint & P. Marquette	28¾
Boston, H. & E. 7s	59¼	Little Rock & Ft. S.	70
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	142	Old Colony	128¼
Boston & Albany	170	Rutland preferred	27
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	154	Wisconsin Cen. com.	22⅝
Cin., San. & Cleve.	23⅜	Flint & P. Mar. pfd.	97½

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Consols, 98 7-16; account, 98 13-16.

American securities—United States new 5s, 104; 4½s, 116¼; 4s, 119¼.

Illinois Central, 134; Pennsylvania Central, 66¾; New York Central, 143¾; Erie, 44½; do seconds, 105¼.

Amount of bullion gone in, £25,000.

The Directors of the Bank of England today fixed the minimum rate of discount at 5 per cent.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased $1,374,000 during the past weeek.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Rentes 84f 27½c.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 9,600,000 francs.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.90 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 478½.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—In mining shares Bonanza developments advanced 1-16, to 5 5-16; Allouez ⅛, to 3⅜. National declined ¼, to 2¼; Franklin ¼, to 12¼; Napa ⅜, to 6½; Pewabic 1⅜, to 12½; San Pedro ⅛, to 2; Silver Islet ⅛, to 29⅞; Harshaw ¼, to 5¼. Others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining	3⅛	Franklin	12¼
Calumet & Hecla	220	Pewabic	12¼
Catalpa	1⅜	Ridge	4¼
Copper Falls	4	Silver Islet	25
Duncan Silver	½		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	3	Mexican	8⅝
Alta	4⅝	Mono	2⅛
Bechtel	¾	Noonday	½
Belcher	1¾	Northern Belle	12
Best & Belcher	12¼	Ophir	6
Bodie	8	Oro	11-16
Bullion	19-32	Overman	1⅜
California	15-16	Potosi	3
Chollar	2⅛	Savage	3¼
Con. Virginia	2⅜	Sierra Nevada	12⅞
Crown Point	15-16	Silver King	18
Exchequer	29-32	Union Consolidated	12½
Gould & Curry	4⅝	Yellow Jacket	4⅛
Hale & Norcross	8	Navajo	19-32
Manhattan	1⅜	Scorpion	1⅛
Martin White	1¾	Mount Diablo	5½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Oct. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Washington st, s e cor of Oakley av, n f, 28 7-10x124 ft, dated Oct. 5 (Oliver J. Scofield to James M. Nickell)	$ 7,000
Howe st, 429 ft s of Centre, e f, 22x125 ft, dated Sept. 8 (J. P. Reilender to J. and M. Meyer)	600
Clarkson court, 168 ft n of West Washington st, e f, 28x130 ft, dated Oct. 5 (Oliver J. Scofield to J. M. Nickell)	1,100
West Erie st, 238 ft e of Western av, s f, 30x123¼ ft, dated Sept. 23 (J. G. Rowland to F. M. Rowland)	800
Aldine square, 203½ ft w of Vincennes av, s f, 22x125 ft, dated Oct. 4 (Master in Chancery to C. H. Hildreth)	2,400
Samuel st, 200 ft s of Cornelia, e f, 25x130 ft, dated Aug. 4 (A. M. and H. D. Huntington to Anna Ritzmann)	700
West Jackson st, 132 ft e of California av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated June 15 (J. MacHatton to Thomas Foster)	625
West Jackson st, 400 ft e of Halsted, n f, 25x22¾ ft, dated Sept. 19 (L. A. and H. Jordan to Margaret Thornton)	1,900
West Chicago av, n w corner of Green st, s f, 25x60 ft, improved, dated Sept. 10 (John A. Yale to Henry Hage)	2,000
Sedgwick st, 122 ft so of Eugenie, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 5 (estate of James Lynch to Felix Lang)	400
Canal st, n w corner of West Harrison, e f, 40x100 ft, dated Oct. 3 (Master in Chancery to Hugh McFarlane)	14,588
West Fifteenth st, 96 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 6 (F. S. Susans to Dinah Susans)	700
Twenty-fourth st, 175 ft w of Hanover, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 27 (Louis Kleinpeter to Joseph Witting)	2,200
West Twenty-second st, 150 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 99x125 ft, dated Oct. 4 (Joseph MacHatton to John L. Hoerber)	4,000
Thirty-fourth court, 160 ft w of Laurel st, n f, 50x129 ft, dated Sept. 8 (M. and C. Tracey to Daniel Kilroy)	700
The premises No. 52 Cicero court, dated Sept. 26 (Asa Eastman to H. V. Riemanschneider)	2,000
North Market st, 25 ft s of Huron, e f, 19½x75 ft, improved, dated Sept. 19 (F. W. Newhall to Charles McCarthy)	2,800
Throop st, between Harrison and Congress, w f, 40x125 ft, dated Sept. 19 (Aaron C. Goodman to Cecilia B. Plamondon)	7,750
North Wells st, s e cor Schiller, w f, 50x162 ft, dated Oct. 5 (Charles F. Grey to Andrew M. Mangson)	5,900
Thirty-eighth st, 218 ft w of South Halsted, n f, 25x147 ft, dated June 4 (W. F. Tucker Jr. to David Starritt)	700
Humboldt av, 50 ft e of Seymour, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 26 (Charles Counselman to W. Rennhack)	850
Humboldt av, n e cor Seymour, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 26 (Same to Andrew Kunz)	425
Humboldt av, 25 ft e of Seymour, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 26 (Same to F. Ste Gretz)	375
Canal st, s w cor of Ewing, e f, undivided ⅙ of 26x120 ft, dated Oct. 6 (Adolph Mueller to T. L. Frauenknecht)	500
Centre st, 27½ ft w of Franklin, s f, 95x102 ft, dated Sept. 30 (Jacob Rehm to Truman W. Miller)	2,497
Twenty-sixth st, 79 ft w of South Park av, n f, 50x100 ft, dated Oct. 5 (James Wilmott to William J. Bennan)	5,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Babetta st, 172 ft e of Racine av, n f, 50x124½ ft, dated Sept. 6 (John Ott to W. C. Howland)	$ 1,200

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Sherman st, 500 ft s of Forty-fifth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 11, 1879 (South Chicago Land & Building Association to John Baum)	$ 500
Fifty-fourth st, 120 ft w of Sacramento av, n f, 24x125 ft (with 24x125 ft in same block), dated Sept. 23 (A. and M. Brown to J. Sisson)	450
Root st, n e cor of Bissel av, s f, 44 ft to alley, dated Sept. 14 (William Treacy to Rollie Goldberg)	2,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Mozart st, 100 ft s of Cortland, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 24 (R. and E. Greenebaum to Mary Rullmann)	$ 400

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	20,028	11,117	15,785	11,949
Wheat, bu	40,670	130,868	22,294	14,947
Corn, bu	350,772	356,323	204,758	250,635
Oats, bu	56,225	124,699	86,501	119,156
Rye, bu	10,647	7,691	3,559	12,136
Barley, bu	37,615	48,735	29,128	37,132
Grass seed, lbs	288,791	377,186	135,258	50,405
Flaxseed, lbs	1,788,783	1,028,742	305,149	502,146
Broom-corn, lbs	20,000	194,000	123,698	31,597
Cured meats, lbs	204,168	120,000	2,284,835	1,816,375
Beef, tcs			49	50
Beef, brls			402	167
Pork, brls			581	1,091
Lard, lbs	27,480		2,373,500	1,970,723
Tallow, lbs	49,405	51,795	25,350	49,540
Butter, lbs	124,642	197,334	136,240	154,061
Live hogs, No.	26,840	23,115	2,581	6,816
Cattle, No.	6,295	6,082	2,659	1,401
Sheep, No.	2,109	1,576	180	
Hides, lbs	304,725	205,558	278,030	155,400
Highwines, brls		120		
Wool, lbs	89,468	130,850	90,568	82,370
Potatoes, bu	16,472	3,529	8,906	2,870
Coal, tons	10,885	6,804	2,597	2,529
Hay, tons	50	184		
Lumber, m	9,916	4,156	3,985	3,825
Shingles, m	6,187		745	470
Salt, brls	2,882	1,243	3,280	4,088
Eggs, pkgs	186	695	163	656
Cheese, boxes	2,290	2,509	2,958	1,245
Green apples, brls	2,052	900	263	15

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 7 cars lower grades winter, 61 cars No. 2 spring, 38 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars low grades (118 wheat); 325 cars and 59,200 bu No. 2 corn, 125 cars high-mixed, 279 cars rejected, 2 cars low grade (731 corn); 20 cars white oats, 21 cars No. 2 mixed, 40 cars rejected (81 oats); 16 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected; 6 cars No. 2 barley, 19 cars No. 3 do, 31 cars low grades (56 barley). Total (1,095 cars), 550,000 bu. Inspected out: 4,710 bu wheat, 132,853 bu corn, 4,919 bu oats, 5,919 bu rye, 1,086 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and irregular. They were generally stronger during the early part of the day and weak later. Grain was strengthened by reports of rain in the Northwest, which was expected to keep down the volume of receipts, and provisions advanced in sympathy. Corn fell off rather sharply later in the day under free offerings, which were supposed to be largely on behalf of the clique, and some folks thought that that organization (if it be one) was selling out the remainder of its stock in trade. This changed the tone in other markets, all moving more nearly in unison than usual. Mess pork closed 7½@10c lower, at $18.95@18.97½ for November and $19.87½@19.90 for January. Lard closed 7½c lower, at $12.15@12.17½ for November and $12.52½@12.55 for January. Short ribs closed 5c lower, at $9.82½@9.85 for November. Wheat closed ½c higher, at $1.40@1.40¼ for October and $1.42¾@1.42⅞ for November. Corn closed ¾@2¼c lower, at 66⅛@66¼c for October and 68@68¼c for November. Oats closed ½@1c higher, at 46½@46¾c for October, 46½@46⅝c for November, and 46¾@46⅞c for December. Rye closed stronger, at $1.11 cash, $1.14½ for November, and $1.17 for December. Barley closed 2c higher, at $1.11 cash, and buyers at $1.12½ for November. Hogs were active, and 5@10c lower, at $6.25@6.65 for light, and at $6.10@7.15 for heavy. Cattle were active and higher, with sales at $2.50@7.25.

In the market for domestic and foreign dry goods there was continued activity and prices were as firm as at any previous period. Clothing and millinery goods were moving in a generous way and were held at previous prices. Boots and shoes continue active and steady. No changes were noted in the market for dried and canned fruits. Fish also were unchanged. The demand for butter was again reported active and firm. Cheese, on the other hand, was dull and heavy. Prices of oil were generally firm. There was a good demand for pig-iron, and the market was strong, with an advancing tendency. Coal remains dull. There was continued activity in the tobacco market and the lately-advanced prices were firmly supported.

Hay is still in active demand, all grades being eagerly sought for at the advance. There was no change to note in the broom-corn trade. Green fruits were active, with peaches in lighter supply and higher, and other fruits ruling at the quotations of Wednesday. Hides, grease, and tallow were devoid of feature other than that of dullness, which has characterized those branches of trade for several days. Potatoes rule firm at 90c per bu by the car-lot on track. Metals and tinners' ware continue in active request both for the country and city trade. Wool is quiet and unchanged. In seeds, timothy was firmer, selling at $2.65@2.70. Clover was salable at $5.50@5.65 for prime. Flaxseed was strong and 4@5c higher, selling at $1.45@1.46.

In lake freights there were only three charters reported during 'Change hour, 2¾@1c being reported as the figures paid. Room was engaged for 122,000 bu corn.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 126,000 bu, and the shipments 45,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia were 152,000 bu.

The following are reported as on ocean passage:

	Oct. 1, '81.	Sept. 24, '81.	Oct. 2, '80.
Wheat and flour, qrs.	2,125,000	2,075,000	1,300,000
Corn, qrs.	200,000	250,000	520,000

The rye market in this city was much lower than reported last Tuesday. Spot No. 2 sold at $1.11, and over 100,000 bu sold for November at $1.14.

The C., B. & Q. elevators are about to have their corn storage capacity increased by the building of sheds, in addition to the room gained by the use of the Seaverns warehouses.

The Board of Trade did well yesterday in adopting the new schedule of commissions and brokerage fees. There has recently been more business done by many houses than could be well attended to, and a little less with better pay will be well. Only yesterday it was stated on the floor that one firm had several thousand dollars out in uncollected differences, the ostensible reason being that debtors had no time to attend to the matter. What with this, and the doing of business on insufficient margins, there was room for a reform.

It is understood that the board is in favor of giving discretionary power to declare vessel storage of grain to be regular. It is probable that the discretionary power would be sufficient, without exercising it, and it should be given.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and relatively steady. The early feeling was firm, though Liverpool quoted lard 3d lower, but the market weakened when corn turned downward. There seemed to be little original motive in provisions. The market depended for its tone upon corn, and the trading was mostly for future delivery. The reported shipments of corn and meats were rather large.

MESS PORK—Advanced 5@7½c per brl, declined 17½c, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Wednesday, at about $18.90 for round lots spot or seller the month, and $19.87½@19.90 for January. Sales were reported of 75 brls spot at $19.00; 3,000 brls seller November, at $18.95@19.10; 31,000 brls seller January, at $19.85@20.02½; 2,000 brls seller February at $20.10@20.22½, and 500 brls seller March at $20.35. Total 36,575 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board:

Mess pork.	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
October	$18.80		$18.85
November	19.05	$18.95 @19.10	18.95
January	19.95	19.85 @20.02½	19.87½
February	20.17½	20.00 @20.22½	20.0

LARD—Advanced 5c per 100 lbs, declined 10@12½c, and closed 2½c lower than on Wednesday afternoon, at about $12.10 for round lots spot or seller the month, and $12.60@12.62½ seller January. Sales were reported of 300 tcs spot at $12.05@12.10; 250 tcs do, special brand, at $12.30; 250 tcs seller October at $12.02½@12.10; 6,000 tcs seller November at $12.17½@12.25; 1,250 tcs seller December at $12.37½; 250 tcs seller the year at $12.05; 17,000 tcs seller January at $12.55@12.67½; 6,250 tcs seller February at $12.70@12.77½; 5,000 tcs seller March at $12.85@12.90; and 7,000 tcs seller April at $12.96@13.00. Total, 45,300 tcs. The following shows the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed, do, bid.
October	$12.10	$12.02½@12.10	$12.05
November	12.22½	12.17½@12.25	12.15
January	12.60	12.52½@12.67½	12.52½
February	12.75	12.62½@12.77½	12.60
March	12.87½	12.72½@12.90	12.72½

MEATS—Advanced 5@7½c per 100 lbs, but fell off, and closed 5c lower than the previous afternoon. Sales were reported of 75,000 lbs shoulders at 7¾c; about 3,000,000 lbs short ribs at $9.92½@9.95 spot, $9.85 seller October, $9.85@9.92½ seller November, and $9.97½@10.10 seller January; 1,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 9¼c, and 175 tcs sweet pickled do at 12@12½c. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$ 9.95	$7.70	$10.00	$10.45
Do, boxed	10.20	7.95	10.25	10.70
October	9.87½	7.70	10.00	10.45

Short ribs closed at $9.85@9.87½ for October and $9.82½@9.85 for November. Long clears quoted at $9.95 loose and $10.20 boxed; Cumberlands, 10¼@10⅛c boxed; long-cut hams, 11¾@12c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 12¼@12¾c for 18@16 averages; green hams, same average, 9¼@9½c.

Bacon quoted at 8¾@9c for shoulders, 11@11¼c for short ribs, 11¼@11½c for short clears, 13@14c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.00@10.50 for extra mess, and $18.00@15.00 for hams, with sales of 300 brls hams at $18.00.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, except that the sale of one round lot made the aggregate larger than for either of the two days preceding. There was no quoted change in prices, the stocks being small enough to enable holders to assert their firmness, while wheat was stronger, and there was not enough demand to warrant an advance. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters on private terms; 175 brls and 2,000 sacks springs, partly at $6.90; 100 brls and 800 sacks low grades at $4.25@5.40; and 250 brls rye flour, partly at $6.25. Total equal to 2,630 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $7.00@8.50; shipping springs, $6.75@7.50; the low-grade springs, $4.50@6.00. Rye flour at about $6.12½@6.25.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were firm, with a better demand. Sales were 16 cars bran at $16.25@18.00; 2 cars shorts at $21.00@21.50; and 1 car wheat screenings at $10.00 per ton.

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active, and stronger. The market advanced 2¾@2¾c, and closed 1⅜@2c above the latest prices of Wednesday. There was little change in the tone of British advices, but New York was stronger, with no improvement in the volume of receipts here, and reported storms over large areas in the Northwest being unfavorable to larger arrivals in the near future. The shorts were rather free buyers, several of those filling who had sold wildly on the late break. There were apparently few selling orders at the outset, but more came in later, and local operators were free sellers towards the close, when corn turned downward. There were no other features in the market, except that No. 3 was stronger; No. 2 cash closed at $1.41¼ for regular or fresh receipts. Spot sales were reported of 59 cars No. 2 at $1.41@1.42; 12 cars No. 3 at $1.25@1.26½; and 30 cars by sample at $1.15@1.33. Total about 42,000 bu; also 5,000 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.41. Seller November opened at about $1.42⅞, advanced to $1.45⅛, settled back to $1.43⅛, then improved to 1.45⅜, and closed at $1.44¼. Seller the month was nearly nominal at $1.39½@1.42, closing at $1.41¼. Seller December ranged at $1.44½@1.47¼, and the year at a shade below October. The following table shows the range for the day, including Call Board transactions:

No. 2 spring.	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.39½	$1.41 @1.42	$1.40
Seller October	1.39⅜	1.39½@1.42	1.40
Seller November	1.42¼	1.42½@1.45⅛	1.42¾
Seller December	1.44	1.44½@1.47¼	1.44⅜
Seller the year	1.39	1.38½@1.41⅜	1.39¼

WINTER WHEAT—Was very quiet. Sales were 2 cars No. 2 red (A., D. & Co.) at $1.43; 2 cars No. 3 at $1.26, both in store; and 5 cars by sample at $1.30@1.43. For No. 2 red in North Side houses $1.40 was the best bid.

CORN—Was active and very irregular. The market advanced 1@1¼c, but then fell off 2¼@2¾c from the top, and closed ⅛@1¼c below the latest prices of Wednesday, the greatest weakness being in this month's deliveries. Liverpool was reported ½d per cental lower, and our receipts were only moderate in volume, but with small shipments. The early feeling was firm, in sympathy with wheat, but the market broke under much larger offerings for this month than were wanted, which widened the November premium fully 1c. The clique was supposed to be selling out, being fatigued with viewing the prospect of more storage room than they had bargained for, and margining much lower than is consistent with a small bank account. Of course their offerings brought out other sellers, though the longer futures were relatively firm, and the latter feeling was very weak. Buyers of car lots held off till much later than usual, as if they had nosed out something of the coming avalanche, but they bought a good deal above the bottom, nevertheless cash lots closed at 67c bid for No. 2 and 65c for rejected. Spot sales were reported of 80,000 bu and 112 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 67¼@69½c; 3 cars white at [illegible]70c; 181 cars rejected at 65@66c; 9 cars by sample at 59@71c on track; and 32 cars do at 68@75c free on board. Total about 250,000 bu. Seller October opened at about 68⅝c, advanced to 69¾, then broke to 67, and closed on change at 67⅛c. Seller November opened at 68¾@68⅞c, advanced to 70⅜c, declined to 68⅝c, and closed at 68⅛c. Seller December ranged at 68⅝@70¼c, and May at 72½@74⅝c. The following table shows the range for the day, including Call Board transactions:

No. 2 corn.	Closed. Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	68⅜	67¼@69¾	66⅝
Seller October	68⅜	66 @69¾	66⅝
Seller November	68¼	67⅝@70⅜	68
Seller December	69	68½@70¼	68⅝
Seller May	73⅝	72½@74⅝	73⅝

OATS—Were strong at the opening, prices soon making 1@1½c higher than the closing figures of Wednesday. There was an active demand for October, supposed to be from shorts who were fearful of another squeeze, and trading in that month early was quite heavy. Near the close a reaction set in, resulting in a sharp decline, the market selling down ½@¾c, with a strong pressure to sell up to the very close, when the actual state of prices was hard to discover, offers to sell being made in large numbers much below any previously recorded transactions. Cash sales ranged from 47c to 47¼c. Seller October opened at 46c, sold up to 47¾c, the last sales being at 47¼c, with free offers subsequently at 46¾c. Seller November opened at 46c, advanced to 47¾c, declined to 46⅝c, advancing to 47c, with the last sales at 47¼c. Seller December opened at 46¾c, sold up to 47¾c, and closing at 47c. Seller the year sold from 35¾c to 36¾c, and May opened at 50¾c, advancing to 51c, and closing at 50¾c. The sample market was fairly active and steady. Cash sales were made of 13 cars at 47c for No. 2 and 43¾c for rejected in store; 27 cars by sample at 40c for no grade 44@47c for rejected mixed, 47@48½c for rejected white, 48c for No. 2, and 48@49½c for No. 2 white on track; 40 cars at 44@45c for rejected mixed, 47@48½c for rejected white, 46@47c for No. 2, and 48@49½c for No. 2 white. Total equal to about 60,000 bu. Following are the closing prices Wednesday, together with the range yesterday, including the call transactions:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	45⅞	47 @47¼	47
Seller October	45⅝	46 @47¼	46⅜
Seller November	45⅞	46 @47¼	46⅝
Seller December	45⅞	46½@47½	46⅞
Seller the year	45⅞	46 @47½	46⅜
Seller May	50⅜	50 @51	50⅞

RYE—Was dull, with light offerings. No. 2 spot sold at $1.11, with seller the month at the same figures. Seller November was $1.14 bid, and seller December was made of 9 cars and 5,000 bu at $1.11 for No. 2 in store; 3 cars by sample at $1.09 for rejected and $1.12 for No. 2 on track; 2 cars at $1.11 for rejected and $1.13 for No. 2 free on board. Total equal to about 12,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was strong and 2c higher, with quite liberal transactions in futures. No. 2 cash sold at $1.11@1.12, closing at the latter figure. Seller October sold at $1.11@1.12. No. 3 cash sold at 90c, with sales of November delivery at 88c. Samples were active and higher. Cash sales were made of 11 cars at $1.10@1.11 for No. 2 and 90c for No. 3 in store; 37 cars by sample at 72c for No. 5, 8@95c for No. 4, and 99c@$1.02 for No. 3 on track; 1 car at 97c for No. 3 free on board; 4 cars at 99@91c delivered. Total equal to about 20,000 bu.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was a trifle stronger, prime being quotable at $2.65, with the range at about $2.60@2.70. Flaxseed was strong and 4@5c higher, selling at $1.45@1.47. Clover seed was steady at about Wednesday's prices. Sales were made of 81 bags clover seed at $5.60 for choice mammoth; 4 cars and 550 bags timothy seed at $2.25@2.70 for poor to choice; 29 cars and 13,000 bu flaxseed at $1.45@1.47 cash and $1.47 seller November; 1 car and 157 bags Hungarian seed at 65@70c; 190 bags millett at 60c@$1.17½ for poor to choice German.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed 1¼@1½c lower, at $1.40@1.40¼ for October, $1.42⅞@1.42⅞ for November, $1.44⅛@1.44⅜ for December, and $1.39⅛@1.39⅛ for the year. Sales were made of 1,575,000 bu at $1.40 seller October, $1.42⅞@1.43⅜ seller November, $1.44⅜@1.45 seller December, and $1.38⅛@1.39⅛ seller the year. Corn closed ⅛@⅛c lower, at 66⅛@66¼ for October, 68@68⅛c for November, 68⅝@68⅞c for December, 66⅛@66⅝c for the year, and 73⅝@73⅞c for May. Sales were made of 1,365,000 bu at 66@66⅛c seller October, 67⅞@68⅛ seller November, 68⅝@68⅞c seller December, and 73⅝@73¾c seller May. Oats closed a shade easier, at 46⅜@46⅝c for October, 46⅜@46⅝c for November, 46⅞@46⅞c for December, and 50@50¾c for May. Sales were made of 175,000 bu at 46⅜@46½c seller October, 46⅜@46⅝c seller November, 46¾@46⅞c seller December, 46½c seller the year, and 50@50¾c seller May. Rye closed ½c higher, at $1.14⅛@1.14½ for November and $1.17@1.17½ for December, with sales of 15,000 bu at $1.14½ seller November and $1.17 seller December. Barley closed at $1.12½ bid and $1.14½ asked for November. Mess pork closed 2½@5c lower, at $18.85@18.90 for October, $18.95@18.97½ for November, $19.87½@19.90 for January, and $20.00@20.02½ for February. Sales were made of 20,250 brls at $18.95@19.00 seller November, $19.85@19.90 seller January, $20.00@20.05 seller February, and $20.17 seller March. Lard closed 5c lower, at $12.05@12.07½ for October, $12.15@12.17½ for November, $12.30@12.35 for December, $12.52½@12.55 for January, $12.60@12.62½ for February, and $12.72½@12.75 for March. Sales were made of 22,000 tcs at $12.05@12.07½ seller October, $12.17½@12.20 seller November, $12.02½ seller the year, $12.52½@12.60 seller January, $12.62½@12.65 seller February, and $12.72½@12.75 seller March. Short ribs closed 5c lower, at $9.82½@9.85 for November, and $9.92½@9.95 for January. Sales were made of 500,000 lbs at $9.82½@9.87½ seller November, and $9.92½@9.95 Seller January.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is an active trade at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @7½
Green, self-working	6 @7
Red tipped, do	4½@5½
Inferior and common	3½@4½
Crooked	2½@5

BAGGING—The market was moderately active and steady. We quote:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	19½	Gunnies, single	13 @14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	19½	Wool sacks	35 @43

BUTTER—No changes were developed in this market. There was a free movement both on local and shipping account, and the prices given below were firmly supported:

Creamery, choice	33@35	Common grades	16@20
Cream'ry, fair to good	30@32	Packing stock	13@15
Dairy, choice	27@30	Grease	8@ 9
Dairy, fair to good	22@26		

CHEESE—Remains quiet and easy. Buyers are taking hold sparingly, and stocks are beginning to accumulate. We quote:

Full cream	12½@13
Part skim Cheddar, choice	11½@12
Part skim, flat, choice	12 @12½
Part skim, common to good	8 @10
Low grades	3 @ 6

COAL—Was dull and unchanged:

Anthracite	$ 8.00	Blossburg	$ 6.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Illinois	4.00@4.50
Piedmont	6.00	Minonk	4.50

COOPERAGE—Was in good demand at $1.15 for pork barrels and $1.35@1.45 for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were firm at 19c per doz for strictly fresh.

FISH—Met with an active inquiry, and were firm at the prices given below:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$6.00 @6.10
Trout, per ½-brl	5.25
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50 @9.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.00 @5.25
Mackerel—Large family	4.00 @4.75
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	4.00 @4.25
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00 @6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00 @7.50
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	1.30 @1.40
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl, new	8.00 @8.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—No changes were developed in this market. There was a free movement at the prices given below:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 4 @ 5
Figs, layers	16½@ 20
Turkish prunes	6½@ 7½
Raisins, layers, old	2.65 @2.70
Raisins, layers, new	3.00 @3.10
Raisins, London layers	3.15 @3.25
Raisins, London layers, new	3.30 @3.40
Raisins, Valencia, new	10½@ 10¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.80 @2.85
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	3.15 @3.25
Zante currants, old	6¼@ 6½
Zante currants, new	6¾@ 7
Citron	21 @ 22

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13 @ 13½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12½@ 13
Apples, Eastern	7½@ 8
Apples, Southern	6½@ 7
Peaches, unpared, halves	7½@ 9½
Raspberries	31 @ 34
Blackberries	14½@ 15
Pitted cherries	24 @ 25

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@ 10¾
Almonds, Tarragona	18½@ 19
Naples walnuts	16 @ 16½
Brazils	8
Pecans	9½@ 12

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5 @ 6
Virginia	7 @ 8
Red Tennessee	5½@ 6

GREASE—With a fair stock on the market, trade moves slowly. We quote:

City white	9½@ 6
City brown	4½@5½
City yellow	5½@5½
Country white "A"	5½@ 6
Country white "B"	[illegible]
Country yellow	[illegible]
Country brown	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were plenty, good fruit selling at quotations. The stock of windfalls is quite heavy, and these sold all the way from $1.00 to $1.50. Peaches were scarce, selling from 75c to $1.25. Grapes, 5@6c per lb. Others unchanged. We quote:

Apples, fair, per brl	[illegible]
Peaches, per box	[illegible]
Bartlett pears	[illegible]
Cranberries, per brl	[illegible]
Lemons, per box	[illegible]
California plums	[illegible]
California pears	[illegible]
California grapes, 40-lb crates	[illegible]
Other grapes, per lb	[illegible]

GROCERIES—Sugars were again quoted strong. Coffees were easy. Sirups, rice, spices, soaps, candles, etc., remained firm. Trade was active:

RICE.

Carolina	6½@ 6¾
Louisiana	6¼@ 8

COFFEE.

Java	[illegible]
Java, choice Mandaling	[illegible]
Maracaibo	[illegible]
Rio, fancy	[illegible]
Rio, prime to choice	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, common	[illegible]
Rio, roasting	[illegible]

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]
Granulated, standard	[illegible]
Granulated, not standard	[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
A No. 2	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]

SIRUPS.

Corn	44 @ 46
Sugar	[illegible]
Blackstrap	28 @ 30
N. O. molasses	[illegible]

SPICES.

Allspice	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]

HAY—The market remains firm at the advance. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$17.00@17.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	15.00@16.00
Mixed	13.50@14.00
Upland prairie	11.00@14.00
No. 1 prairie	9.00@10.00

HIDES—There is a good demand for green hides, dry moving rather sluggishly. We quote:

Green-cured, light, per lb	9½@ 9¾
Green-cured, heavy	[illegible]
Part-cured	[illegible]
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Green-salt bulls	[illegible]
Calf, per lb	[illegible]
Dry-salted, per lb	[illegible]
Dry-flint, No. 1	14 @ [illegible]
Fallen hides	11 @ [illegible]
Damaged, dry	11 @ [illegible]
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	25 @ [illegible]

METAL AND TINNERS' WARE—Dealers report an active trade, prices remaining firm. We quote:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.50
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC, roofing	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC, roofing	12.50
Pig-tin, per lb	23 @ [illegible]
Bar-tin	[illegible]
Solder	13 @ [illegible]
Bar-lead	[illegible]
Lead-pipe	[illegible]
Copper bottoms, per lb	[illegible]
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	[illegible]
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	[illegible]
Planished, cut to size	[illegible]
Sheet-zinc, per lb	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, No. 27	[illegible]
Common bar-iron rates	2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	12½@ 13½
American planished iron, "B"	[illegible]
American do "A"	[illegible]
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12 @ 16
Fence wire, per lb	4

Discount on galvanized iron is 35 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 on charcoal.

NAILS—Were firm at $3.15 rates, and $3.05 by the car-lot.

OILS—Were quoted as before. There was a good demand and a firm set of prices:

Carbon, Elaine	17	Linseed, raw	[illegible]
Carbon, perfection	17	Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Carbon, 175 test	14	Whale, winter	[illegible]
Carbon, 150 test	11	Sperm	1.30
Carbon, 110 test	10	Neatsfoot, pure	[illegible]
Carbon, snow white W. W. 150 test	13	Neatsfoot, extra	[illegible]
		Neatsfoot, No. 1	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	12¼	Bank	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	10½	Straits	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. W. W	13½	Turpentine	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	11½	Miners'	[illegible]
Lard, current make	100	Naphtha deo., 63 deg	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	75	Gasoline, deo., 74 deg	[illegible]
Lard, No. 2	58	Gasoline, deo., 87 deg	[illegible]

POTATOES—Were steady at 90c for sound new.

POULTRY AND GAME—Tame chickens are in lighter supply at 9@10c per lb, live weight. Teal ducks, $1.50@1.75 per doz. Prairie chickens were scarce, selling at $3.25 per doz. Mallards sold at $2.75 per doz.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.35
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.60
Dairy, without bags	[illegible]
Ashton dairy, per sack	[illegible]
Ground alum, in bags	[illegible]
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

TALLOW—Is moving slowly at 9c for city and 7¾@8c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 7c.

WHISKY—Was steady. Finished goods were quoted on the basis of $1.19 for highwines.

WOOL—There is a fairly active trade, and prices remain firm. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	[illegible]
Coarse and dingy tub	[illegible]
Fine and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and washed fleece	[illegible]
Fine washed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse washed fleece	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,035	22,554	[illegible]
Tuesday	6,460	23,625	[illegible]
Wednesday	5,770	26,840	[illegible]
Thursday	7,500	29,000	[illegible]
Total	25,765	102,019	[illegible]
Same time last week	26,089	80,551	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	1,371	4,258	[illegible]
Tuesday	1,454	2,736	[illegible]
Wednesday	2,650	2,581	[illegible]
Total	5,454	9,575	[illegible]

CATTLE—The improvement in the general market noted for Wednesday was even more marked yesterday. The attendance of buyers was larger than on either of the preceding days of the week, and although the receipts were heavy a good clearance was made and at better prices all around than have been paid on any day within the past seven. The advance extended to all grades though not to all equally. In the poorer sort of Western cattle and ordinary native butchers' stuff, for instance, the improvement was not more than 10@15c, while in shipping and export grades there was a change as compared with Tuesday's prices of from 20@30c, in fact some salesmen claimed to have done even better than that, instances being mentioned in which an advance of 35@40c was gained. At all events the appreciation in values was sufficient to insure a handsome profit to a majority of owners, and they were the best natured set of fellows that the yards have held for many a day. There was a largely increased number of fat cattle, and there were a number of sales at $6.50@6.75, while for a bunch of fancy Illinois steers averaging 1,636 lbs the highest price of the year was paid—viz.: $7.25. They were sold by Wood Bros. to Eastman, and will go to London. Shippers operated principally at $4.00@4.25 for Westerns, and at $4.75@6.00 for common to good native steers. Sales to carriers were mostly at $3.00@3.85 for Texans and poor to good Westerns. Native butchers' stuff sold at $2.50@3.50 for poor to good cows and inferior to common mixed lots. Stockers were higher than for some time past, sales making at $3.00@3.75 for poor to good lots. Calves were about steady. The market finished firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$6.50@6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@6.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.35@5.85
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	[illegible]
Texas—Through droves	[illegible]
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
56	1,636	$7.25	136 Western	938	[illegible]
86	1,466	6.75	14	1,003	[illegible]
64	1,442	6.72½	17	1,083	[illegible]
52	1,306	6.50	101 Western	1,033	[illegible]
18	1,440	6.50	96 Western	1,047	[illegible]
13	1,232	6.30	85 Western	1,130	[illegible]
68	1,325	6.30	40 Texas	1,001	[illegible]
16	1,306	6.25	100 Western	1,117	[illegible]
32	1,349	6.25	108 Western	953	[illegible]
51	1,342	6.00	14	971	[illegible]
34	1,302	6.00	91 Texas	900	[illegible]
58	1,268	5.80	96 Western	970	[illegible]
63	1,344	5.75	103 Western	959	[illegible]
18	1,292	5.70	53 Western	970	[illegible]
15	1,118	5.50	18	1,058	[illegible]
18	1,179	5.35	22	923	[illegible]
19	1,180	5.25	19 cows	956	[illegible]
53	1,215	5.25	44	973	[illegible]
32	1,204	5.25	20 Western	1,112	[illegible]
17	1,155	5.25	37 Western	930	[illegible]
80	1,155	4.90	65 Western	941	[illegible]
79	1,200	4.90	80 Western	963	[illegible]
74	1,236	4.90	19 cows	882	[illegible]
73	1,195	4.90	76 Western	870	[illegible]
18	1,165	4.80	38 Western	818	[illegible]
31	1,193	4.75	10	809	[illegible]
18	1,192	4.70	22 cows	874	[illegible]
29	1,192	4.75	38 Texas	740	[illegible]
95	1,150	4.65	20 cows	870	[illegible]
78	1,156	4.60	24 cows	883	[illegible]
15	1,156	4.50	17 stockers	869	[illegible]
16	1,158	4.30	26 cows	968	[illegible]
12	1,079	4.25	19 cows	853	[illegible]
247 Western	1,106	4.25	21 heifers	654	[illegible]
20 Western	1,035	4.05			
10	1,073	4.25			

HOGS—Yesterday saw a further softening of prices. The receipts were larger than a majority of the trade had counted on, and the market opened weak, with a downward look. Some of the early trading was at nearly as good prices as were paid during the afternoon of Wednesday, but the market soon fell off 5@10c, where it remained to the finish. At the decline buyers operated freely, however, and the close of the day saw most of the hogs sold. Poor to prime light went at $6.25@6.65, and poor to extra heavy at $6.10@7.15. Sales of mixed packing lots were largely at $6.30@6.50. Skips sold at $5.00@6.00, and culls as low as $4.00@4.75. Among the sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	344	$7.15	49	306	$6.70	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	332	7.15	167	280	6.65	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	314	7.20	58	267	6.65	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
49	338	7.20	44	302	6.65	76	[illegible]	[illegible]
72	306	7.20	69	185	6.65	78	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	326	7.15	73	236	6.65	150	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	329	7.15	45	215	6.65	145	[illegible]	[illegible]
101	306	7.15	58	188	6.65	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	296	7.10	63	195	6.65	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	296	7.05	133	202	6.60	80	[illegible]	[illegible]
65	349	7.00	58	197	6.60	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	306	7.00	56	211	6.60	58	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	288	7.00	79	176	6.60	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	317	7.00	53	216	6.60	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	304	6.95	104	193	6.60	65	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	269	6.9	55	191	6.60	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	282	6.9	50	276	6.60	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	311	6.9	59	267	6.6	68	[illegible]	[illegible]
62	278	6.8	115	240	6.6	65	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	303	6.8	114	272	6.5	58	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	257	6.7	55	236	6.5	65	[illegible]	[illegible]
107	258	6.7	41	247	6.5	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
123	263	6.7	50	251	6.5	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
99	265	6.7	49	268	6.5	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
97	274	6.7	51	249	6.5	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	274	6.7	55	246	6.5	64	[illegible]	[illegible]
82	280	6.7	49	288	6.5	30	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Were in good request and sold at fully [illegible] ruling prices of the day before. The supply was liberal but about all sold out at satisfactory prices. The following were reported:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
108	90	$4.00	91	84	$3.70
89	92	3.75	173	75	3.95
634 Texas	82	3.00			

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 375 head: consigned through, 35 cars. Market moderately active; higher; no extra steers here; light steers, $4.05@4.75. All sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,200; consigned through, 16 cars. Market steady, with fair demand; fair to good Western sheep, $4.00@4.50; choice, $4.60@4.70; Western lambs, $5.25@6.00; Canada lambs, $5.75@6.00; best grades disposed of.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,171; consigned through, 121 cars. Demand active; prices advanced 10@15c; Yorkers, light to choice, $6.25@6.75; good to choice medium weights, $6.75@6.90; choice heavy, $6.90@7.00; pigs, $5.50@6.00. Best grades disposed of.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts the past week, 9,634; shipments, 8,803; market fair and steady; native shippers, $5.75@6.00; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.50; native cows, $2.00@3.50; grass Texans, $2.25@3.25; half-breeds, $2.60@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts the past week, 23,824; shipments, 5,660; slow and lower; choice, $6.45@6.60; mixed packing, $6.10@6.40; light shipping, $5.75@6.15; grassers, $5.00@5.60.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—BEEVES—Receipts, 940; exporters used 600; remainder went to home trade slaughterers at 8¾@12½c; market closed firm; dressed beef firmer; 5½@7½c for Texas-Colorado side, 8¾@10½c for native do; shipments, 520 live cattle, 530 quarters beef, 100 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,630; easier; $3.75@5.50 per 100 lbs for sheep; $5.00@7.50 for lambs; not all sold.

SWINE—Receipts, 6,900; a shade firmer, at $5.75@6.95 per 100 lbs for live hogs; $8.37½@8.75 for dressed.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—HOGS—Firm; packing, $6.40@6.90; culls and grass, $4.50@6.00; Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 1,800.

CATTLE—Demand active; shipping, $3.75@6.00; butchers', $2.75@4.35; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.15; receipts, 200; shipments, none.

SHEEP—Active and firm; $2.75@4.50; receipts, 500; shipments, 300.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 527 head; selling fair at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,800 head; Philadelphia, $7.00@7.30; best Yorkers, $6.45@6.55; common to fair, $6.00@6.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400 head; selling fair at yesterday's prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—HOGS—Quiet; commonest light, $5.30@6.665; packing and butchers', $6.40@7.15; receipts, 2,600; shipments, 2,100.

LUMBER.

The large fleet on the market Wednesday was cleared off more rapidly than had been suspected, so that yesterday the offerings were comparatively small. Quotations still rule as follows:

Green piece-stuff	$10.37½@10.75
Green common inch	11.50 @13.50
Green medium	15.00 @17.00
Extra good and select	19.00 @24.00
Green good inch	17.50 @18.00
Boards and strips	12.00 @15.00
Standard shingles	2.35 @ 2.45
Extra shingles	2.50 @ 2.60
Lath	1.85 @ 1.95

Following are the yard prices of dry lumber as fixed by the trade, green lumber selling at $1.00 per m less:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$ 55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	51.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	35.00
Box boards, 15-inch	46.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff	15.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	22.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.50
Lath	2.35
Shingles, clear	3.50
Shingles, extra A	3.10
Shingles, standard	5.00
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch round	12@ 45
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	40.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Maple, common	22.00
Maple, clear flooring	40.00@42.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	85.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear	70.00

Following is the daily statement of the Secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange for Oct. 5:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1881	1,400,732,000	611,831,000
1880	1,174,377,000	497,921,000
Increase	226,355,000	113,910,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1881	1,365,913,000	640,940,000
1880	1,126,200,000	538,788,000
Increase	239,713,000	102,152,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s 6d; No. 2, 10s 9d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 9d; spring, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 2d; white, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 11s; club, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s 3d. Corn, 6s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 80s. Lard, 61s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Prime mess Eastern dull at 90s; Western dull at 80s. Beef—Extra India mess dull at 122s; prime mess dull at 97s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 61s 4d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits at London dull at 47s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—Evening.—COTTON—In moderate demand; 6⅞@6 15-16d; sales, 10,000; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,700.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New Western mixed, 6s 2d.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 61s 3d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 8¾d; refined, 7½d.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—PETROLEUM—Spirits, 9¾@10d.

SPERM OIL—64s@65s.

RESIN—Common, 6s 3d@6s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 41s 3d@41s 6d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 6.—PETROLEUM—20f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—Wheat—Not much doing; red winter, 11s 2d; No. 2 spring, 10s 9d; No. 3 do, 10s 3d. Corn—Not much doing, at 6s 3d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet and steady. To arrive—Wheat and corn quiet and steady. Pork, 80s. Lard dull and 3d lower, at 61s 3d. Bacon, L. C., 50s 6d; S. C., 52s. Tallow, 43s. Cheese, 50s. Beef—Extra Indian mess, 122s 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet at 6s 3d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off Coast—Wheat quiet and steady. Cargoes on Passage—Wheat quieter. Corn steady. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter wheat attracted less attention, and at most wholly on speculative account, at, however, very unsettled prices, opening buoyantly, and on No. 2 red advancing about ¾@1½c a bu, but weakening subsequently, and receding by the close on the option list about ¾@1¼c a bu, closing rather more steady. Western reports were also of a very variable speculative temper, the latest of decided heaviness and depression. Cable advices were of stale, though firm, markets. Spring wheat favored buyers on a rather freer offering and limited inquiry. Export buyers are seemingly passive. Sales reported of 1,991,000 bu. No. 2 red, new and old rule, at $1.54@1.56¼, closing at $1.54, new rule; do October, new and old, at $1.54@1.56¼, closing at $1.54 asked, new rule; do November at $1.57@1.58⅛, closing at $1.57⅛; new do, December, at $1.60@1.61⅝, closing at $1.60⅛ asked and at $1.60¼ bid; do, January, at $1.63⅛@1.64, closing at $1.63⅛ bid; No. 3 red at $1.47½@1.48; do, steamer grade, at $1.37; ungraded red at $1.27@1.55, as to quality: No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring last evening at $1.44@1.45, closing today at about $1.44; ungraded spring at $1.35@1.41. Corn fairly active, chiefly in the option line, and through the earlier dealings was worked up about ½@¾c per bu, stimulated in part by the stronger range of quotations from the West, but through the afternoon declined on the option list quite sharply, losing all of the improvement, and further yielding ¼@½c a bu as the accounts from Chicago were depressing, and sellers were more urgent in their offerings. The export call has been moderate. Sales reported of 1,507,000 bu. Mixed Western ungraded at 65@75½c, as to quality and condition; New York steamer at 74¾c; No. 2 white at 86c; New York yellow (new and old) at 76¼@78½c. Oats less freely dealt in and unsettled as to values, opening stronger, and advancing in instances about ½@1c per bu, but subsequently reacting on the option list about ¼@¾c per bu, closing somewhat firmer. Sales reported of 365,000 bu. White Western ungraded at 50@56c, as to quality; mixed Western ungraded at 44@48c; white State at 51@56c; mixed State nominal; No. 2 Chicago nominal. Rye firm and in more request; 11,000 bu nearby stock sold in lots at $1.05@1.11. Barley moderately sought after at, however, weak and irregular prices. Sales reported of 22,000 bu; No. 1 Canada bright at $1.15@1.16; ungraded Canada at $1.13@1.14.

PROVISIONS—Hog products showed a moderate degree of animation at variable prices, closing generally lower and weak, the speculative temper having been bearish in view of the heaviness at the West. Western mess pork attracted a moderate share of attention for early delivery, closing at $19.75@20.00 for standard brands, and in the option line inactive. October was quoted at $19.60@19.70, November at $19.60@19.70, and December nominal. Cut meats in demand, with pickled bellies quoted at 10¾@11¼c, pickled shoulders at 8¾c, pickled hams at 12¼@12¾c, and smoked shoulders at 8½c. Bacon neglected. Long clear quoted at 10¾@10⅞c and short clear at 11@11⅛c. Western steam lard less active for early delivery at a shade easier prices, leaving off at 12.40@ for prime contract, and in the option line moderately active, closing 5@10c under yesterday, and weak, with October options closing at $12.30@12.35, November at $12.37½@12.40, December at $12.47½ bid, seller the year at $12.25 bid, January at $12.67½, February at $12.70 bid, March at $12.80 bid, April at $12.85 bid, and May at $12.92½ bid.

TALLOW—Weaker and tamer, with sales in lots at 8@8¼c.

SUGARS—Raw quiet but firm at 8½c for fair refining muscovado. Sales of centrifugal at 8 11-16c, and Porto Rico at 8c. Refined as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—The movement within narrow limits, and rates have been again quoted somewhat easier, in the berth freight connection a trifle lower. For Liverpool the reported engagements included—By steam: Flour at 10½d@1s 3d for through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 10½d; local shipments quoted at 1s 3d asked; wheat at 2¾d; provisions, in lots, at 8s 9d@12s 6d for through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 8s 9d; local shipments at 12s 6d, and tos and bris do at 2s@3s and 1s 4½d@1s 9d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—COTTON—Steady at 11¾@12c; futures firm; October, 11.58c; November, 11.60c; December, 11.67c; January, 11.86c; February, 11.99c; March, 12.13c; April, 12.23c; May, 12.34c; June, 12.44c; July, 12.52c.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 8,000 brls; exports, 4,800 brls; super State and Western, $5.25@6.25; common to good extra, $6.25@7.00; good to choice, $7.10@9.00; white wheat extra, $7.75@9.75; extra Ohio, $6.75@8.75; St. Louis, $6.50@9.75; Minnesota patent process, $8.00@9.75.

GRAIN—Wheat opened ½@1c higher; closed weak; receipts, 145,000 bu; exports, 112,000; ungraded spring, $1.35@1.41; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, $1.44@1.45; ungraded red, $1.27@1.55; No. 3 do, $1.47½@1.48; steam do, $1.37; No. 2 red, $1.54@1.56¼; new, $1.50@1.56¼; mixed winter, $1.47@1.48; ungraded white, $1.38@1.53; No. 2 do, $1.48@1.49; No. 1 do, $1.51@1.51½; No. 2 red October, $1.54@1.56¼, closing at $1.54¾; November, $1.57@1.58⅛, closing at $1.57⅛; December, $1.60@1.61⅝, closing at $1.60⅛; January, $1.63⅛@1.64, closing at $1.63⅛. Corn opened ½@¾c higher; closed weak and less active; receipts, 130,000 bu; exports, 80,595; ungraded, 65@75c; No. 3, 74@74¼c; steam, 74¾c; No. 2, 74@75½c; No. 2 white, 86c; yellow, 76½@78½c; No. 2 October, 74⅜c, closing at 74¾c; November, 76½@77¼c, closing at 76½c; December, 79@80c, closing at 79½c. Oats ½@1c higher; fairly active; Western mixed, 44@48c; white do, 50@56c.

HAY—Quiet but steady; 65@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged; sugar active and firmer; fair to good refining quoted at 8½@8¾c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, 88¾c; crude, 7@8c; refined, 7¾c.

TALLOW—Dull and easier at 8@8¼c.

RESIN—Quiet but firm at $2.50@2.55.

TURPENTINE—Dull and lower at 52c.

EGGS—Western fresh very firm at 25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Beef quiet but firm. Cut meats quiet and nominal; long clear middles, 10¾@10⅞c; short do, 11@11⅛c. Lard heavy; prime steam, $12.37½@12.40.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm at 13@36c.

CHEESE—Dull and weak at 8@12½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; Minnesota extra clear, $7.87½@8.12½; do straight, $8.00@8.75; Ohio family, good, $7.75; do choice, $8.00; do fancy, $8.25; Ohio, new process, $8.50; Indiana family, good to fancy, $7.55@7.95; winter patents, choice, $9.00; Minnesota patent process, $8.75@9.75. Rye flour quiet at $6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red, October, $1.50@1.50½; November, $1.53½@1.54; December, $1.57½@1.58. Corn in good demand; 75@75½c; rejected, 74c; sail mixed, October, 73½@74c; November, 76½@76¾c; December, 79½@80c. Oats—Demand active; No. 2 white, 52@52½c; No. 3 white, 51c; No. 2 mixed, 49c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; fancy lots very scarce; creamery, 31@36c; New York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) extras, 28@30c; do firsts, 26@27c; dairy, 23@25c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 21@22c.

CHEESE—Firm for choice; creamery, 13@13½c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal at 7¾c for December delivery.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.18.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 6.—FLOUR—Dull; superfine, $5.50; double extra, $7.00@7.25; high grades, $7.00@8.25.

GRAIN—Corn dull; lower; mixed, 80c; white, 90c. Oats higher; 56@57c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $3.85@3.90.

HAY—Weak; prime, $19.00; choice, $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier at $20.50@20.75. Lard quiet and steady; refined tierce, 13@13¼c. Bulk meats active; firm; shoulders, packed, 8¾@8⅞c. Bacon easier; shoulders, 9½@9¾c; clear rib, 12c; clear sides, 12⅜c. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce; firm; canvased, 13½@15c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.10@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 10@15c. Sugar quiet; steady; fully fair, 8¾c; prime to choice, 8⅞@9c; yellow clarified, 9¼@9½c. Molasses unsettled; common, 34@38c. Rice active and firm; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 6⅛@7¼c.

BRAN—In fair demand; $1.15.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—FLOUR—Firm; without change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, but inactive; No. 2 winter red, spot and October, $1.51½@1.51¾; November, $1.54½@1.55; December, $1.48½@1.49. Corn—Western higher; closing easy; mixed, spot and October, 75¼c; November, 77½@77¾c; December, 78½c asked. Oats firmer; active; Western white, 52@53c; mixed, 49@50½c; Pennsylvania, 51@52c. Rye dull at $1.13.

HAY—Unchanged; quiet.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; Western grass, 15@25c.

EGGS—Lower at 16@17c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffees dull. Sugar firm; A soft, 10¼c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.19@1.20.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool unchanged and dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,046 brls; wheat, 56,843 bu; corn, 27,406 bu; oats, 4,929 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 3,273 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 423,465 bu; corn, 159,850 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—FLOUR—Firm and in good demand.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.40¾; November, $1.42⅝; December, $1.44; January, $1.45¼; February, $1.46⅝; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.25; No. 4 nominal; rejected nominal. Corn nominal; No. 2, 68c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 white, 48c. Rye unsettled; No. 2, $1.10¾. Barley stronger; No. 2 spring, $1.01¼.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $19.12½ cash and October; $19.20 January. Prime steam lard, $12.15 cash and October; $12.65 January.

TALLOW—Weak; $6.20@6.80.

FREIGHT—Wheat to Buffalo dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 15,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—FLOUR—Steady and firm; patent spring wheat, $8.75@9.75.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; No. 2 and high-mixed, 82@83c; steamer, 80@81c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 58@62c; No. 2 white, 56c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 53@55c. Rye, $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with a fair demand; clear and extra clear, 23@24c. Beef steady. Lard firm. Hams, smoked, unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; choice grades well sold up; prices firm.

CHEESE—Steady and firm.

EGGS—Steady and firm.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls, 1,400 sacks; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 125 brls; corn, 3,700 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.50; November, $1.51¾; December, $1.55; January, $1.57⅛ bid, $1.58 asked. Corn firm; No. 2, spot, 70½c; November, 72c bid; year, 70½c; May, 74½c.

AFTERNOON CALL—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.50 asked; October, $1.48¾ bid, $1.49⅛ asked; November, $1.51⅜; December, $1.54⅛; January, $1.57⅛ bid, $1.57¼ asked. Corn steady; No. 2, spot, 70c; October, 69½c bid, 70c asked; November, 71½c asked; December, 72c asked; May, 74½c bid, 74½c asked. Oats steady; No. 2 white, October, 47c bid, 47½c asked; November, 48½c asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 35,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 6,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—COTTON—Dull and lower; 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Steady and firm; extra, $5.75@6.00; extra family, $6.00@6.25; A No. 1, $6.75@7.25; choice fancy, $8.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.50. Corn firmer; No. 2 white, 80c; do mixed, 74½@75c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 white, 50c; do mixed, 49c. Rye firm; No. 2, $1.23.

PROVISIONS—Pork and prime steam lard nominal. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders nominal; clear rib, $10.50; clear, $10.87½. Bacon quiet; shoulders, $9.50; clear rib, $11.65; clear, 12¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14¼c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.15.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—COTTON—Firm at 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter, $1.48½. Corn strong and higher at 72c. Oats firm; mixed, 46½c. Rye strong; $1.17. Barley in good demand; extra No. 3 fall, $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm at $21.00. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 10½c. Bacon easier; shoulders, 9¼c; clear rib, 11½c; clear, 12¼c.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.15; combination sales of finished goods, 710 brls on a basis of $1.14.

BUTTER—Firmer, but not quotably higher.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 6.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high-mixed, 69½c; mixed, 69c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 47@47½c. Rye steady at $1.12@1.12½.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 900 bu; corn, 77,150 bu; oats, 45,100 bu; rye, 13,450 bu; barley, 2,050 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 36,500 bu; oats, 33,750 bu; rye 4,000 bu; barley, 600 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts the past week, 175,161 bu; shipments, 180,534 bu; active and higher; No. 3 cash, $1.21; October, $1.22; No. 2 cash, $1.33½; October, $1.33. Corn—Receipts the past week, 42,860 bu; shipments, 26,558 bu; higher; No. 2 cash, 65c; October, 65c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white, cash, October, and year, $1.44; November, $1.46⅞; December, $1.49⅝; January, $1.52½; February, $1.55; No. 2 red, $1.48¼; No. 2 white, $1.44¼; receipts, 24,000 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; sales 10,000 bu No. 2 Duluth at $1.57, and 10,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.60. Corn dull and steady; sales in car-lots at 73c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 4¾c; corn, 3¾c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.47½@1.48½. Corn steady; 67@67½c. Oats firm; 46@49c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet; Western mixed, 77c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Business only moderate with package houses, but tone of market very firm; cotton goods moving steadily on account of back orders, and stocks are very light in first hands; prints remain quiet, and ginghams less active but firm; spring cassimeres and suitings in steady demand.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 6.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates weaker; closed at 93c; refined, 7⅞c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 6.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 93¾c; highest, 93¾c; lowest, 93c; closed, 93c; shipments, 77,000; charters, 111,000; runs, 75,000.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—COTTON—Easier; middling, 11¼c; low do, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 10c; net receipts, 5,445; gross, 6,119; exports to Great Britain, 4,053; sales, 5,000; stock, 132,500.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 6.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 1,840 bales; shipments, 1,644; stock, 28,233; sales, 2,250; middlings, 11⅛c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 6.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Unchanged.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Annual Meeting of the Illinois Association.

Address by President Starrett—Paper Read by Mrs. Candee.

Reports of Progress Made—Discussion of Subjects—Centralizing Charity.

In the auditorium of the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church the Illinois Social Science Association yesterday morning entered upon its fourth annual meeting, which, as provided by the program, is to last until tonight.

The meeting was called to order shortly before 11 o'clock by Mrs. Helen E. Starrett, of Chicago, President of the association. About fifty ladies were present at this time, and perhaps half a dozen of the sterner sex. More came in during the day.

THE VISITORS PRESENT

included the following: Mrs. Mary L. Carpenter, Rockford; Mrs. Isabella L. Candee, Cairo; Mrs. Frances E. Allison, Xenia, O.; Mrs. J. L. Beveridge, Evanston; Mrs. P. M. Butler, Oak Park; Miss Ella Giles, Madison, Wis.; Miss Blanche Daphine, Madison, Wis.; Prof. J. K. Hosmer, St. Louis; Mrs. E. B. Harbert, Evanston; Mrs. H. H. Massey, Blue Island; Alice H. Irwin, Cairo; Mrs. H. E. Monroe, Atchison, Kas.; Miss Mary Allen West, Galesburg; Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway, Michigan. The divines present were the Rev. Bishop Fallows, the Rev. E. J. Galvin, and the Rev. F. A. Noble, of Chicago, and the Rev. M. W. Reed, of Indianapolis.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reed, and immediately following came

THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

For the subject of her address Mrs. Starrett took the very broad one of Social Science, and handled it in an able and entertaining style. She said that the name of the association indicated that its members had bound themselves to take an active interest in the welfare of society. Being an association of women, they knew that, individually and collectively, they were looked upon by a certain portion of society with a feeling of sarcastic condemnation; they could almost hear the caustic inquiry: "How did you leave your family and children?" Society, however, was as yet in that adolescent stage when it was like the big boy just past the age of being governed by his mother, and manifesting a certain degree of resentment even at her kind interest in his plans and actions. It was a stage every boy passed through; it was an inevitable stage in the development of society. The mothers had to be patient, and the social scientists would have to be.

It was difficult to conceive of a condition of society where everything and everybody was perfect. Indeed, such a condition would probably become a little tiresome, for it would leave the social scientists nothing upon which to expend their energies. Socrates said that it was a great deal easier to tell what the gods were not than to tell what they were. So it was a great deal easier to enumerate and describe aims of life which were unworthy and unsatisfactory than to define those that were the contrary. One broad generalization probably included all

THE UNSATISFACTORY AIMS OF LIFE—

proven to be so by the experiences of ages—namely: all those that centre on self. There was probably no more universally recognized fact of common experience than that to make self-gratification the aim of life always ended in disappointment. The objects of life-energies which took precedence over all others were those which made man the bread-winner of the family and woman the organizer and caretaker of the home. In the work proposed by the Social Science Associations women especially found an opportunity for the active exercise of their hitherto unused powers, such as life had never before offered. In the study of the laws of social progress, in the earnest labors to mold society in accordance with those laws, in the ability and power to check evil and encourage good, women would find that satisfaction and that reward which came from the active exercise of divinely bestowed faculties.

All social progress had two essential factors—the individual and the organization. Society would never attain to the beautiful, harmonious, and happy condition of which it was capable without the earnest and active work of individuals; but the work of individuals could be made permanently effective only through organization and the creation or formation of institutions. The speaker then referred to the different department work of the association—told how the meetings during the year had resulted in valuable discussions and suggestions in matters of philanthropy, education, sanitary science, domestic science, art, and political economy. Mrs. Starrett suggested that the association might in time find it advisable to allow gentlemen the privileges of active membership.

Mrs. Starrett's address was not discussed at any length. Some of the gentlemen thought the suggestion relative to receiving persons of both sexes into the association as active members was a very wise one, but the ladies seemed to think that the gentlemen should remain for some time yet as associate members.

"POPULAR EDUCATION BEYOND THE SCHOOL-ROOM"

was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. Condee, of Cairo. She said that during the past five years there had been exploded the once popular and insidious fallacy that education was a business for the young alone. Education was not closed with school, college, or seminary life. A little over a year ago the beloved martyr who was now lying in a dreamless rest by the blue waters of Lake Erie had said that the whole struggle of the human race could be divided into two chapters—first came the fight to get leisure, and then the question what should be done with the leisure. The answer had been found by the social scientists, and its keynote was progress. If this were not true, what meant the formation of manifold organizations all over the country for every conceivable purpose of improvement? There were social science associations, historical societies, literary clubs, art clubs, clubs to study political economy, and so on. Pure literature was becoming more popular. The astonishing indifference of parents regarding the books and papers read by their children had borne bitter fruit in the lives of the youth of the land. But the era of dime novels, that yellow-covered horror, was about over, Mrs. Condee believed. She said, too, that the old-fashioned housekeeper who boasted that her cook-book was the only publication she ever read no longer took the palm. It was not now remarkable, as it once was, to have a mother keep abreast or ahead of her sons at college in matters of education. The housekeeper could now be, and in hundreds of cases was, a student, an artist, a lawyer, a physician, and a first-class business woman. Mrs. Condee next spoke of

THE VARIOUS SOCIETIES

formed to promote social progress. She thought the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle possessed the most practical, comprehensive, and important plan yet introduced for popular education. The circle was formed in 1878 at Lake Chautauqua, New York, and had for its object the general study and review of the ordinary college course, to be carried on simultaneously all over the country, or in any part of the world, by thousands of people. The formation of the circle was a grand thought and well worthy of the great mind that organized it, the honor belonging to Dr. J. H. Vincent. Already the organization numbered over 30,000 members, and extended from Maine to Mexico, from Oregon to Florida, also taking in Alaska, England, the Sandwich Islands, Scotland, China, and Japan. Only forty minutes a day were required for the reading of the Chautauqua course—only forty minutes each weekday for nine months to take a good general review of a collegiate course. And what a grand thing it was to know that thousands of people all over the land were reading the same books, thinking upon the same themes, united by a common interest in noble aspirations. The course laid out each succeeding year advanced in questions of art and science, and Mrs. Condee advised every one who could read to take up the Chautauqua circle course, the books being cheap and the benefit being inestimably great.

MRS. H. E. MONROE,

of Atchison, Kas., reported that social science organizations in that section of the country were not very strong just at present, but were still in existence and increasing in strength.

At this hour, 1 o'clock, the meeting adjourned for dinner, the President first announcing that there would be a social reunion of the members and friends of the association in the evening at the Lydian Art Gallery, No. 103 State street.

At the afternoon session the first business transacted was to receive a verbal report from Miss Mary Allen West on

THE CAUSE OF PROHIBITION.

Miss West alleged that coercive teetotalism was gaining ground, and that coffee-rooms were taking the place of saloons. She related instances of drunkards restored to home, wife, family, and happiness.

Mrs. S. H. Richards, for the Committee on Philanthropy, offered a resolution providing that, inasmuch as women had shown great capacity in conducting public and private charities, and inasmuch as the inmates of the State charitable institutions were largely females, women should be represented on the State Board of Public Charities. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up in hearing papers on the subject of charities and discussing the subject.

THE REV. DR. REED,

of Indianapolis, read a paper in which he told how successfully the organized charitable societies of Indianapolis were carrying on their work, and Miss Ella Giles, of Madison, Wis., read a paper setting forth interesting information as to the great good being accomplished by American women in the charities of to-day.

The discussion which followed was participated in by Bishop Fallows, Mr. J. A. Grover, the Rev. Dr. Galvin, the Rev. Dr. Noble, Mrs. Harbert, Mrs. Candee, and others. The particular question discussed was that of uniting the various charitable societies of Chicago after the manner in which the organization is carried on in Indianapolis.

This scheme was favored by nearly every one, if not all, of the ladies and gentlemen who expressed an opinion about the matter. Dr. Noble discouraged most emphatically the giving of alms to street beggars, and was of the opinion that with the societies all organized and having a general centre, officers, etc., nearly every deserving case of charity in the city could be properly attended to, while fraudulent cases could be dealt with accordingly.

The discussion lasted until about 5 o'clock, when the meeting adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

At 9:30 o'clock this morning there will be a business meeting of members of the association to elect officers and transact other business that may come up.

Several interesting papers will be read today, and the meeting will be open to all.

The association gave a very pleasant reception at the Lydian Art Gallery last evening. Mrs. Starrett acted as mistress of ceremonies, and in her efforts to render everybody happy was assisted by Mrs. Mattie Balsh, of New York, and Mrs. Smith. The evening was spent in viewing the works of art found in the gallery, in listening to recitations, readings, music, and in social interchange of pleasantries.

A JUST JUDGE.

Tugman Dalton Fined $100.

Capt. James Dalton, of the tug John Ingraham, was before Justice Wallace in the Armory Police Court yesterday morning, charged with violating a city ordinance in running a schooner which he had in tow into Adams street bridge. His attorney, Mr. Kramer, made application for a change of venue, which was granted, and the parties in the case went down to Justice Summerfield's court, where the case was tried.

Bridgetender William McAuliffe, of Adams street bridge, was the first witness. He testified that he was on the bridge last Monday afternoon about 5 o'clock, when the collision occurred. He had just closed the bridge after allowing four or five schooners to pass through, and had hoisted the red ball as a signal to the other vessels to keep away from the bridge. Just then he observed the tug Ingraham, towing the schooner W. I. Preston of Oswego, coming along toward his west draw from Van Buren street. He saw that there was likely to be a collision, and he shouted to the policeman on duty at the bridge to hurry the teams across. All got over except one horse and buggy which came on the bridge from the east side. When he saw that the vessel was too close for comfort he rang the bell and unlocked the bridge to prevent its being demolished. Just as the horse and buggy had reached the west end of the bridge the jibboom of the schooner struck the bridge-railing and turned the bridge. The driver of the horse had endeavored to back onto the bridge, but, when he saw it was too late, he jumped out of the buggy, caught the bridge-railing, and the rig fell into the river and disappeared. The jibboom of the schooner took off about 45 feet of the bridge-railing. The bridgetender swore that Capt. Dalton had never given him the signal whistle when approaching the bridge.

Thomas Minton, the assistant bridgetender, testified to about the same effect, except that he swore Dalton had attempted to back the vessel when he saw it going into the bridge.

Officer Fred Sommer, who was the policeman on duty at the bridge, testified that he had been told by the bridgetender to clear the bridge of teams as soon as possible when the vessel was coming up. The bridge bell was not rung until the vessel's jibboom struck the railing.

This was all the testimony offered by the prosecution, and Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron put the ordinance in evidence.

CAPT. DALTON

was then called. He testified that his tug had been coming from the south, through Van Buren street bridge, going at the rate of about three or four miles an hour. He had blown the usual signal whistles for Adams street in the Van Buren street draw. When he saw the red ball at Adams street he slowed down, and when opposite Jackson street he blew the signal whistles a second time. When he reached the bridge he was not running at the rate of over one mile an hour. He heard the bridge bell ring when at Jackson street, and recognized it as a signal to come ahead. His tug was not moving when at the bridge, and he tried to back the schooner, but found it was too late. He had seen the red ball up, but as this signal was scarcely ever observed he had paid but little attention to it. He saw no teams on the bridge except the horse and buggy referred to.

John Van Alstein, Captain of the schooner, testified that he was standing in the cabin looking toward the bridge. He had seen the ball up but had heard the bell ring, and thought they would go through all right. They were very close to the bridge when the bell rang. He knew the red ball meant "stop," and he thought Capt. Dalton had tried to keep his schooner back.

Peter Berg, mate of the schooner, was the last witness heard. He told the same story as his superior officer.

The attorneys did not waste many words on the case, but Col. Cameron made a strong appeal for the city. Justice Summerfield, in summing up the case, said he could not well establish a precedent which would allow the tugmen to maintain the view which they now hold—that they control the river and the bridges. It was a serious thing to collide with a crowded bridge in the heart of a great city like this, and lives were endangered by such proceedings. The evidence went to show that the schooner was going toward the bridge at such a rate of speed that it would have been impossible to stop it before reaching the bridge, and he deemed it necessary to give the tug and vesselmen a lesson. The fine he should impose would not show any feeling against Capt. Dalton, but it would be a warning to tugmen to avoid such carelessness in the future, as he thought it was nothing but carelessness. The case was one of considerable magnitude, and was of interest to the citizens of Chicago, and in view of this he would assess the highest fine set down in the ordinance—$100.

Capt. Dalton was taken into custody on the execution, but during the day his attorney furnished an appeal bond and he was released. The case will go to the higher courts.

Justice Summerfield's course in the matter will be applauded by all citizens who have been annoyed by the mulishness of the river navigators.

WILD GUESSWORK.

Conkling in the Cabinet—More "Herald" Flapdoodle.

The following, which appears in the New York *Herald* of Oct. 4, was probably written by John Russell Young, who is in the confidence of Grant and various Conkites:

Scores of prominent men would give the idea that their one mission of life is to kill Roscoe Conkling politically, and to damn him effectually from all participation in the politics of his native State. But human nature is unchanged, and the Stalwarts [Conkites] know that they have but to intimate to the men on the fence—and, for that matter, to men in large force on the Half-Breed [Garfield's friends] side of the fence—that ex-Senator Conkling will soon be Secretary Conkling, to reconvert them as suddenly as some weeks ago they were converted. Dame Rumor was very busy yesterday, and Madame Gossip had on her seven-league boots, going from point to point with marvelous rapidity. It is safe to say that the inside workers of the party will know from headquarters very soon:

1. That Gen. Grant, who declined to be a delegate to the convention, is not to be a member of President Arthur's Cabinet.

2. That Roscoe Conkling will succeed Secretary Windom in the Treasury Department at an early day; and that, while his seat is not in proper parlance "the head of the table," he will furnish an admirable illustration of the old saying that "Where McGregor sits is the head of the table."

3. That President Arthur "means business" when he counsels peace and harmony; and will prove it by requesting Mr. Blaine to retain his present portfolio, with all the dignities, honors, and emoluments thereof. Obviously it will be a tough row for even Mr. Blaine to hoe. It is understood that the personal differences of Messrs. Conkling and Blaine can be subordinated so that they can sit at the President's council together in amity [bosh!]; but no one imagines they will ever fall on each other's necks and embrace, however. Mr. Conkling's friends will look on quietly, expecting that Mr. Blaine will so soon find himself Secretary of the Exterior and that he will not consent to remain.

4. That Collector Robertson, being, a "wily cove," is literally keeping aloof from politics; and, as in the past, he made no removals as against Mr. Conkling or Platt, so in the future his sound common sense will keep him on the same path. In other words, nothing can be gained from him by fighting against his superior in office.

5. That the present Postmaster-General and his son-in-law, the city Postmaster, will be permitted to resign. This opens a fresh point of interest, which the glib-talking clerks who rendezvous near the Astor House rotunda will not fail to notice. It is believed by the Stalwarts that more anti-Conklingism has been developed in the post-office under Mr. James and Mr. Pierson since the 4th of March last than in all the other Federal offices in the city combined.

Careful perusal of the foregoing points will convince the political reader that "Things is workin';" and between now and Wednesday it is believed a great many men and brethren now classed among the Half-Breeds will see a great light, be converted, and shout loudly in favor of the orthodoxy of the Administration Church.

Serious Accident to Mr. Redpath.

Correspondence Derry (Ireland) Journal.

LETTERKENNY, Sept. 8.—On this day week Mr. Redpath, the American journalist, had a narrow escape from sudden death. He was on a visit to the scene of the Adair evictions in Derryveagh, in company with the Rev. Father Sheridan of Letterkenny, and the Rev. Father Walker of Glenswilly, and a gentleman from Dublin. They had two outside cars, and when about four miles from here the horse attached to the car upon which Mr. Redpath was seated got frightened and dashed away at full speed, ending in precipitating Mr. Redpath into a deep ditch, the horse and car being overturned into the same ditch only a few yards in front of which he fell. Mr. Redpath was insensible for some time, and when he recovered consciousness it was found that his right arm appeared to be broken. He was carried back to town immediately, and Dr. Dunlop, a skillful surgeon, was at once called in. Mr. Redpath's arm was swollen the entire length twice its ordinary size, and was badly bruised and fearfully discolored. Having examined the arm, the doctor said that it was almost miraculous that no bone had been broken. Mr. Redpath was attended night and day, and lotions applied for forty-eight hours before the pain subsided or the swelling began to abate. He has since been gradually improving, and is now pronounced entirely out of danger. His hand and arm are still considerably swollen, and in Dr. Dunlop's opinion it is not likely he will be able to use his right hand freely for two weeks. He has been most hospitably attended to by the clergy and his friends of the Land League and his other friends here. As soon as the doctor examined him Mr. Redpath earnestly desired the clergy to use all their influence to keep all notice of the accident out of the newspapers until he should be pronounced out of danger or otherwise. This influence caused your correspondent to suppress the news, and has been so thoroughly exerted elsewhere that, although every person within twenty miles knows that an American gentleman was severely hurt, no one knows his name. Mr. Redpath suffered greatly during the first forty-eight hours, but since then he had no pains. Not the slightest injury was done to any other portion of his body. He will remain under the doctor's charge for the remainder of the week, after which he will return to Dublin.

SPORTING.

LEAGUE AVERAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 6.—The *Commercial* will tomorrow publish a complete table of League batting averages prepared by W. W. Ellis, of Celina, in this State. This gentleman, a great admirer of the National game, has been among the first each year past to compile a complete table of averages immediately upon the completion of the season. His averages last year came much nearer the official figures published in the spring following than any tables published in newspapers. The table is full of interest, and will admit of much curious study. It shows that Anson's club has not only won the championship again, but that Anson once more leads the batting, without a rival of any kind. Kelly and Dalrymple have not fallen off from last season's record, but have pushed themselves up again. Gore has been a disappointment as a batter, and Flint an agreeable surprise. This is a reminder that the catchers have done good batting generally this year, four of them—Flint, Rowe, O'Rourke, and Kennedy—being above 300. Among the big batters that have fallen away in their record this year are Hines, Connors, Moynahan, and Brown. Start, Jim White, Dickerson, Brouthers, Hotaling and Dunlap have held their own wonderfully well. A material difference will be observed in Purcell's batting while with the Clevelands and while in Buffalo. Jones being out of the way this season, big Brouthers has taken the honors in home runs, having scored eight. Charley Bennett follows close behind with seven, and Jack Farrell with five. Rowe leads with three-base hits, having scored eleven, to nine by Gore and Gillespie, and eight by Brouthers and Houck. In two-base hits Kelly is champion, making twenty-seven, Hines twenty-five, and Dunlap twenty-two. Bennett is the champion heavy hitter, scoring eighty-nine bases on hits over singles, his nearest competitor being Gore, who scored seventy-three, and Kelly seventy-one. One most noticeable fact is found in the evident failure of the five-feet addition to the pitcher's distance to give the batter a greater advantage. On the contrary, the general average seems to be lower than last year. The only effect the change has had was to increase the number of two, three, and four base hits.

JEROME PARK.

JEROME PARK, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The first race, three-fourths of a mile, was won by Godiva, Blenheim second, and St. Mungo colt third. Time, 1:20.

The second race, one and three-eighths miles, was won by Checkmate, Sir Hugh second, and Wildmoor third. Time, 2:27¾.

National Handicap Sweepstakes, two and one-quarter miles; Monitor first, Sly Dance second, Aella third. Parole was beaten badly. Time, 4:07¾. The last two miles were run in 3:41¾.

Auction race, mile and one-eighth; Sweet Home first, Gov. Hampton second, Oden third. Time, 2 minutes.

The steeplechase, short course, was won by Trouble, Frank Short second, Kate Long third. Time, 3:27.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 6.—The Exposition races were largely attended to-day. The weather was pleasant and the track was a trifle slow, but the racing was the best of the season. Following are the summaries:

Two-twenty-four class; $600.

William H.	1	1	1
Unolalla	2	2	2
Abdallah Boy	4	3	3
Calmar	3	4	4

Time—2:26¼; 2:26¾; 2:24.

Two-nineteen class; $800.

Pilot R.	2	1	1	1
Lucy	1	2	2	3
Driver	3	3	3	2

Deck Wright distanced for foul driving.

Time—2:25½; 2:25; 2:25½; 2:24¾.

The 2:33 class, $500, was unfinished on account of darkness, Clark S. winning two straight heats in 2:32 and 2:33, and Katy D. one heat in 2:32.

CRICKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—In the cricket match today the English eleven did about as they pleased with the picked American eighteen, and closed their inning with a score of 254. The Americans went to bat at 4 o'clock, and stumps were drawn at 5. In that hour the Americans scored forty-six runs for thirteen wickets. Of the men retired only two got double numbers.

THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 6.—At the annual prize shoot of the Orion Gun Club this afternoon Abe Pugh won the gold rifle badge; score, 196. Dr. A. H. Amos won the shotgun badge; score, 5 out of 7 single, and 7 out of 8 double, at fifteen birds. C. W. Smith won the Kelly Cup at glass balls; score, 14 out of 15.

BASE-BALL.

The Franklin and Firemen's nines, two strong and well-matched teams, will play a a game of ball tomorrow afternoon at the White Stocking Park, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the fund in aid of the Michigan sufferers.

THE OAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 6.—Wallace Ross, the oarsman, will challenge the winner of the *Sportsman's* cup in England. He goes into training immediately for the race with Hanlan.

MICHIGAN SUFFERERS.

Appointment by Gov. Jerome of a General Commission to Receive and Disburse Money—A Masonic Appeal.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—In accordance with the resolutions passed yesterday by the local fire-relief committees, Gov. Jerome has taken the following action:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., Oct. 6.—*To the Public*: In compliance with the unanimous request presented to me by the local fire relief committees representing Port Huron, Bay City, Saginaw, East Saginaw, and Detroit, at a meeting held at Detroit on the 5th inst., I hereby designate the gentlemen named below to act as a central commission, to be known as "The Fire Relief Commission of Michigan." All contributions for sufferers in the late fires on the Huron Peninsula, this State, should be sent to the Chairman at Detroit: Ex-Gov. Henry P. Baldwin, Chairman, President Second National Bank, Detroit; A. H. Day, President American National Bank, Detroit; D. C. Whitwood of the Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit; George C. Codd, Postmaster of Detroit; Gen. Frederick W. Swift, from Swift & Dodd's, Detroit; Omar D. Conger, United States Senator, Port Huron; Charles S. Gorham, President First National Bank, Marshall. All disbursements in this cause will be made under their directions.

DAVID H. JEROME, Governor.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 6.—*To the lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of the Grand Jurisdiction of the State of Indiana*: I have received information from the Grand Master of Michigan that the northwestern part of that State had been visited by a most devastating fire, many lodges destroyed, hundreds of our brethren made homeless and penniless, the widows and orphans of many others left to suffer without even the comfort of a shelter to protect them from the chilling blast of approaching winter. Brethren, practice that greatest of Christian and Masonic virtues, charity; give what you can to those who so much need. Remit to W. H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.

CALVIN W. PRATHER, Grand Master.

KALAKAUA AND LORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 6.—King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, accompanied by his Chamberlain, Col. Judd, and Aide-de-Camp, Maj. McFarland, are visiting friends in Omaha. Today they were given a reception at the residence of the Hon. J. M. Woolworth. They leave for San Francisco tomorrow. The Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, and party passed through today en route to Winnipeg via St. Paul, after which they will visit Chicago, and go thence to Ottawa.

The Key to Health.

Have you found the key to perfect health and strength? It is Kidney-Wort, the only remedy that overcomes at once the inaction of the kidneys and bowels. It purifies the blood by cleansing the system of foul humors and by giving strength to the liver, kidneys, and bowels to perform their regular functions. See displayed advertisement.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine and Milwaukee twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 8 a. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m.

For Escanaba, Fayette, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.

For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesday at 8 a. m. and Saturday at 9 a. m.

Docks foot Michigan-av.

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.
Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

KIDNEY-WORT.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine.

Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.*

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.

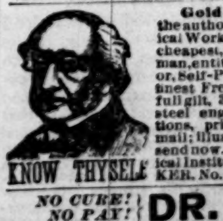
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Lucas PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. Clark St. Chicago, Ill.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that but few possess. YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating, —remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Call or address Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.



Gold Medal Awarded the author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life or, Self-Preservation;" bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:35 a m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:50 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:20 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:05 a m	* 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:05 a m	* 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 8:55 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* [illegible]
Elgin Express	*10:15 a m	* 6:15 p m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Union Depot, Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:25 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 2:30 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 3:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 3:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:30 p m	b 2:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:20 p m	b 6:40 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:25 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:05 p m	b 6:35 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* [illegible]
Milwaukee Express	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Sioux City & Dubuque Fast Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:30 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 8:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:5 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:45 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex	*12:35 p m	* 3:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m § 9:00 p m	* 3:25 p m § 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:35 p m	* 3:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 3:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:45 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:50 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Ex	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 2:15 p m	* 8:15 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Theatre Train	‖11:30 p m	‖11:00 p m
Church Train	1:15 p m	‖10:05 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Thursdays and Saturdays only. Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	*†7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 5:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	* 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. *a*Saturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m

*a*Saturdays leave at 11:20p. m. §Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:50 a m
Night Express	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:00 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:30 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:15 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:10 a m

†Daily, except Sundays. *Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:15 a m	8:00 p m
Night Express	9:15 p m	8:30 a m

IDAHO.

Rich Mining Region in Alturas County.

"Cities" in the Valley of Wood River.

Old-Time Prospectors—Mr. Croy's Winter-Experience in 1879-'80.

A Mineral Belt Forty Miles Long and Twenty Broad.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HAILEY, Idaho (Wood River), September, 1881.—Approaching this land of promise from the East, the best route is via Ogden and the Utah & Northern Road to Blackfoot; thence by a fine line of four-horse stages of the Gilmer & Salisbury Company. This route saves several hours' staging, and is the one most patronized and best equipped. The lava-beds, across which the route leads, are dreary enough; but, once past them, the face of the country is suddenly changed; the monotonous dull red and yellow of the burned-out lava-district gives way to rolling, fertile valleys, frowned down upon by lofty mountains; pure mountain-born streams dash across the road, supplying the meal-stations with mountain-trout in the greatest abundance: and everywhere, even far up the mountain-sides, is a rich coat of evergreen grass.

"CITIES."

Entering at last the Valley of Wood River, we roll past numerous ranches; then comes the Town of Bellevue; four miles beyond is Hailey; ten miles above is Ketchum; still farther beyond, under the long shadow of the lofty Saw-Tooth Range, is the prosperous mining camp of Galena; and over the Divide is still another "city"—Saw-Tooth. The first three of these are prosperous towns, with a population each of about 800 souls; and each is well supplied with stores and saloons, newspapers, etc.; but each is still too young to support a school, although each now has a considerable and rapidly increasing juvenile population. Galena and Saw-Tooth partake more of the character of camps as yet; but, inasmuch as they are in the very heart of the best mining region, another season will see well-built and populous towns there too. Bellevue is situated at an altitude of 5,000 feet above sea-level, Hailey 5,600—the altitude increasing until Saw-Tooth is reached, which lies at a probable altitude of 9,000 feet.

WHY THEY CAME.

This valley from Bellevue up is from three to six miles in width, hemmed in by lofty mountains, all through which are mines in abundance; and the present season has demonstrated that the hardy crops and vegetables can be successfully grown here. Yet many will ask, Why is it that all those people have flocked into that far-away country? I will answer. Like so much of our Western country, this is the old hunting-grounds of the numerous Indian tribes now quartered upon numerous reservations scattered about in every direction. These old dwellers here clung to the country with a grip only less tenacious than that of the Sioux to the Black Hills and Yellowstone regions, because they were numerically less powerful; they resisted all encroachments upon their domain to the bitter end. But, twenty years ago, the prospector was a man of the mountains, with nerves of steel, and a soul built of bravery itself, and whose iron frame nothing but the remorseless clutch of years could stoop or subdue; and these shaggy fellows leaned on their long guns, and, drinking in the sweet, fresh winds which skipped across these snowy peaks, dreamed awhile, then foretold the vast undiscovered riches of the country, straightway shouldered their guns, and came. They came, and fought, and worked; but civilization was far in their rear, and there only was capital; and so they went again—that is, some of them did. Some of them staid; but who they were, or where they sleep, we cannot tell. We find their trails, and shafts, and tunnels upon every hand; but the diggers and the trail-makers are seldom met.

AN OLD-TIME PROSPECTOR.

I accidentally met one of these a few days since while riding across the Camas Divide. In a deep, dark, timbered cañon I unexpectedly came upon a prospector of the old-time sort, and I stopped to talk with him. We spoke of the various mining districts, and I incidentally mentioned that the Little Smoky District was showing up some rich mines, and said that one of the best of them had recently been sold to a strong company from Huntington, Pa. The old fellow slowly laid down his pick and asked: "Have you seed that mine?" I answered: "Yes—I examined it."

"Well, pardner, that ar shaft in the solid galena—that ar shaft I sunk fourteen year ago."

"Well, but why did you not locate the claim?"

"What good? Don't ye see thar was no one hereabouts them times but me and my pardner? What good was a mine here them times?"

I admitted that it, being so far away from the settlements, was of but little value; and inquired why he didn't come back and locate it.

"Didn't I? Didn't I come back, through snow and ice, to locate it? But my blazes had grown out, and it took me a good while to find it; and, when I did, there was ore sacked lying piled up on the dump. Well, my old eyes ain't so keen as they used to be, and I had thought so much about sackin' ore out of that shaft, and sellin' out, and all that, that blast me if I didn't think I was dreamin', or crazy, or something. But I wasn't; there they were sackin' $160 ore outen my old shaft, and they nothin' but tenderfeet too. I tell you, lad, things ain't right in this world nohow."

So it is. A great many years ago many of these mines were discovered; but, being so far from machinery, and being in an almost unknown and uninhabited region, they were passed by, or locations made and abandoned. Thus vague rumors came to be afloat of the richness of the country, which, after the close of the Bannock war, in '78, resulted in a few parties penetrating in here.

MR. CROY'S EXPERIENCE.

Their first winter was cheerless as possible, and it required plenty of courage and perseverance to stick it out, as did some few. The first winter's experience of Mr. R. H. Croy is but a repetition of that of a half-dozen others—that number covering the entire number of settlers during the winter of '79-'80.

This gentleman had that faith in the country that, coming, he brought with him an accomplished wife and three children, several head of ponies, and two cows—the first ever in the valley. He made his winter's camp on a gulch or creek which empties into Wood River opposit the Town of Hailey, and there for upwards of seven months the little family lived, seeing no human being save themselves. The winter-snows fell deep, adding to the cheerlessness of their situation, and threatening the destruction of their stock; but the husband had made mining locations, and on these he toiled, while the good wife shoveled snow off the grass that the stock might not die. At length, in the early spring, the little community were thrown into a state of almost frenzied delight on beholding the head of a mule-train pulling slowly up the snow-packed gulch, their trail being cleared by a gang of stalwart shovelers. The lady and children wept and laughed hysterically by turns, and followed the new-comers about almost as though they had been of some other species.

Mr. Croy said he had located several claims in the vicinity, some of which he a few weeks since disposed of for the snug little sum of $65,000, still retaining enough to make him a rich man. The entire family have now gone East—the old people to rest and enjoy life, the young ones to school.

A CLUSTER OF RICH MINES.

Mr. Croy camped at a good spot, and discovered good mines; but, all unknown to him, only three miles beyond, their black faces even then cropping above the snow, was a cluster of mines, or perhaps rather one extremity of a belt of silver-bearing veins, that have since proven to be of almost inestimable value. It was the work almost of a day to take their course; and forward and backward in those directions the keen-scented prospectors went; and it seemed almost that wherever they went they were rewarded by the discovery of rich mines. Veterans in mining business stood in amazement as the belt—if so I may term it—broadened and lengthened, and it seemed that it absolutely had no limit. From the mountains bordering Wood River Valley at Bellevue, across the Divide into Croy Gulch, across this into Bullion, beyond this to Deer Creek, over this Divide into Warm Spring Creek, and beyond this to the Smokies, the almost solid column of locations extends; and scattered throughout this entire fifty-mile stretch there are proven to be good-paying mines, while the prospects, with an actual value of from $1,000 to $10,000, are myriad. Beyond the Smokies, on this chain, comes we know not what; the country is too young to have told; but it is rich with promise for next season.

I write this after ninety days' careful study and exploration of the country, and in it alone is enough to warrant a rich and permanent country; but only the half has been mentioned.

ANOTHER RICH MINERAL BELT.

Twenty miles east of this mineral belt is still another of certainly equal extent. Beginning at Lost and Little Wood Rivers, thence running northwesterly across the East Fork of Wood River and Boulder Creek to Galena, and over the Divide to Saw-Tooth, as extensive and probably a richer chain of mines extends. Mining men are careful in the use of the word "mine," and draw a sharp distinction between mines and prospects; and, in speaking of this country, I shall carefully make the same distinction—so that I say, from actual study and observation, that here, in Alturas County, is a mineral region more than forty miles in length, and more than twenty in breadth that is spangled all over with paying mines. Let it be remembered that a half-dozen big properties are enough to make a great camp, and then do not forget that there are scores of them, and a breadth of country as inviting to the explorer and prospector as the sun shines upon, and the secret of the rapidly multiplying population is apparent.

HAILEY.

The result of this wide-extended population has been the springing into a stalwart and permanent existence of the various towns mentioned, and between these there is the usual heated rivalry; but Hailey at present has decidedly the lead, it being centrally located with regard to the vast stock and agricultural regions below and the mining camps above, and also being beautifully situated on a level bench on the bank of the famous trout-stream, Wood River, and lying directly opposit the mouth of Croy Gulch, up which six miles is the Town of Bullion, about which are clustered a dozen mines, any one of which is worth several hundred thousand dollars, and any one of which is capable of producing ore enough to employ all the transportation available.

A COUNTY-SEAT QUESTION.

The county-seat of this county (Alturas) is at Rocky Bar, upwards of 100 miles distant; and the disadvantage of this fact induced the last Legislature to call a special election for Sept. 12 to fix upon a permanent location of the county-seat. The contest was earnestly carried on, Hailey and Bellevue being the leading candidates. The polls closed showing Hailey to have cast 777 votes, with 707 for Hailey. This fact being announced, and being regarded as settling the question in her favor, the throng in the street set up a wild yell of delight, mingled with which was the rattling discharge of scores of six-shooters. Bullets rattled through the flimsy buildings and plowed up the streets, but everybody was happy, and no one hurt. The entire returns are not in, but Hailey probably has a small majority.

DRAWBACKS.

The great drawbacks so far have been inadequate transportation to move the vast amounts of ore mined and the lack of sufficient smelting facilities; but these drawbacks will both soon be things of the past, as there is now in operation one mile from Hailey one smelter, another of sixty tons capacity at Ketchun, and the ground surveyed for still another opposit Hailey of four stacks; while at Galena is still another of three stacks; and then, over the Saw-Tooth Divide, in the milling-ore district, is an elaborate silver-mill, built at a cost of $145,000.

The geologic character of the country is that recognized everywhere as favorable to great and permanent mines, being granit, slate, trachyte, limestone, and porphyry. The veins all indicate that they will continue, and no single instance has occurred of one pinching out, or indicating that such may be the result; while deeper development has only proved them better and better.

VALUABLE ORE.

In the Bullion Mine, at the Town of Bullion, at the 350-foot level, has been struck a body of ore so valuable that it may result in the miners being searched on leaving off work, it being literally braided over with wire-silver.

Fortunes have been made in real estate in the various towns; but the great boom will not strike the country until spring, when an immigration will pour in which will exalt values to truly city proportions. Ten thousand people may be confidently predicted for one of the valley-cities; and the man could not be called at all wild in his estimates who predicts a second Denver or Butte City to be built up here, and that speedily.

WORK AND WAGES.

To those desiring to come, I will say that the lack of transportation or other means of handling ores prevents the employment of great numbers of men; and that, unless they have means to live upon for a few weeks, it would be better to defer coming until spring, when plenty of work will await all at good wages. Miners receive $4, carpenters $6, and laborers $3 per day; while board costs from $6 to $8 per week.

Everybody in this whole valley and mountain-region is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Oregon Branch of the Union Pacific, which approaches us with its steady, unvarying daily stride of one and one-half miles; and it is probable that those coming in the spring will have but a dozen hours' staging, the time now being (via Blackfoot) thirty hours.

LYNN.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Guiteau's Financial Record.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—In a collection or mercantile agency of Chicago for 1872 I find among the list of dead beats, or "black list" as it is called, the following entry:

"Z—Guiteau, Chas. J., lawyer."

Turing to the definitions of the letter "Z" I find:

"Z—Income uncertain and often precarious. Defer indefinitly the payment of debts. Lawsuits to collect claims would be useless. No credit or favors should be given."

All of which is a true index of the commercial and business character of the notorious wretch now awaiting the legal mockery of a trial at Washington.

C.

The Carrying of Unlawful Weapons.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ATKINSON, Ill., Oct. 5.—At this time, when the Nation mourns the loss of its Chief Magistrate by the hands of an assasin, and every day the papers teem with the most horrible murders, it would be well for editors, ministers, and all law-abiding citizens to unite and make general war on the disgraceful and cowardly system of carrying unlawful weapons, the use of which in the hands of the lawless causes at least nine-tenths of the murders. If our present law was enforced but few crimes would be recorded where there are now many, and other nations could not point the finger of scorn at us as a powerful people allowing murder to become rampant in the land through the apathy and careless administration of the law.

T. N.

Protect the Birds.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Oct. 6.—As a reader of your valuable paper, I noticed in last Sunday's issue where some bad boys near Lincoln Park were arrested for using slungshots. Now, why cannot that same law be enforced in Hyde Park? I speak in behalf of those dear feathered songsters who are found daily about my pavements dead. One cannot walk about his premises without danger of receiving a black eye, or, perhaps worse, the loss of one. I would love to see some of those rough lads, who claim to have humane parents, meet the same fate as those boys on the North Side. While I write my little boy brings in a lovely crimson-crested little bird, yet warm with the life it wise Creator gave, the victim of a slungshot. Cannot something be done? We daily see cases where humane societies protect animals, why may not some humane voice appeal for the feathered tribe? "I speak for those who cannot speak for themselves."

A RESIDENT OF HYDE PARK.

Imported Mud.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Our beloved city has long been celebrated for its mud—not only for its great quantity in the aggregate, but for the many diversities in its composition. To the ordinarily constituted mind it seemed that we had mud enough and to spare. But it appears that there were some persons who were not satisfied with the bounty that Nature had lavished upon us in this respect; and these persons have added to our native stock of mud an exotic variety, indigenous to the interior of Illinois. The top-dressing of the new paving on the Michigan-avenue boulevard—at least in the vicinity of Twelfth street—is composed of a substance designated as Peoria gravel. It is extraordinarily susceptible to the influence of moisture, forming puddles of indescribable nastiness upon the slightest provocation; and the unfortunate beings who are compelled to cross these puddles have their boots, and their dresses or pantaloons (as the case may be), bedaubed with a semi-fluid of extreme tenacity, the color of which, being a bright yellow, makes itself painfully apparent to the most myopic of visions. Peoria gravel is a splended acquisition to Chicago's geological formations.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

The Doctors' Bill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—As Congress will be too generous to ask the late President's physicians to itemize their bill, I will venture to do so, premising that the item for "nursing," though the smallest charge in the entire bill, represents the most value and in reality the bulk of their services:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1881.—*Uncle Samuel and Brother Jonathan to "the Doctors."*

Dr.		
Nursing the patient eighty days	$10,000	
Administering stimulants, etc	15,000	
Recording pulse, temperature, etc	20,000	
Issuing bulletins, etc	15,000	
Diagnosing and rediagnosing the case	15,000	
Time lost in interviews and in giving "opinions" to an anxious people	15,000	
Services in cutting up and mutilating the sacred remains at autopsy	25,000	
	$115,000	
Cr.		
By reputation gained	$5,000	
By surgical ignorance	10,000	
By fragments stolen at autopsy	15,000—	30,000
Balance due		$85,000

H.

Michigan Avenue Boulevard.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Returning from the city a few days since I was informed that the new road on Michigan avenue was completed for a short distance, so with many expectations and an imaginary ride over a magnificent road minus the usual mud and unpleasantness of ordinary roads I ordered the coachman to drive over to Michigan avenue, that I might enjoy what I supposed would be a delightful road. How sadly were my expectations dashed when, as riding along, I felt a "dash" of mud on my face, and saw the carriage wheels becoming covered with mud! Why is this? After these heavy taxes, why should we be cheated in this way and pay for a road which is no better than any very ordinary macadam roadbed?

What was the commission paid to the Park Commissioners, perhaps by the proprietors of a huge gravel bed, to decide upon such a third-class pavement? Why is it when people have such a pavement as the one on Michigan avenue from Eighteenth to Twentieth streets to ride on that they should decide it is "faulty," and put down one that has cost the people such an enormous sum and is in every way inferior? Perhaps it is because Chicago is such a filthy city that its Park Commissioners have become so accustomed to the usual filth that they cannot see the advantage this concrete pavement has over this common but costly new one. Cleanliness is next to godliness, and I think one can easily appreciate the force of this saying when, after riding from Twelfth to Sixteenth streets on the new pavement, they finally strike the concrete at Eighteenth street, so beautifully smooth and clean.

G. A. W.

The Other Side.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

618 MONROE STREET, Oct. 6.—As you published a tissue of fabrications in regard to the case of little Grace Parker, I ask you in justice to myself and the Industrial School spoken of, to make my defense as public. This man Parker, who does not own the printing establishment at No. 107 Madison street, applied first to Mr. Marsh, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Industrial School, for the admission to the school of this Grace. Mr. Marsh sent him to me, requesting me to attend to the matter as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. Parker seemed in great distress, assuring me his wife—the step-mother—would no longer attempt to control or care for this little girl, as she ran away from them, and they had great trouble in finding her. It had come to this point—that either Grace or she must leave the house, for his wife told him when he started off with Grace that if he brought Grace back she should leave. And then who could take care of the two little ones that she was willing to still keep? It did not seem right to me to try to get this girl into our school under the provisions of our law, for he was able to earn good wages, and was, apparently, not dissipated. The girl was bright and interesting, and, I was confident, could easily be managed in a good home. So I told Mr. Parker of the excellent home the Belvidere ladies had told me of at this Mr. Smith's, four miles from the town. I said if he would give the girl to me I would see that she had a good home, and would try this place. If the arrangement was satisfactory to the people wishing her and to the child, the papers could be drawn after a few months' trial.

Parker gladly consented to this, and as he said he knew of no place where he could leave the child while communicating with Belvidere friends I offered to keep her. In a week I took her there and left her in the care of Mrs. Smith, with every reason to think she would have a happy home. Mr. Parker never paid me a cent, or offered to, either then or at any other time. I made no charge against him, as I am not in the habit of trying to make money out of poor people. The Humane Society were applied to, and were about to transfer the case to us when Parker applied. The girl wrote her father within two weeks, and never received an answer. When Parker was notified that two ladies from Belvidere were staying at my house and could tell him all about Mr. Smith's family, and Grace particularly, he did not take the trouble to call. The sudden interest manifested in the girl by this step-mother did not move me much. When Mr. P. wrote me I called on him and told him all there was to be known, but begged him to go and see for himself. This he did on the 25th ult., and admitted that he found her happy and contented. I declined to give up my claim upon the child unless he could show me a better home for her, as "sleeping in alleys and coal-bins" under Mrs. Parker's supervision again might not have any better tendency than before. Parker understood perfectly that the girl was not to go to Evanston, so his alleged "consternation" is quite absurd. The case comes before Judge Moran next Tuesday morning, and I rest it there.

ELIZABETH HOLT BABBITT.

The Opium Habit in New York.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A copy of your paper of Sept. 18 contains a communication on opium smoking and smokers in this city that does me such marked injustice and so grossly, though unintentionally, misrepresents some facts, that I must beg of you space to show wherein the writer errs.

I have been endeavoring for some months past to make a careful and extended study of this vice, that now numbers amongst its victims some 5,000 whites, male and female. In order to test the effects of opium upon the body and mind when used in this manner I smoked it, as stated in my articles in *Harper's Weekly* for the weeks ending Sept. 24 and Oct. 7, in large and small amounts, amongst the habitués in the low dens and at my own house, where I have a complete outfit for so doing. Moreover, some of my male nurses and from two to six habitués smoked at my house daily for a long time in order that I might the more fully experiment and question them. The fact of my being found in the Mott street "joint," for I am evidently referred to, although no name is given, was for the purpose of studying the manner of smoking, the effects and habits of those given to the vice, such full and thorough investigation being impossible at my own house, where the smokers felt somewhat under constraint. It was for the purpose, too, of thoroughly sifting the statements of the habitués when off their guard that this was done, and to prevent my falling into the error that has invariably attended the efforts of newspaper reporters and correspondents of having swallowed gulpingly a mass of untruth with which every smoker delights in cramming the chance caller. My articles, already referred to, my forthcoming book by the Harpers, and my article in the New York *Medical Record* of Oct. 7, 1881, will show conclusively why I was in these places, and how thoroughly the average correspondent has heretofore been fooled and has written things that to one thoroughly acquainted with the subject are absurd, although their author may have meant them in good faith.

The following are some of the points wherein your correspondent has been misinformed: There is no curtain serving as a door to the smoking-room. There is a window close to the ceiling on the left as you enter; there is a lamp and tray for every *two* and not for *every* smoker. The female who was taken for "a wealthy woman owning her own house on Forty-second street" was nothing of the kind, but on the contrary a variety actress. The other female was not "the wife of a clerk of a hotel at Coney Island." The proprietor's name is not Sing Sah, but Ah Sing, the smokers calling him Sing Ah. The smoker never forces opium into the bowl through its central aperture, nor does he daub it on the top, but having shaped it into the pea or tscander fastens it carefully on the bowl about the hole. The man known as Matt is not at all as represented, opium-smoking having had nothing at all to do with his condition of poverty and idleness; he is not of good family, was never of the jeunesse dorée, has not smoked twenty pipes of opium a dozen times in his life, and instead of being refined and educated cannot speak two sentences without making some grammatical bull; does loaf in the joint eight or ten hours every day, sleeping and running errands, but not smoking opium. Sing's gibberish is nonsensical. Matt's friend never spent $10 in the joint in his life for opium—no smoker can consume that amount in twenty-four hours; the division of the dollar's worth is not true, for if the two were smoking together no division was necessary, the one who was smoking portioning the pipes in the proper manner. Conversation does go on amongst the smokers, and the effect of the drug is not at all as portrayed.

I regret exceedingly that I find it necessary to contradict your correspondent so flatly, but such articles as his tend to mislead the reader and stultify the efforts of those who are endeavoring to investigate the matter scientifically. As to my own smoking, I can only say that was it necessary to smoke amongst these people for ten months instead of as many days in order to arrive at the truth, I should certainly do so. Very respectfully yours,

H. H. KANE, M. D.

Hop Bitters cures by removing the cause of sickness and restoring vitality.

IOWA.

Political Matters in the Hawkeye State.

The Various Candidates for the United States Senatorship.

Harlan and the State Senatorship—Bourbon and Greenback Fusion.

How the Coercive Teetotalers Are Injuring the Republican Party.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 4.—The campaign in this State this year will largely go by default. There has been no organized effort to secure that complete discussion of the questions of the hour which usually characterizes a campaign in this State. Every voter will therefore, of necessity, exercise his own discretion in the casting of his ballot. It behooves every Republican therefore to decide whether or not the principles represented by Mr. Garfield, and which were the principles of the party when he was elected, shall be indorsed and confirmed. The election next week has in that regard great significance and import. Never were the principles of the party brought out in clearer lines or portrayed in bolder relief than by Mr. Garfield. There is danger that minor issues may distract the public mind and the party, so that this important fact will be lost sight of. In several counties already are at work influences which if persisted in will eventually become disastrous. This is the inevitable result whenever and wherever aspiring politicians seek to control primaries, pack conventions, and attempt to set up a political machine. I notice in the local papers of several counties in the State much talk of independent Legislative candidates. This has not been so in the past history of the party. There must be some cause for it. It is evident that a full, free, fair expression of the will of the party has not been had where this disaffection exists. It is safe to conclude that the result of all this will be a gain to the Opposition in the Legislature of several members—for there are many counties where the majority is so small that a change of thirty or forty votes will turn the scale.

It is well known that the United States Senatorial question is the issue largely in the selection of Legislative candidates. It is also well known that Mr. Wilson, since his Davenport canal speech, has been actively at work to secure a majority of the Legislative nominations. It is a matter of public notoriety that at every Legislative convention in the State he has been represented to that end, notwithstanding in March last he in a public letter said: "I do not want a General Assembly pledged for me, neither do I want it prejudiced against me." I saw in a leading daily paper, a few days since, a statement that the Legislative nominations at present stood thus:

Instructed for Wilson	60
Instructed for Gear	3
Not instructed—Wilson	70
Not instructed—Gear	6
	139

Now, there are but 150 members of the Legislature. Of these fifty are Senators, thirty of whom hold over. There are three vacancies in the hold-overs to be filled, making twenty-three to be elected. There are 100 members of the House to be elected, making a total of 123 members only to be elected, so that the foregoing statement is without foundation in fact. It is not the first time editors have got widely astray from the actual condition of the public mind. Reasoning from analogy, and from long observation of the Republican party in this State, it cannot be true, or else the party has totally repudiated its own acts. Without reference to the candidacy of anybody, and only to show the fallacy of such statements, and to sustain the independence of thought and action of the Republican party of Iowa, I will say, what every person will admit to be true, that Gov. Gear has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of his friends. Beginning public life in the Lower House, he was twice elected Speaker; then promoted to Governor, being elected by a minority vote; reëlected by a tremendous majority; since when he has proved one of the best executive officers the State ever had; one of the most earnest friends of the farmers and the laboring classes, and a faithful custodian of the interests of the people. By his thorough business methods he has saved to the State millions of dollars in the expenditures of public institutions. All this is admitted. In view of his record and the repeated indorsement of him by the party, it is unreasonable to suppose that the people have suddenly turned bodily against him to the support of one who has for many years been known and conceded to be antagonistic to the leading interests of the agricultural classes of the States. It is altogether improbable.

The foregoing statement leaves out entirely several persons who are possible and highly probable candidates. The Hon. John A. Kasson is quite prominently mentioned, and cannot be ignored in that way. So too is Judge McDill. The former will certainly get twelve votes, and the latter is pretty sure of ten. Then there are twenty-two at least who utterly refuse to tell how they will vote. Here then are forty-four votes which cannot be counted for either Wilson or Gear, and almost certainly not for Wilson in any event. Were a vote taken today I should estimate the result among the new members as follows:

Wilson	45	McDill	10
Gear	34	Scattering	22
Kasson	12		
Total			123

But there is likely to come into this canvass a new disturbing element for these editors who are saying who shall and who shall not be candidates. It now looks as though Mr. Kirkwood would leave the Cabinet. It is well known that Iowa Republicans were solid for Garfield. At the Chicago Convention they were first and last a unit against Grant and Conkling. So thoroughly in earnest were they in opposition to these men and their methods that they refused to put Mr. Wilson on the delegation. When Mr. Garfield made up his Cabinet, he desired to manifest his recognition of the Republicans of Iowa by representation in his Cabinet. Mr. Allison was selected, but he refused. Mr. Wilson was pressed upon the attention of Mr. Garfield; but he refused to accept him. Mr. Kirkwood was selected against his wishes. He, however, assented, in deference to the request of the party, and gave up his seat in the Senate. He, too, was opposed to Conkling and Arthur when in the Senate. It is now probable that, because of his opposition to these men, and of his intimate relations with Garfield, and because of his being a representative of the Republican sentiment of Iowa, he will be retired from the Cabinet as a rebuke. The people of this State are intensely more in sympathy with Garfield and his principles and policy than when he was elected, and they will not rest meekly under this attempt of the new President to force the old issue upon them. They are not that kind of Republicans. It would be very much like them to rise up en masse and send the old War Governor back to the Senate. Candidate-makers may ignore this, as they will; but they will find in this "Kirkwood business" that which makes the other fellows uneasy. It would be paradoxical indeed if the Republicans of Iowa should send now to the Senate a man whom they would not send to Chicago Convention because he was not in accord with their will—a man whom President Garfield absolutely refused to take into his Cabinet for the same and other reasons. It is highly improbable that one year has wrought such a change in the sentiment of the party; and the recent manifestations of affection for the dead President evidence that, instead of estrangement, the affection for him has been intensified. It would be strange indeed if the party in Iowa should submit to this rebuke through the caprice of the new President. It is contrary to all their record in the past.

Senator Harlan, who it was supposed a month ago would also be in the race, has withdrawn his name as State Senator from Henry County. He was in Colorado when the Senatorial convention was held, and the convention, getting into a deadlock over Newbold and Woolson, compromised on Harlan, and he wired an acceptance under the circumstances. Since his return he says he finds no reason why either Newbold or Woolson cannot be elected. He does not want the place. While Mr. Harlan is correct in his conjecture, the Central Committee will be confronted with the deadlock in a regularly-delegated convention representing the party. It is not often a party is divided in choice on two so able and efficient representatives as ex-Gov. Newbold and Senator Woolson.

The Bourbons and Greenbackers are hunting in couples wherever they deem it possible to secure a county office, or a Legislator. The Democrats want to defeat the Prohibitory amendment; and they are fearful that, if it shall go to the people, it will be put beyond their reach forever. The Greenbackers want office, and to beat the Republicans. In some of the counties, where there is disaffection over candidates on the United States Senatorial issue, it is probable this fusion will secure a defeat of the Republican candidate; and overzealous Republicans who are counting up instructed and as certain Legislators for this and that candidate, may as well accept this as a fact now, not apparent to no simply, but patent to many observing, conservative, and stanch Republicans who hold principles higher than candidates.

HAWKEYE.

THE COERCIVE TEETOTALERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 4.—The Republican party of Iowa is suffering from an overdose of "Temperance," and the evil results are springing up on every side. The "Temperance" people, frothing at the mouth over the successful effort to get the Republicans to pull their chestnuts from the fire, have become rampant and daring to such an extent that they are already crying "Rule or ruin" to the party now in power.

The Scott County Republicans repudiated the "Temperance" plank of the platform, whereupon the "pure in heart," including preachers, Dr. (?) Dungan, and a few others, met in convention and selected a set of candidates of their own. The Democrats, of course, are getting their coat-sleeves made larger to laugh in; and the fanatics are fingering around for a loop-hole to escape. To show how patriotic they are, it is only necessary to mention the fact that their best organ, the *Prohibitionist*, of Des Moines, has been plucked thus early by a full-fledged mortgage, and is a thing of the past. It would seem as if out of 750,000 people—and there must be that many "Temperance" people in Iowa, or the amendment will be voted down—there were enough who could get a dollar or two to pay for so good a paper in such a grand cause; but "actions" in "Temperance" even, "speak louder than words," and by the action of the *Prohibitionist's* proprietor must be judged the practical "Temperance" advocates. Dubuque County Republicans nominated the Hon. J. K. Graves for State Senator, and the *Times* of that city jumps on his back and howls with rage, declaring he is not straight on the Prohibitory question. Senator Ham, editor of the Dubuque *Herald*, is again a candidate in behalf of Democracy. The first thing they know down there it will be impossible to tell which side of the fence a man is on until he is dead so he can't change. Mr. Graves was in the State Convention and helped pass the "Temperance" resolution, but is a little of the reverse opinion now. His course, however, will probably elect him, and he will make a fine Senator, though no one conversant with Senator Ham's record in that office, unless it be the fanatics, can say but that he has filled it ably and well.

Inconsistencies of "Temperance" people will cost the Republican party ten to fifteen Legislators this fall; and, if it continues to dodge around and bow to the mandates of the fanatics much longer, it will do what the hen did that had sticks tied to her legs—walk itself right out of the garden where it goes to scratch.

One of the worst features about this "Temperance" business is, that so many of the "laborers" (?) in the cause are at it for money or position. Let any man cross the Mississippi and say that he has been in the ditch and gutter, but has reformed, and wants to tell the people his experience, and immediately some easily-taken-in brother "hires a hall" or throws open a church-door, and invites the public to join in the chorus. And they join. Then the next thing is a collection or a subscription. And they join again. There have been dozens of great reformers in Iowa, and some of them have been paid as high as $100 per week for telling their experience, including their own miserable deeds and imperfections (until they reformed). There was a young man from Maine came out here not many years ago, and inaugurated the $100 a week movement; and, after a successful season, he returned with much filthy lucre (unless he spent it playing billiards, etc.), several fine presents, a number of ladies' hearts (pickled), etc. And now comes the report that Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the gifted lady-lawyer of Clinton, and a great "Temperance" worker, accepted $1,000 from the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for her influence in preventing a Prohibition ticket being placed in the field in opposition to Gov. Gear. A gentleman questioned her publicly in a convention recently, whereupon she said she was not bound to answer, that her record was before the people of Iowa, and what she had done was in the interest of the Republican party, to which she owed her full allegiance, because they had *purchased* it by their pledges to Prohibition.

The Prohibition fanatics will probe around the body politic of the Republican party, crying "Laudable puss" and "The indications are better" until death ensues, unless the Republicans assert their independence, and a determination to adhere to principle, and attend to their own business themselves.

SMITH.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Resolutions Denunciatory of Railroad, Patent, and Other Monopolies—Election of Officers.

The National Farmers' Alliance resumed its session in Hershey Hall yesterday at 10 a. m., the President, W. J. Fowler of New York, in the chair. The name of D. N. Wood was substituted for that of R. A. Langdon as a representative from Illinois. The States of Minnesota and Nebraska were each given two votes in the National Alliance.

Some debate followed upon further minor amendments to the constitution, and finally the report of the committee on this subject as amended was adopted as a whole.

The Secretary read the following telegram from

EX-CONGRESSMAN CHITTENDEN,

President of the National Anti-Monopoly League:

"NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—*To William J. Fowler, President National Alliance:* The National Anti-Monopoly League sends greeting and the earnest wish that your organization may increase and prosper. The people must organize in defense of their rights or acknowledge that a few men may be their masters. T. E. CHITTENDEN."

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers of the National Alliance for the coming year with the following result:

President—John B. James, of Kansas.
Vice-President—Matthew Anderson, of Wisconsin.
Secretary—D. W. Wood, of Illinois.
Treasurer—Allen Root, of Nebraska.
Lecturer—D. W. Wood, of Illinois.

The newly-elected officers assumed their seats and President James promised to do all that lay in his power to aid in carrying out the objects sought by the Alliance.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, Farmers and others are oppressed by unequal taxation, by subsidies to monopolies, by selfish, partisan, and dishonest officials, by railroad extortion and unjust discriminations, and by other privileged classes; and,

WHEREAS, Congress only can regulate commerce among the States, a national union of all interested is necessary for success,

Resolved, That farmers and all in sympathy with them unite in local, State, and National societies for mutual agreement and united action.

Resolved, That all property, real and personal, corporate and individual, should be equally taxed, and that the holder of a mortgage or other lien on property should be taxed for the amount of his lien, and the owner for the balance of his property.

Resolved, That we favor a just income tax.

Resolved, That the salaries of all public officials should be only a fair compensation for services rendered; that all Government positions should be elective as far as practicable; and that the appointment of Postmasters and other officers by the successful party is a gross violation of civil-service reform and a fruitful source of corruption.

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the practice of receiving free railroad passes by Judges, members of Congress and the Legislature, and other public officials.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to at once exercise its constitutional right to regulate commerce between the States by passing such laws and establishing such regulations as will secure to the whole people just and impartial rates for the transportation of freight and passengers.

Resolved, That the combination and consolidation of the railroad capital and influence of the United States in the maintenance of an oppressive and tyrannical transportation system, is an accomplished fact, demanding immediate, vigorous, and unceasing action on the part of the producers of the country to remedy the same. And we earnestly urge the farmers to organize themselves through Farmers' Alliances or other organizations for systematic and persistent political action, and to subordinate all other political questions to the emancipation of the people from this terrible oppression.

Resolved, That we demand such changes in our patent laws as will give patentees a remedy for the infringement of their claims from the sellers of patents only, and not from the users, who are usually innocent purchasers of rights which they are made to believe are valid.

Resolved, That all persons should be allowed to make patented articles on prepayment of a royalty of a per cent of the price of the article; the royalty to be the same on all articles.

Resolved, That the adulteration of food is as dishonest, and more injurious, than counterfeiting money, and should be punished as severely.

Resolved, That as delegate-nominating conventions are frequently controlled by trading and bribery, and fail to justly represent the people, we recommend the plan of nominating all elective officers by direct vote of all members of the organization.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Chair nominated as a finance committee Messrs. W. J. Fowler of New York, George W. Sprague of Minnesota, and L. A. Mulholland of Kansas. Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City were named as the place to hold the next annual meeting, in October, 1882. St. Louis carried the day, and the meeting adjourned.

Gold-Shipments Through the Post-Office.

On an average, $200,000 in gold coin, bullion, or jewelry is sent every day as third-class mail matter through the San Francisco Post-Office. Half of this is shipped by the Government; the rest is private remittances. There is no armed guard or other precaution against robbery, and private shipments are simply inclosed in ordinary wooden boxes. Before Secretary Sherman originated the present system of exchange through the post-office, gold was charged letter rates, or $3.60 per $1,000, and its transportation was profitable; but now the postage and registration fee amount to only 70 cents, and gold shipments are a loss to the postal department, besides offering temptations to criminal enterprises. Nearly $6,000,000 was sent across the California State line within a few days, shortly before the last tax levy, to escape assessment. This state of things has been brought to public notice by the recent attempt to rob an east-bound train at Cape Horn, in the Sierras, and the question is now asked why the Government should compete with regular transportation companies in business of such a risky character.

THE COURTS.

Opening Arguments in the Trial of John Lamb for Burglary.

The Right of a Landlord to Throw Out His Tenant When the Lease Authorizes.

Clearing Up Some Real-Estate Titles—Unknown and Insane—New Suits, Etc.

JOHNNY LAMB.

The jury in the John Lamb case was selected and sworn in at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the twelve men as agreed upon being as follows: Charles Hottinger, 459 Wells; Henry Hall, 177 Twenty-second; George A. Wigland, 203 Huron; Leroy Hayes, 189 Third avenue; David B. Whalen, with Keith Brothers; George Bouer, 94 South Green; A. C. Brown, 168 Washington; George D. Bassett, Hyde Park; E. M. Ward, 751 North Park avenue; Milton Benner, 154 La Salle; John A. Straub, 1485 Fulton; Joseph H. Richards, 187 Belden avenue.

In a brief address to the jury, State's-Attorney Mills stated that others besides the prisoner at the bar were engaged in the burglary, but that he alone was named in the indictment now before the court. On the 4th of October, 1878, six young men, John Lamb, George Freeman, James Driscoll, one Dennis, one Durfey, and a man named Griffin formed a conspiracy to commit a crime. They were seen to enter a saloon on Kinzie street early in the evening, to converse together while there, were noticed as they left the place together at a later hour, and went in an express wagon to the store of E. F. Jaffrey & Co., on Fifth avenue, where they burglariously entered the premises and took therefrom goods, mostly silks, to the value of about $4,000. They proceeded to the pawnshop of Lesser Freidberg, on State street, where they were to dispose of the goods. George Freeman would be produced as a witness in behalf of the people, and would relate to court and jury his entire history and his connection with this burglary. It was expected that he would tell a plain, simple story of a great crime, and, notwithstanding what the attorneys for the defense might say, his story would be received and believed. His narrative would be corroborated by many other witnesses.

Mr. Forest, on behalf of the accused, said that no one would deny that a burglary had been committed; that after it had been accomplished, together with the other sad event by which Officer Race lost his life, George Freeman had fled from the city. But before going he had admitted that he himself had killed the officer, and he wanted to borrow money enough to take him out of the city. He fled to St. Paul, was there arrested for burglary, and the revolver with which Albert Race was shot was found on the body of George Freeman and was today in possession of the officer who arrested him in St. Paul. Mr. Forest then attempted to read from the testimony of George Freeman, given at the trial of John Lamb for the murder of Officer Race, that he might comment upon it in detail, but the Court reminded him of the fact that the testimony then given might not be produced in the present trial, and, until it was, he would not allow it to be read to the jury.

Mr. Forest continued by saying that Freeman was conversant with the planning and successful carrying out of the burglary; that he was on State street at the time the goods were taken to the pawnshop; that he would be able, if asked, to give all the details of the shooting of Albert Race, but that he would substitute some other person for himself and lay the crime at another's feet by describing just how he himself had accomplished it. He said that the defense expected to prove by the Freidbergs and the Harveys that the man who fired the shot which killed the officer answered precisely to the description of George Freeman. He occupied much time in intimations that, instead of proving that John Lamb did not commit the burglary, they would prove that George Freeman did kill Officer Race. Mr. Forest called the attention of the Court and jury to many opinions of courts and jurists in this country and England going to show how one criminal might be tempted to swear his own great crime onto another who might be powerless to disprove the bold assertions.

At the close of the opening addresses the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when testimony will be heard.

INSANE CASES.

Judge Loomis held a brief session of the County Court at the Criminal Court Building yesterday morning to try insane cases. Thirteen old cases were stricken from the docket, and an unknown man was found to be insane and a pauper, and ordered sent to the asylum at Jefferson. He could not be induced to say a word or reply to any question propounded by Court or counsel. The reporter of THE TRIBUNE got hold of an old memorandum-book among his few effects in the jail, and, although an attempt had been made to cut out every leaf on which anything had been written, yet he found the name "W. B. Wilton," in a neat, round hand, written in an out of the way place. A name which had been written in pencil and partially rubbed out proved to be "Sarah E. Babb." Across one page of the cover was written in pencil: "On through this maze I tread." The man was discovered a few days ago wandering about the new Court-House, and acted in such a strange manner as to warrant the watchman in taking charge of him. When he refused to talk he was lodged in the jail, and, after being examined by the County Physician, was taken to the insane ward. He was sent to Jefferson yesterday afternoon.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

In Judge Jameson's branch of the Criminal Court yesterday Henry Beels, charged with setting fire to his book and stationery store on West Lake street a few weeks ago, had his bail reduced to $700, which he claims he can furnish. It appears from evidence presented to the Court that there is not a very strong case of arson against the prisoner.

Charles Winter was found guilty of stealing a gold watch and some jewelry from a man who was "resting" himself on State street one night in July, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

CASTING OUT A TENANT.

Judge Moran yesterday made a decision in a case of considerable interest to two large classes of the community—landlords and tenants. Last April the Hibernian Bank, through its agent, rented to Adolph Roth the premises No. 75 West Madison street, at a rental of $900 per annum, payable in monthly installments of $75 in advance. Roth occupied the lower part of the place as a saloon, and resided with his family in the upper portion. A lease from May 1, 1881, to May 1, 1882, was signed by both parties, and one of its stipulations was that if the tenant should fail to pay his rent as per contract the landlord might, with or without process of law, enter upon the premises and dispossess the tenant. Roth paid his rent for May, but refused to pay that for June and July, and on July 27 was served with notice that the landlord had terminated the contract, and declared the lease forfeited. He still stuck, and Aug. 20 A. R. Abbott, agent for the bank, with Charles Dal and William J. Miller, Constables, and John Murphy, G. H. Foster, and Abner Underwood, visited the place, set out the stock and fixtures in the street, and closed up the house. During this process, and when most of the things were out, something of a squabble occurred, caused by Roth's barkeeper trying to put one of the Constables out, but nothing serious happened. Roth swore out a warrant against all concerned for criminal riot, and Justice Brown held all the defendants in $300 bail each to answer the charge in the Criminal Court.

The matter came before Judge Moran on an application for a writ of habeas corpus, which was argued at length by counsel for Roth on Saturday and yesterday, counsel for the relators not making any argument. Judge Moran decided that there was nothing on the part of the defendants indicating that they were guilty of anything in the nature of a riot. They were lawfully on the premises and engaged in a lawful act authorized by the terms of the lease, and he, therefore, ordered their discharge. It is stated that this is the first case in Illinois in which an attempt has been made to proceed criminally against the agents of a landlord for thus dispossessing a tenant, the favorit remedy being a suit for trespass.

A BADLY MIXED-UP TITLE.

Two bills were filed yesterday in the Superior Court by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company to clear the title to some of its real estate. The first was against Fayette L. Simons, Joseph E. Young, Charles Judson, and John Tenney, and involved the title to Lot 11, Block 13, in Carpenter's addition to Chicago. It is charged that in October, 1872, Philo Carpenter sold this tract to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company for $2,400, the title being conveyed to Joseph E. Young, its agent and general manager, who was well known to be engaged in buying right of way for the company. In August, 1873, also George Scoville, Alice Clark, and Jonathan Clark sold to the company for $1,975 Lot 27, Block 4 in Magie & High's Addition to Chicago, the title, as in the other case, being taken in Young's name. In December, 1873, Young wrongfully mortgaged both these tracts to Runyan & Avery to secure his own notes for $16,000, and a few days after quit-claimed to Charles Judson and John Tenney, officers of the company, who, it is claimed, were interested with him in various speculations. In April, 1878, Avery sold the real estate under the trust-deed, and it was bought in by F. L. Simons, another employé of the road. The road was sold out in 1875 under a mortgage for $2,500,000, and purchased by a committee of bondholders, who afterwards conveyed it to complainant. The latter now allege that Young never had any title to the property except in trust for the road he represented; that all the subsequent conveyances were made with a knowledge of the railroad's equities,—and complainants ask that such conveyances may be set asidee as fraudulent, and its title to the property established and confirmed. A similar bill was filed against J. E. Young, Charles Judson, and John Tenney, to clear the title to Lot 28, Block 4, in Magie & High's Addition.

J. W. PRESTON & CO.

Wednesday Francis A. Riddle recovered a judgment for $1,502.50 in the Superior Court against the insolvent commission men, J. W. Preston & Co. An excution was immediately issued but returned unsatisfied, and yesterday Riddle filed a creditor's bill setting up the recovery of the judgment, and charging that the firm had in their possession over $10,000 in moneys or credits or other assets which should be distributed to their creditors. He files his bill on behalf of himself and all other creditors who may choose to join in the suit, and asks that the defendants may be compelled to show up what assets they have, and to pay his judgment. An application was at once made to Judge Gardner, and John R. Bensley was appointed Receiver under a bond for $10,000.

STATE SAVINGS BANK.

In the case of the State Savings Bank, the Receiver yesterday filed a report before Judge Tuley, setting out his receipts and expenditures from Dec. 31, 1880, to Aug. 31, 1881, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand at last report	$ 79,287
Mortgage loans	7
Real estate	138,579
Collateral loans	7,813
Interest	108
Rents	101
Tax redemptions	1,937
Total	$228,527
EXPENDITURES.	
Account first dividend	$ 523
Account second dividend	1,401
Account third dividend	10,927
Taxes	4,017
Office expenses, etc	2,218
Real estate expenses	2,622
Legal expenses	233
Abstracts of title	1,043
Advertising and printing	696
Account Receiver's fees	7,000
Total	$ 30,685
Balance on hand	197,842

ITEMS.

The hearing of the meat canning patent cases, before Judges Drummond and Blodgett, was concluded yesterday and the cases taken under advisement.

Today is the last day of service in the Circuit Court.

In the ancient case of The People against W. H. Harper, the ex-Grain Inspector, a suit begun some years ago to recover a balance in his hands received from fees, and which has traveled through all the courts and back again, the time to plead was yesterday extended by Judge Hawes to the 24th inst.

The habeas corpus case of Samuel K. Parker against Myran Smith and wife, to recover possession of the relator's little girl, came up before Judge Moran yesterday morning. The respondents, however, were somewhat mixed up as to their lawyer, and had not put in any return to the petition. Leave was given them to file their return by tomorrow, and the hearing was postponed until Tuesday. In the meantime, the child is to remain in the custody of the father.

DIVORCES.

Charles S. Shepard filed a bill yesterday for a divorce from Ada Shepard on the ground of adultery.

Charles Edmonds asked for a divorce from Mary Edmonds on account of her desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Isaac R. Gilbert filed a bill yesterday against the Weir Plow Company to enjoin the infringement of his patent for improved gang and trench plows issued March 30, 1869, to J. G. Robinson, and another against the Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company for a similar purpose.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against Horace and Mary E. Warren, E. A. Wartfield, trustee, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for $2,500 on Lots 7 and 8, in Cleaver's Subdivision of the east two acres of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Sec. 34, 39, 14; another against Mary E. and Horace Warren and others to foreclose a trust-deed for $3,000 on Lots 1 and 2 in Haywood's Subdivision of the west four-fifths of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Sec. 34, 39, 14; a third against the same parties to foreclose a trust-deed for $7,000 on the west half of Lot 1 in the subdivision of the southwest quarter of Block 97 in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of Sec. 27, 39, 14; and a fourth against the same defendants to foreclose a trust-deed for $4,000 on Lots 28 and 29 in Bogue's Subdivision of Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14, Block 1, in Ellis' West Addition to Chicago.

STATE COURTS.

The Solomon Silver Mining Company began a suit yesterday in attachment against Robert Hook to recover $14,300.

The Scottish American Mortgage Company filed a bill against Charles W. Farnham, Kate J. Mills, and others to foreclose a trust-deed for $2,250 on Lot 50, Block 12, in the subdivision of Blocks 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, and 12 in D. S. Lee and others' subdivision of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, 39, 13.

Michael O'Brien commenced a suit in trespass for $10,000 against the Chicago Sugar-Refining Company.

The city filed condemnation petitions yesterday to condemn the following property: For opening an alley from West Madison street to West Lake street in Sec. 12, 39, 13; for widening California avenue from south line of Davis' Addition to West Lake street; for opening Auburn street from Thirty-third street to Thirty-first street; for widening Forest avenue through Stoneham's Subdivision of Lot 1, Block 2, Dyer & Davison's Subdivision of the S. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14; and for opening Oak street from the east line of Bushnell's Addition to North State street.

H. G. Loomis commenced a suit against Frank Weeger, Peter Schoenhoefen, and Louis Pasal to recover $5,000 for alleged breach of covenant.

THE CALL.

JUDGES DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of chancery calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—Examination of law students. No court Saturday. Call Monday—14, 16, 17, 18, 19.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Anthony. No. 1,912, Boskowitz vs. Adams Express Company, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call term Nos. 2,540, 1,438, 2,340, 2,562, 2,564, 2,636, 2,724, 2,748, 2,760. No. 2,500, Bernstein vs. Bornstein, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Smith. No. 2,426, Moseley vs. Lapham, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—377 to 379, 382, 384 to 387, 389, 391, 397, 400, 406, 407, 410, 412, 413, 416 to 422. No. 4,547, Edwards vs. Pennsylvania Company, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—25, 26, 30, 31. No. 10, Pipowski vs. Pipowski, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Preliminary call 201 to 250, inclusive. Trial call 177, 201 to 250, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 60, 66, 67, 68. No. 48, Harris vs. Kadison, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—48, 49, 54, 56, 57, 62. No. 33, Kelley vs. Wisner, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—11 and 12. No case on hearing.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 237, 300, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, and 314.

JUDGE BARNUM—No. 3 on trial.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Term Nos. 286, 287, 292, 293, 297, 301, 332, 305, 311, 313, 319.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Charles Williams vs. Josephine How, $70.—R. W. Hyman et al. vs. Thomas J. Finney, $253.38.

JUDGE GARY—Franz Falk vs. Frederick Steinbach, $288.64.

JUDGE SMITH—E. B. Manning vs. R. E. and Mary J. Goodell, $4,400.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Fred Eichberg vs. Samuel Himmelreich, $486.—Charles Glanz vs. Nathan Ehrlich, $1,060.39.—John Dubler vs. Herman Schwartz; verdict, $41.—E. Goodridge vs. Ellen B. Winter; verdict, $425.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Albert Koenig vs. Andreas Schippel; verdict, $121.25, and motion for new trial.

MRS. JENNIE M'GRAW FISKE.

ITHACA, N.Y., Oct. 6.—The will of the late Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske bequeaths to her husband, Prof. Fiske, $300,000, to her mother $100,000, and a like amount to each of five cousins. Several other relatives receive $25,000 each Cornell University $200,000 for a library, hospital, and the care of the McGraw building. After some other beneficibries are provided for the residue of the estate goes to the Cornell Library Fund.

Cardinal Manning in English Society.

London World.

He quietly signs with his Christian name alone, like a Prince of the blood, and no one objects. The *Times* invariably gives him the honors of large type, which it would probably refuse to Mr. Herbert Spencer or to Prof. Huxley. At the "Union" banquet of a few years ago he obtained precedence over the indignant Bishop of Oxford in the latter's own diocese. It was all very well for the Bishop to leave the table; his retreat only signalized the triumph of the Cardinal, who remained master of the field; and if he cannot realize the crowning glory of appearing at court, he is entreated to come to garden parties where the sovereign goes out of her way to do him honor.

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